

were held. All the propositions and counter propositions were reduced to writing. Japan, for instance, at the first session thus presented its demands. All the verbal discussions were conducted through interpreters. These verbal discussions, however, were for the most part confined to questions and answers explanatory of the written demands.

"When the first Japanese written demands were explained the Chinese envoy withdrew and considered them for two or three days. When he was ready with his answer and counter proposition he notified the Japanese representatives and there was another session. Then the Japanese retired for a time to consider the Japanese reply, and so on. The negotiations at Shimomoseki continued for about a month.

WARSHIPS FOR THE ENVOYS.

The Mayflower, the Dolphin and Three Escort Cruisers to be Used. WASHINGTON, July 27.—After a number of conferences between officials of the State and the Navy departments and Rear Admiral Sigsbee, the chief of the third division of the North Atlantic fleet, comprising the cruisers Brooklyn, Galveston, Tacoma and Chattanooga, the final arrangements for carrying the peace plenipotentiaries from New York to Oyster Bay, and from Oyster Bay to Portsmouth, N. H., were announced to-day.

Admiral Sigsbee was directed to prepare three of the cruisers of his squadron, the Tacoma, the Galveston and the Chattanooga, to service with the peace plenipotentiaries on morning, Aug. 5, the day they are to sail from New York for Oyster Bay, the Japanese envoys going on the Chattanooga and the Japanese envoys and suite on the Tacoma. The departure from New York will be made from the foot of East Twenty-third street, the Russians leaving at 9 o'clock and the Japanese at 10 o'clock. This will bring the two missions to the yacht Mayflower off Oyster Bay shortly before the luncheon which the President will serve aboard, and within half an hour of one another.

President Roosevelt will receive each mission and will present the members of the party to the members of the other. The luncheon will take place at 1:30 o'clock. When the President goes ashore the Japanese mission will leave the Mayflower and embark on the Dolphin for Portsmouth on the Mayflower. The two vessels will be conveyed by the cruiser Galveston, which has orders to be at Oyster Bay on the evening of Aug. 4.

It is quite likely that the first meeting of the peace conference will be held in Portsmouth on Monday, Aug. 7, as by that time the plenipotentiaries will have been in Portsmouth long enough to become settled in their quarters and ready to take up the business of the meeting.

MAKE-UP OF THE RUSSIAN PARTY.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 27.—Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, who with his suite is spending the summer at Magnolia, will depart for New York early next week to await the arrival of M. Witte's steamer. Prince Koudacheff of the embassy staff left for New York to make arrangements for M. Witte's reception.

WITTE DENIES SEEKING LOAN.

Envoys and Their Powers. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 28.—The Cherbourg correspondent of the Telegraph says he interviewed M. de Witte, the Russian plenipotentiary, on board the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse prior to her departure for New York, and that he was authorized to say that M. de Witte while in France never discussed with Prime Minister Rouvier or anybody else the question of a loan or the question of the Franco-Russian financial relations.

WITTE NOT IN THE WRECK.

French Freighter's Loss Starts Rumors That Envoy's Ship Was in Trouble. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 27.—A French cargo steamer was wrecked on the island of Guernsey to-day during a heavy fog. A report was current here that the vessel was the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, on which M. de Witte, the Russian plenipotentiary, is traveling from Cherbourg to New York, but it was soon proved to be unfounded. No deaths resulted from the wreck.

CHINESE SERVANTS ONLY.

Navy Couldn't Get Japs for Peace Commissioners' Yacht Mayflower. Ten Chinese Servants Hired as Servants for the Yacht Mayflower, which is to be used by the Japanese plenipotentiaries. The final details of the vessel will be completed on Saturday and she will then be ready to sail as soon as orders are received by Rear Admiral Sigsbee from Washington. No attempt was made to engage Chinese servants in preference to Japanese servants. It was found that when the question of hiring servants was considered it was impossible to get Japanese servants, and the next best thing that could be done was to hire Chinese.

question that was considered was to get the best servants possible. Rear Admiral Sigsbee had published the fact that Chinese servants had been secured instead of Japs, as it was feared that the Japs might act as spies. "Nothing in it," he said.

