wives of Russian officers who have arrived at Newchwang from Port Arthur declare that much damage was done by Thursday's bombardment.

They report that thirty-eight persons were killed and more than a hundred wounded. A 12-inch shell which exploded in the lower land fort killed or wounded an officer and forty-two men.

After the action Capt. Prince Lieven took the torpedo boat squadron outside the harbor on a scouting expedition and returned at midday. When the women left Port Arthur Thursday night the Russian fleet had been ordered to put to sea Friday.

The Retvizan, which was sunk in the first bombardment, has been raised by sinking two of the Chinese Railway Company's steamers on either side of her. The steamers were then pumped out, and as they rose they brought the battleship with them. She was then taken to the naval basin, the dock being unable to hold her. It will be impossible to repair her at Port Arthur.

Gen. Stoessel has been ordered to the Yalu River. Gen. Smirnoff will replace him in command of the garrisons, which consist of 20,000 men.

RUSSIANS FIRED ON OWN SHIPS.

Since the first naval fight a naval officer has been posted at each land fort to direct the firing, as the artillery have been unable sometimes to distinguish their own ships from the Japanese. It is officially admitted that fighting is still going on round Port Arthur and Talienwan, and also that the new town at Port Arthur has been deserted, it being impossible to live there.

The women refugees say that the feeling is bitter against the Americans and British. Even Russian subjects, Jews who have been to America, are being ordered away.

There is great discontent among the officers. There are serious disputes daily between the military and naval officers, the former reproaching the latter for cowardice and incompetence.

Food and coal are plentiful, the supplies being sufficient for six months. The scarcity of big gun ammunition is beginning to be felt.

The Chefoo correspondent of the *Mail* describes a journey made in a despatch boat on Friday night. He says the boat reached within ten miles of Port Arthur by sunrise, when he could locate three distinct pillars of smoke ascending in and near the new town.

The boat then proceeded to within two miles of the nearest fort and stopped. No notice was taken of her approach. She went on until she was between the first two forts and in line with a sunken Japanese transport. Here objects could be seen with vivid distinctness.

HOW THE INJURED FORTS LOOK.

The first fort appeared to be undamaged, but the second, the Mantseyang or Bread Hill fort, on the summit of a mountain on the western side of the harbor, about three-quarters of a mile from the entrance, appeared to have suffered from the terrific fire of the Japanese

The defences in parts seemed shattered and the earthworks torn up. No guns were visible. Many shells had evidently fallen all along the line of forts on the promontory known as the Tiger's Tail. At the east of the entrance the masts of another sunken ship were visible behind the Retvizan.

LIKE A CITY OF DEATH.

A number of torpedo boat destroyers lay a few yards inside, but they did not appear to have steam up. The houses in old Port Arthur appeared to be uninjured, but nowhere was there a sign of life, not even the flutter of a flag. It might have been a city of death.

As the despatch boat was returning to sea she was followed by the British steamer Foxton Hall, which was being taken to Chefoo by Capt. Ronberg, a Dane, who is a licensed pilot in Russian employ. She had two Norwegian officers and a Chinese crew. The former were sworn to secrecy.

ALL SAVE THE TROOPS FLED.

Members of the crew, however, agree in stating that during the bombardment on Thursday the forts were silenced. The inhabitants, with the exception of the troops, all fled. A torpedo attack is also believed to have been delivered, as three Russian vessels are reported to have been sunk in the harbor.

The Chinese assert that only seven Russian vessels remain effective.

TWO TORPEDO BOATS SUNK.

A despatch to the *Telegraph* from Tokio says that private telegrams state that two Russian torpedo boat destroyers were sunk in Thursday's engagement and that great damage was done to the docks, forts and arsenals, including the explosion of a powder magazine. It is reported that Dalny was almost destroyed.

The despatch adds that at a late council at military headquarters Sunday afternoon a report was received that a number of guns were observed to be dismounted during the attack on Port Arthur. The garrison was driven out of the works. The European quarter was set on fire. Four Russian destroyers were put out of action inside the harbor and were deserted by their crews.

RUSSIANS ADMIT THEIR DEFEAT.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the same newspapers says there are rumors that telegrams have been received later than those published, which describe Thursday's engagement as being more serious and the Russian losses greater than were at first believed.

A despatch to the *Standard* from Tientsin states that the Russians admit that the last Japanese bombardment did extensive damage to the forts and the new town, including the destruction of the new bank building and the military headquarters.

It is the opinion of experts that it would have been impossible for the Japanese ships to shell the new town from outside the harbor, and consequently they must have made their way inside.

JAPANESE TROOPS LANDING?

St. Petersburg Hears That Nearly 40,000 Are Now in Corea.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 13.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that Gen. Gilinsky telegraphs that according to Corean newspapers 18,000 Japanese troops have landed at Chinampho and are marching to Ping Yang, while 500 landed at Kienghoung and 20,000 at Siengchin, and are marching along the coast to Kienghoung. Coreans from the district deny the latter statement.

Port Arthur and Vladivostok are quiet. There are no Japanese troops in Manchuria, and only small patrols in northern Corea.

A despatch to the *Chronicle* from Teintsin, dated Sunday, says that a Japanese force of 10,000 men is reported to be nearing Newchwang.

The Seoul correspondent of the *Times* describes the Japanese troops who have already landed as being in splendid fettle. They are clothed a little heavily for marching, but quite sufficiently to stand the intense cold of the north. Besides blankets, each man carries a species of poncho blanket coat, with goat's hair inside.

There is no real information of the land movements of the Japanese from any source, but, as the Seoul correspondent of the *Times* points out, the practicable landing places are hardly yet free of ice.

The sudden return of winter has increased the difficulties and the Japanese have no intention of marching their main army any further than necessary along the execrable Corean roads.

The troops already landed are sufficient to secure a foothold in Corea and seize Ping Yang.

JAPAN LOST NO WARSHIP.

Admiral Togo's Report of Thursday's Attack on Port Arthur.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The following official report of Admiral Togo was received at the Japanese Legation from Tokio to-day:

"As planned, we attacked Port Arthur on March 10. Our torpedo boat destroyer flotilla consisted of two divisions, A and B, both of which arrived at the entrance of the port at midnight of the 9th and searched, but found no enemy.

About dawn on the 10th the B division started laying mechanical mines in different places, and in spite of the firing from the shore batteries the project was successfully carried out.

DESTROYERS IN CLOSE FIGHT.

"About 4:30 A. M. the A division toward the south of Laotashan, met a division of the enemy's torpedo boats and engaged them for about twenty minutes. During this engagement the destroyers Asashio, Kasumi and Akatsuki came so close to the enemy that in several instances they touched. In this position the engagement was very warm and several vessels caught fire or were damaged and there seemed to be considerable loss of life on board. On this account in a very few moments the enemy retreated to the harbor.

JAPANESE VESSELS INJURED.

"Several of our vessels were damaged, but none of them was put out of action. Our casualties were: Killed, seven petty officers; wounded, Engineer Menamisawo and eight others. The most seriously damaged of our vessels is the Akatsuki, whose auxiliary steam pipe was broken, killing four stokers by escaping steam.

"About 7 o'clock in the morning, when the B division was leaving Port Arthur, they encountered two of the enemy's destroyers returning to the harbor and intercepted and attacked them. One of these succeeded in escaping. The other, the Stereguschtchi, was destroyed.

RUSSIAN PRIZE LOST.

"Our destroyer, the Sazanami, captured this vessel and attempted to tow her in, but the Russian destroyer leaked so badly and the water was so rough that the towing rope broke. After taking four prisoners from her she was abandoned, and about 10 o'clock foundered. None of the vessels of the B division suffered any serious damage.

"The killed were four sailors; wounded, Ensign Shima and three sailors.

"While the above engagement was in progress the enemy's cruisers, Novik and Boyar, came out from the port and steamed toward the B division, but on the approach of the Japanese cruisers they retreated again to the harbor.

FORT'S BOMBARDMENT IN VAIN.

"Both our main squadron and the cruiser squadron arrived at the offing of Port Arthur at about 8 o'clock in the morning. The cruiser squadron immediately proceeded toward the harbor and protected the torpedo flotilla. The main squadron proceeded toward Laotashan and made a bombardment of the batteries at the entrance to the harbor. The enemy replied, but no damage was done to the Japanese vessels.