Japanese Editors for the Peace Conference. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 27.—Among the first newspaper men to arrive here for the peace conference were M. Fuhutomi of the Mainichi Shimbun of Osaka, Japan, and K. Mahamura of the Japansu Jiji, an American Commercial Weekly of New York. These Japanese editors arrived in this city yesterday and expect to remain until the conference is concluded.

MANCHURIA IS CHINESE.

Interpretation of Reappointment of J. W. Davidson as Consul at Antung. OYSTER BAY, July 27.—James W. Davidson, Minister at Antung, Manchuria, has been reappointed Consul at Antung, Manchuria. The reappointment of Antung shows that the President and Secretary Root mean to adhere closely to John Hay's policy of never considering Manchuria as anything but Chinese territory. Mr. Davidson was appointed on Jan. 22, 1904. On account of the military operations in Manchuria Mr. Davidson could not get to his post. At that time, too, Russia was so very quiet that Manchuria was Chinese territory. Finally, Mr. Davidson was temporarily made Vice-Consul at Shanghai. It is said here that this Government obviously means to understand the so far as the United States is concerned Manchuria is Chinese.

JAPS CAPTURE ALEXANDROVSK.

Meet No Serious Resistance and Suffer No Loss to Men or Ships. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. TOKYO, July 27.—The Japanese captured Alexandrovsk, in Sakhalin, last Tuesday. They commenced landing on Monday, without serious resistance, near Alkover, eight miles north of Alexandrovsk. They found the pier at Alexandrovsk, Nyomi and Mukake intact. The settlements at Mukake and Alkover were burning. Alexandrovsk was not burned. The Japanese suffered no loss.

Alexandrovsk is the capital of Sakhalin. It probably will now become the base of operations for the capture of Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amur River. The landing of a Japanese force at Port Caesaire a few days ago is supposed to have been made to secure the mainland end of the cable to Sakhalin and to begin a movement against the town of Alexandrovsk, on the mainland, from which place the Japanese are likely to cut off Nikolaievsk on the south side.

It is officially announced that previous to the capture of Alexandrovsk, Sakhalin, the Japanese landed at Mugatal, Sakhalin, the Russians there and captured 40,000 tons of coal and some railway material. Two hundred prisoners, gun carriages and ammunition were captured on Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following despatch has been received at the Japanese Legation here: "TOKYO, July 27.—Imperial Headquarters report that the Japanese army began landing near Alkover at 9 A. M. July 7, without much opposition. Admiral Kataoka, commanding the squadron despatched north, reports the squadron left base as prearranged, conveying military transports previously advanced. Detachment under Admiral Dewa reconnoitered coast. Transport conveyed landward, as drugging operations progressed. Marines landed with landing, afterward landing of troops commenced, marine returned aboard. Enemy burned Mukake; set fire to Alkover. Alexandrovsk unburned. Now Japanese flags flying over Governor's office at Alexandrovsk and houses in town. No damage to ships or crew."

BRITISH TO CRUISE IN BALTIC.

Channel Fleet to Leave Home Waters Aug. 30—Kaiser at Pillau. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 27.—The British Channel fleet is to make a cruise in the Baltic Sea. The cruise will take place in August and September, the date of departure from home waters being Aug. 30. The announcement is naturally connected with rumor with the present activities of the Emperor William in Scandinavian waters, but the Admiralty disclaims any political motive in choosing this unusual locality for naval exercises. It is stated that the fleet will pay no ceremonial visits, that the Baltic is an open sea and that the fleet is simply going on a cruise to execute maneuvers.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—The German Embassy is expected to arrive here next Monday for his promised visit to the Danish court.

PILLAU, Prussia, July 27.—The German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor on board, arrived here to-day.

PARIS, July 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Petit Parisien says that the German Embassy is making an effort to form a Scandinavian State, comprising Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

MONUMENT TO ANN STORY.

Heroine of the Revolution is Remembered by Vermonters. SALISBURY, July 27.—A monument in memory of Ann Story, the Salisbury pioneer who won fame by the assistance she rendered to Vermont patriots during the Revolution, will be dedicated on the site of her cabin here to-day. The memorial, which is the gift of Fletcher D. Proctor of Proctor, was erected under the auspices of the Vermont society of Colonial Dames, who conducted the exercises to-day.