"One division of the cruiser squadron proceeded to Port Dalny and bombarded and destroyed the enemy's camps and buildings. The cruisers Takasago and Chihiye scouted along the western coast of the Laotung Peninsula, but saw nothing of the enemy's vessels.

RUSSIAN CRUISER SUNK IN PIGEON BAY.

"Only the mast and the smokestack of the enemy's destroyer Vmushitelni, which was sunk in Pigeon Bay, was visible above the water.

"At 2 o'clock in the afternoon all divisions of the Japanese fleet withdrew to the temporary rendezvous."

SMALL POST ATTACKED.

Twenty Russians After Three Japs—Chemulpho Clear of Soldiers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 14.—A despatch to the *Times* from Wei-hai-wei describes a visit to Chemulpho. On the previous visit of the correspondent the anchorage there was crowded with transports, but now there are barely a dozen vessels to be seen, of which eight are warships. Few soldiers are visible but there are pyramids of supplies.

Practically all the troops have left Seoul except the permanent garrison of 3,000 men. The observation force is in touch with the Russians near Anju.

Twenty Russians attacked a Japanese post of three men, killing one of them.

It is believed that no other fighting has occurred

FAILED TO BLOCK PORT ARTHUR.

French Report of Another Futile Attempt by Japan.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 13.—The Tokio correspondent of the *Gaulois* says that he learns from a most reliable Japanese source that the Japanese fleet made another attempt today to block the entrance to Port Arthur, but did not succeed.

A St. Petersburg report states that the warships at Cronstadt have received orders to commence arming preparatory to departure with the Baltic fleet for the Far East.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—*Adv.*

JAPANESE PRINCE IN TOWN.

NASHIMOTO, A CAPTAIN IN THE MIKADO'S BODYGUARD.

Has Been Studying in Paris, Incog, and is on His Way to the War With Others Who Arrived Yesterday—Minister and Consul-General Pay Their Respects.

Prince Nashimoto of Japan, who is a member of the imperial household and a Captain in the bodyguard of the Mikado, arrived yesterday from Liverpool aboard the Cunarder Umbria, accompanied by Major Yamayue and Capt. Inouye of the Japanese Army. The customs officials at the Cunard pier had received orders to facilitate the landing of the Prince. They passed his baggage in a hurry and let him and his party go immediately after they had set foot on the pier. The Prince appeared on the passenger list as Mr. Nagai. At the Holland House, where he and his party will be until to-day, the Prince registered as Count Tada.

Everybody aboard the Cunarder knew him merely as a Japanese student returning from Paris. He is unusually tall for a Japanese and is about 29 years old. The only European language he speaks is French. He said through Major Yamayue, who speaks excellent English, that he had been one year in Paris studying the French language. He had no tutor, and was living incog in a French family. He had been recalled about two weeks ago and decided to come to New York by way of London, where he had business with Japan's Minister there.

The Prince said he was much impressed by the sympathy manifested in the United States and by Americans abroad with the cause of Japan. This remarkable kindness had contributed to the confidence that the Japanese had in their ability to win. The sentiment in France and Germany, while not outspoken, was different from that in America and England. Japan was glad that she had the great English speaking Powers with her.

Without the Siberian Railroad Russia would never have dared to enter into war with Japan, the Prince said. That was the only means she had of transporting troops to meet the Mikado's soldiers, and Japan would try to cripple her there.

The Prince was visited immediately after his arrival at the Holland House by the Japanese Minister at Washington and the Japanese Consul-General at this port. He denied himself to all other visitors. He will sail from San Francisco on March 23. To-day he and his party will go to Niagara Falls, which the Prince is anxious to see in their winter glory.

In midocean the Umbria was in wireless communication with the American liner St. Paul, from Southampton and Cherbourg, which also docked yesterday, and which had on board ten Japanese army officers and students who have been studying the art of war in France for periods varying from three months to three years. The Prince sent a message in French to the St. Paul asking how his fellow officers were faring on the American ship. They answered that they were having the time of their lives, as all the passengers seemed to be pro-Japanese.

In the St. Paul's Japanese contingent were Major F. Inagaki, Capt. K. Saigo and Major Shioda. They were notified fifteen days ago to report as soon as possible for service in Japan. They will take train for Vancouver to-night and board the first steamship from there to their country. They said they were glad to have a chance to fight for the Mikado.

Other voyagers by the St. Paul were Col. Apsley Smith, British military attaché at Tokio; Col. Robert M. Thompson, the Right Rev. W. Reeve, Bishop of Mackenzie River; Lindsay Russell, Henri de Morawitz, Florence Colborne and H. R. Ickelheimer.

Arrivals by the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, in yesterday from London:

Alexander Campbell, E. C. Sheppard, Browne W. Webb, A. L. Becker and Y. Okumura of the Japanese Army, who is on his way to the war.

N. Wijchgal, explorer of the Mayombe, Congo Free State, and an expert in agriculture and forestry, was a passenger by the Cuban steamship Manzanillo, in from Tampico and Havana.

RUSSIAN WARNING TO US.

St. Petersburg Newspaper Hints at Germany's Intentions in South America

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 14.—The St. Petersburg press continues to display extraordinary ignorance of the sentiment and character of the Americans. An article in the *Sviet* says:

"The American press continues its attacks on Russia. Its correspondents send deliberately lying telegrams from the Far East. On the other hand, the American Goverment begins to display a more conciliatory tendency, maybe because in Washington they begin to realize that the American press has gone too far."

The paper proceeds to suggest that the tactless nature of the Japanese has disillusioned the Americans, but says that the real or apparent modification in the American attitude is governed by material interests.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* points out that there is good reason to fear that the American and British behavior will force Russia to throw herself into the arms of Germany, and reminds America that Germany has not renounced her cherished designs on weak South American States.

It adds that Bismarck in directing hostility against Russia and in organizing the coalition against France established the Franco-Russian alliance, and America may do a similar thing if it imitates Bismarck's policy.

RUSSIA HIRING BANDITS.

Tokio Hears That Alexieff Is Engaging Them to Meet the Japanese.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, March 13.—Trustworthy information has been received that Admiral Alexieff has offered bribes of $15,000 to mounted bandits in Manchuria with the view to utilizing them as outposts against Japanese attacks.

The Russians are concentrating at Fulanten and Funchau, on the west coast of the Liaotung Peninsula, evidently in anticipation of a Japanese landing.

RUSSIA'S MILITARY PLANS.

LONDON, March 14.—A despatch to the *Express* from Shanghai says that Admiral Alexieff has advised the Russian authorities at Shanghai that he will have 45,000 men at Mukden by the middle of April.

A Kobe despatch to the *Express* says that the Russians are retiring from Corea, crossing the Yalu River into Manchuria. It is reported that Wiju has been sacked and burned by the retreating forces. The district south of the Yalu is now practically clear of Russian troops. A Seoul despatch says there are probably only a few hundred there.

RUSSIA'S SHIPS IN BAD SHAPE.

Egypt's Neutrality Proclamation to Be Enforced in the Suez.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 14.—A despatch to the *Morning Post* from Alexandria says that the Russian ships are in bad condition externally. There are women on board the larger vessels. The neutrality proclamation by Egypt will be strictly enforced against the Russian warships passing through the Suez Canal again

To create something good is to confer a benefaction, and this is why the superiorit, of the perfect-fitting

KNOX HAT

is proclaimed above all others.

Agencies in all principal cities in the world.

THIS IS THE HOUSE OF BABIES

THIRTEENTH THIS YEAR BORN IN IT YESTERDAY.

And Yesterday Was the 13th of the Month and the House is on a 113th Street Corner—Happy Father Doesn't Care and the Manager Says Let 'Em All Come

Thirteen births in two months was the record reached yesterday at the Constance, an apartment house in West 113th street. The unlucky number arrival is a boy, and, according to his father, William Crane, is a "howling success."

"Thirteen in the street number, thirteenth of the month, thirteenth baby in the house this year—thirteen for mine," said the sire of Crane, Jr., yesterday. "Bad luck in thirteen? Why, this is the luckiest place in Manhattan. Everybody has good luck in this house. Get a crowd of thirteen and I'll take you all out and buy you thirteen drinks to the luck of thirteen."

The Constance was built by ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and named for his daughter. Some of the tenants contend that the gods designed the building and have made it Juno's headquarters. It was built with soundproof walls and the clause "no dogs and no children" was not included in its leases. Everybody at the Constance has a dog and nearly every apartment has a baby carriage.

"Somebody suggested that I build cradles in all the apartments," said James F. Markham, manager of the Constance. "I like that idea myself, but—yes, it really is a fact, we have one or two bachelor apartments, and there's a widow and an old maid living upstairs, so it wouldn't do.

"Babies? Why, all they want of them. No objection in our house. The more the merrier. You see this house is run on approved national administration lines, even if I am a Tammanyite. It's getting famous for its babies. Finest in the world, all kinds, boys, girls, single or twins, blondes and brunettes, but all Americans."

The first arrival was early in January. It was a boy and the firstborn of Mr. and Mrs. Nash. A few days later girl twins opened their eyes on the second floor. That same night a future voter sounded his voice for the first time up on the third floor. The hallboys began to whistle.

This is the day we give 'em away with half a pound of tea.

Then they lost their voices in wonder at a chorus of triplets on the fifth floor. Then the count stopped and the bellboys rushed the elevators up and down with doctors, nurses, messages, packages and just people.

The switchboard boy was ordered never to leave his post and the stork's visits became monotonous. The neighborhood became interested, and a Bohemian delicatessen dealer on the corner bought a stuffed stork and poised it over his front door in celebration.

"This here thing's gotter stop sometime," said one of the bellboys wearily yesterday. "There ain't but fifty-fo' apartments in this here house, an' one of them's a man's."

USED NO POISONOUS SHELLS.

Denial of a Story Also That Japan Used Lyddite.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, March 13.—The condition of the wounded Russians in the Japanese Red Cross hospital proves that there is no foundation for Admiral Alexieff's suggestion that poisonous gases are exhaled by the Japanese shells. The wounded show no symptoms of poisoning.

The report that the Japanese squadron used lyddite shells in the bombardment of Vladivostok is believed to be an insinuation against Great Britain.

STIRRING UP THE CHINESE.

Chefoo Placarded With Reports of Great Japanese Victories.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CHEFOO, March 13.—The city was placarded last night with gaudy posters stating that the Russian forts and ships had been wrecked by the Japanese. These greatly impressed the Chinese.

A uniformed constable from the Russian consulate destroyed all the inflammatory posters here and dispersed the crowds of Chinese that they had caused to assemble.

DEFENDS NIAGARA POWER BILL.

Counsel for the Company Says There's Nothing Like a Grab in It.

Fred D. Corey of Buffalo, counsel for the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, which has a bill before the Legislature to amend its charter granted nearly ten years ago, gave out a statement yesterday on behalf of the company. Mr. Corey is at the Hotel Wellington. He represents, he says, not only the power company, but the Lockport Board of Trade and the community of that city, including both political parties. The statement in part said:

Much has been said about the amendments now offered to the charter of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario company being in the nature of a "grab." An examination of the original charter as now in force will show that there is no ground for this statement. The power to construct a canal and to divert some of the water, not "from Niagara Falls," as has erroneously been claimed, but from a point twelve miles above Niagara Falls—virtually from Lake Erie itself—was granted in the present charter and is now in the possession of the corporation, and this right will be exercised by the citizens of Lockport whether the amendments proposed are or are not adopted. This one fact does away with all the clamor about this being a bill to "denude" Niagara Falls.

In a statement made before the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations by the Hon. John Bogert, ex-State Engineer, and one of the greatest authorities in the world on water power, it was proven that the amount of water to be taken out by this corporation could not make a difference of more than one and one-eighth inches in the depth of the river. This does not look much like "ruining" Niagara Falls.

Much has been said of the "extraordinary powers of condemnation" of this corporation. As a matter of fact, the power of condemnation is now already vested in the corporation by the charter it now holds, and the amendment simply proposes to conform the language of this section to the language of the general condemnation law, in place of leaving it in the broad wording in which it now exists in the charter.

SPITTING A NECESSITY.

Therefore, Milwaukee's Mayor Vetoes Anti-Spitting Ordinance.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 13.—Mayor Rose has vetoed the anti-expectoration ordinance passed by the Council, on the ground that it was unreasonable under the present conditions. The ordinance passed after the sidewalk part of it had been omitted and its provisions were confined to public buildings and street cars. The Mayor says he is in sympathy with the idea, but holds that it is a necessity to spit in this climate and that an ordinance should be passed to provide spittoons for all public places before an anti-spitting ordinance is enforced

GANG LEADER SHOT; MAY DIE.

PADDY BROCK OF THE FIVE POINTS IN THE HOSPITAL.

All He'll Say Is That an Italian Whom He Didn't Know Shot Him—Has Done Time and His Brother is in Sing Sing for Murder Done in His Behalf.

Paddy Brock, leader of the Five Points gang, was shot through the neck in a brawl in the Italian saloon at 24 Baxter street yesterday morning and now lies at the point of death in the Hudson street hospital.

"It was a long time coming, but it came," said those who had watched Paddy's career for the last ten of his twenty-six years. "He was a slugger and he got what was coming to him."

The police have no idea who shot Brock. They have arrested one man, Pietro Marenol, bartender in the saloon, but he is held only for violating the excise laws.

Paddy's friends looked for trouble when they heard that he had spent Saturday night hunting for Jimmy—last name unknown. Jimmy, it seems, had insulted Paddy earlier in the evening.

Brock was next heard from when he ran from the Baxter street saloon, holding his hand to a wound in his throat which left a trail of blood all the way to the drug store at 6 Bowery. There it was found that his injury was serious and an ambulance was called to take him to the Hudson street hospital. Before Paddy was hauled away Detective Cullen tried to get him to tell the name of his assailant, but he refused to be pumped.

"Nothing doing," he gasped. "When I get out of this there will be work for you coppers."

At the hospital Coroner Scholer tried his hand at getting information, but this was the best he could do:

"I was shot by an Italian I didn't know. Maybe he wasn't an Italian. Anyway, he walked up to me at Mulberry Bend, close to Baxter street, and shot me. Don't get any saloonkeeper mixed up in this. They are my friends and I don't want them to lose their licenses—any of them. As to the shooting, I don't know why it was done. That's all."

Brock came from a decent family on the lower East Side, and some of his sisters are married to reputable men. He joined the Five Points gang when a small boy and soon became a leader because of his ability as a "scrapper." As a leader he was hampered by a tendency to turn his fists upon his friends as well as his enemies, and although he was the bully of the Five Points for ten years people wondered that his reign lasted so long.

He was the last of the original gang and his associates and followers of late have been young Italians, some of whom have disputed his power. Some such rival is suspected of the shooting.

The police say that Brock was seen at 23 Bowery with three Italians an hour before the row and that an Italian, whom they know only as "Boots," has been in hiding since.

Paddy lived at 18 Mott street. Brock is only one of several names he uses. He has been arrested several times on charges of highway robbery and his brother is now serving twenty years in Sing Sing for murder.

The crime grew out of his devotion for Paddy. About two years ago, as the result of a highway robbery, Paddy was sent to prison. Jimmy believed that he was innocent and suspected a man named Moore of the crime. One night he met Moore and asked him to share a can of beer with him.

Moore was suspicious and unwilling, but Jimmy put his arm around his neck and coaxed so hard that Moore followed him into a basement, where Jimmy stabbed him seventeen times and literally "cut his heart out" as he had threatened.

Paddy was afterward liberated from prison. His friends say that it was proved that he was innocent of the crime.

THE STATE'S INSANE WARDS.

24,187 Insane in Hospitals—Cost of Maintenance the Past Year $4,104,689.

ALBANY, March 13.—The annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy shows that the total cost of maintaining the 24,187 insane in the State hospitals during the last year was $4,104,689.23 and the average weekly per capita cost was $3.32, an increase of 20 cents per week over the preceding year or a gross addition to the maintenance fund of $382,342.68. In addition the commission expended $632,000 for new buildings and extraordinary improvements. Five thousand new cases of insanity developed during the year, or 434 more than during the previous year. There were 1,263 recoveries and 1,100 were also sufficiently improved by treatment to enable them to return to their homes. The percentages of recoveries was 24.72, as against 24.60 the preceding year. The total number of insane in all institutions was 25,934.

The commission reports the continued success in the treatment of tuberculous patients in tents, which have been provided at the Manhattan State Hospital. Ward's Island and at the Binghamton and Willard State hospitals. At the Manhattan State Hospital the tent treatment has also been adopted for certain cases of feeble minded and untidy patients. These patients as well as the tuberculosis patients, gained in health as the result of this treatment.

The commission refers to the constant increase in the number of old and demented cases in the State hospitals and suggests as a possible relief to existing conditions the boarding out system of the insane in private families, now so successfully practised in the State of Massachusetts.

The commission points out with considerable emphasis the necessity of beginning work at the earliest possible moment upon the proposed new colony for the insane in northern New York. The impending transfer to Kings county of the buildings now accommodating 1,200 insane, is referred to, and the commission points out the necessity of providing accommodations for these as well as the 3,800 additional patients who will require housing by the time the new colony is made ready.

The commission renews its recommendation for the establishment of a reception hospital in New York city, designed for the immediate care and treatment of acute and curable cases of insanity; that arrangements be made at general hospitals in the larger cities and towns for the temporary detention of emergency cases, this provision supplanting the use of jails and station houses for this purpose; also the establishment of so-called convalescent houses at a distance from the hospitals for patients not sufficiently recovered to return home, yet able to leave the institution.

West Side Cars to the Bridge.

The Metropolitan Street Railway has got its lines about connected up for the route from the West Side to the Bridge by way of Canal and Centre streets. Cars from the Sixth and Eighth avenue lines will run to the Bridge, switching back there, and not taking the Post Office loop.

Calls for a Two-Platoon Fire System.

On the motion of James Holland, delegate of the Stationary Firemen's Union, the Central Federated Union passed a resolution yesterday condemning the present hours of duty in the Fire Department, and calling for the establishment of the two-platoon system there.

Mississippi College President Dies Suddenly.

JACKSON, Miss., March 13.—President Fitzhugh of Belhaven College, one of the most distinguished educators in the State, died suddenly to-night of heart disease, aged 67

The **PIANOLA**
WITH THE METROSTYLE

A Voice for Those Hitherto Musically Dumb

MUSIC assumed a new aspect for the majority of mankind when the PIANOLA was introduced.

From an art wholly beyond the reach of any but the favored few, it was transformed into an inexhaustible source of pleasure available to all.

The piano, a barren investment to most of those who bought it, and only mastered after years of patient toil, was changed by the PIANOLA'S touch into an instrument fertile with possibilities for everyone's enjoyment.

Furnishing at once a technique far more wonderful than that of any human hand, the PIANOLA brought the responsive tones of the piano and the player's subtlest emotions into touch, and enabled them to find a voice in melody.

And as a naturally beautiful voice is aided by instruction, so the addition of the METROSTYLE enhanced the value of the PIANOLA. While not restricting individual interpretation, the METROSTYLE guides the player's taste into a musically fit expression, and shows him how to play as a musician would.

Pianola, $250; with Metrostyle, $300.
May be bought on moderate monthly payments.

The Main Weber Piano Warerooms Are Now Located at Aeolian Hall

The **AEOLIAN COMPANY**
Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th Street.
Selling Agents: FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK.

Commissioner McMackin Says in Ten Years Men Were Never So Well Paid as in 1903.

ALBANY, March 13.—In his annual report to be submitted to the Legislature to-morrow night, State Labor Commissioner McMackin says:

In no other year in the past decade, with the possible exception of 1902, were the workingmen of the State so well remunerated as in 1903. Reports from substantially all the factories of the State, collected by the factory inspectors in the course of their visits, show that many advances were made in the rates of wages and scarcely any reductions: and that the immense volume of production in manufacturing industries insured more ample employment than heretofore.

The statistics of employment which the Bureau of Labor Statistics collects through the cooperation of some 2,600 officers of trade unions indicate that among the 400,000 wage earners belongings to such organizations (of whom about 30 per cent. are in the various building trades) the relative amount of time lost in 1903 was 14 days out of each 100, as compared with 13 days in 1902 and 17 days in 1901, the best of recent years.

The hours of labor were shortened for thousands of workers in 1903. Whereas in 1902, 59 per cent. of the factory operatives of this State worked ten hours a day (58-63 hours a week), in 1903 the percentage fell to 51. The proportion of employees working only nine hours a day (52-57 hours weekly) correspondingly increased—from 32.6 per cent. in 1902 to 39.6 per cent. in 1903. The eight-hour movement made progress in the building trades and in a few manufacturing industries.

Mr. McMackin recommends legislation that will give him a stricter control over the employment agencies in the larger cities of the State; to extend the law restricting the employment of children to nine hours a day to women and minors; to repeal the provision of law relating to tenement manufactures in regard to licensing individual apartments and substitute a provision that the entire building shall be licensed in the name of the owner.

Regarding the Child Labor law passed last year Mr. McMackin says:

The number of children illegally employed is much greater than it should be; over 2,800 orders were issued by our inspectors during the year requiring the dismissal of children, and we are convinced that the practice of factory owners in respect to this matter will continue until such time as we undertake a relentless crusade against those who are wilful and persistent violators. Of the number of children dismissed from employment, 444 were under the legal age of 14 years, while 228 were over the age limit, but were illiterate and therefore could not obtain certificates. It is worthy of note in passing from this subject that while there is much room for further progress and improvement, the percentage of child labor in the factories of this State is very low, being but a trifle over 2 per cent. of the whole number of persons employed.

CONSUL SMITH IS 91.

Doing His Majesty Chulalongkorn's Business Here Actively as Ever.

Isaac Townsend Smith, who has been Siam's Consul-General here for more than forty years and who is the oldest member of the Union League Club, celebrated his ninety-first birthday on Saturday. His friends are almost as confident as Mr. Smith is that he will round out the even century.

Mr. Smith was born in Boston just as the smoke of the War of 1812 was clearing away and began business as a supercargo. He is probably one of the very last of the old East India supercargoes. His memory harks back to the time when Commodore Hull and many of the officers of the War of 1812 were present at the docking of the old frigate Constitution at the Charlestown Navy Yard. He has travelled pretty much all over the Far East.

Consul-General Smith's official residence is at the Union League Club. As a matter of fact, he lives with a relative in this city and calls at the club every day or two for his letters. He is surprisingly active for his years.

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STRANGER IN THE WARREN.

Central Park's Rabbit Colony Has an Addition From Outside.

A large black buck rabbit was found in the rabbit warren in Central Park yesterday rubbing noses with the colony that were out in the sunshine. The keeper was puzzled over the stranger's appearance there until a visitor explained that he had seen it jump over the wire fence surrounding the enclosure.

The keeper said afterward that the stranger evidently belonged to the colony of wild rabbits that roam about the Park, and had decided to give up a life of liberty for the comforts of a home and regular rations.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—At his residence, 34 James st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening, March 12, 1904, Malcolm, eldest son of Emma L. and the late Alexander Campbell.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, March 15, 1904, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

DYER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1904, Ethelind Thorpe Childs, wife of Walter A. Dyer and daughter of Charles H. and Charlotte Childs.
Funeral services at Puritan Congregational Church, Lafayette av., Brooklyn, Monday morning, March 14, at 10 o'clock. Interment Greenwood. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

EATON.—On Sunday morning, March 13, Jane Frances, widow of Elkanah C. Eaton, aged 76 years.
Funeral services at 60 West 76th st., Wednesday, at 4 P. M. Interment at Plainfield, Conn., on Thursday.

FRANKENHEIMER.—Leo Frankenheimer, after a brief illness, on Sunday, March 13, at his residence, 23 West 71st st.
Funeral private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

HARRIMAN.—On Saturday, March 12, 1904, at Mount Kisco, N. Y., Oliver Harriman, in the 75th year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence, Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 15, 1904, at 10:45 A. M. Special car on train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:06 A. M.

PLATT.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Saturday, March 12, 1904, Ethel Claire, eldest daughter of Stanley L. and the late Mary W. Platt.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 9 Ridge road, Rutherford, N. J., on Tuesday, March 15, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

WADE.—Suddenly, at Westfield, N. J., on March 12, Charlotte Wade, daughter of John Wade and Effie E. Beebe.
Funeral services at residence of her grandmother, Mrs. S. R. Beebe, 59 Dudley av., on Tuesday, March 15, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves C. R. R. of N. J. foot Liberty st. at 1 P. M.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2315 Acres.—Undertakers and sextons should investigate. 25 Broad st., N.Y.