THE MONUMENT, which is of polished white marble, is in the form of a truncated pyramid and weighs five tons. Ann Story came here from Norwich, Conn., with her husband and children in 1773. Her husband died soon after bulging a home for his family, but she remained and lived here. During the Revolution her house was an asylum for patriots who were being hunted by the British. In 1778 the house was burned by a band of Indians, and Mrs. Story built another. Later she was obliged to dig a secret refuge in the bank of Otter Creek. This was discovered by a Tory spy, who threatened to kill Mrs. Story, unless she divulged the hiding place. Both she and her friends, and aided in the capture of a Tory camp at Mendon, twenty-five miles distant.

Max Nordau Heads Zionist Congress.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BASEL, Switzerland, July 27.—The Zionist Congress opened here to-day. There were 780 delegates present, of whom 500 were Russians. There was a memorial service for Dr. Herzl in the synagogue. Max Nordau was elected to succeed Dr. Herzl as president.

H. A. Tillinghast's House Robbed.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 27.—Burglars broke into the home of Henry A. Tillinghast, of Providence, while they were away yesterday, and got jewels valued at \$1,000.

BURGLARS AND SNEAK THIEVES

and dishonest servants can be insured against by a policy of the AETNA INDemnITY CO., of Hartford, Conn. Write for circulars to the office, 100 Broadway, New York.

NEVER SUCH HONORS IN JAPAN

Taft and Party Receive Unprecedented Welcome. Tokio still En Pate—Flags Entwined Everywhere—Air Filled With Fireworks and Night—Mikado's Gardens Opened for First Time to Foreigners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. TOKYO, July 27.—Tokio continues en fête to-day in honor of Secretary Taft's party. The doings of the American visitors absorb public attention. The flag of Japan and the Stars and Stripes are displayed everywhere. Day and night fireworks are constantly in the sky.

At noon to-day Prince Fushimi, who was in America last fall, gave a luncheon at the Kiozawa Palace to Secretary Taft, Miss Roosevelt and their immediate party. The guests included the entire legation staff. This afternoon Minister Griacow gave a garden party which crowded the legation gardens. In the brilliant assemblage were the Prince and Princess Kanin; Prince Fushimi, the younger; Prince Higashi, the Marquis Ito and others of the Elder Statesmen; the members of the Cabinet and nearly the entire foreign community of Tokio and Yokohama, together with leading Japanese, including many graduates of American colleges. An exhibition of two hand Japanese feelings was given, which especially interested the Americans.

At a Japanese dinner at the Maple Club, the hosts were the millionaire Barons Iwasaki, Mitsui and Shibusawa, the last named of whom is the governor of the Bank of Japan, and prominent railway, bank and steamship presidents. All wore ceremonial Japanese costume. The guests were entertained with the famous geisha dances of the seventeenth century, Japan's most luxurious.

The Japan Mail says to-day: "Not without our experience of over thirty years has Tokio ever given such an ardent reception to any foreign visitor." The Crown Princess assisted the Emperor at an audience he granted to Secretary Taft yesterday, the Empress being absent from the city. After the audience all proceeded to the banquet hall. The Emperor sat at the head of the table, with the Crown Princess on his right hand and the Princess on his left. On either side of these were Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt. Minister Griacow and Mrs. Griacow sat opposite the Emperor. Mrs. Griacow sat opposite the Emperor's private park, especially opened in their honor by his Majesty's orders. No foreigners have ever been admitted to it before.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The following was made public at the Japanese Legation to-day: "On the 26th his Majesty the Emperor and Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess (representing Secretary Taft and his suite and Miss Roosevelt and the members of both houses of Congress and their families in the party.) "After the audience his Majesty invited the party to luncheon, where were present Prince Fushimi and several other imperial Princes and Princesses. After the luncheon the party visited the Fukiage Palace Garden.

"The same day the party was entertained at dinner by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. On the 27th Prince Fushimi entertained the party at a dinner in his suite and Miss Roosevelt and the members of both houses of Congress and their families in the party. "After the audience his Majesty invited the party to luncheon, where were present Prince Fushimi and several other imperial Princes and Princesses. After the luncheon the party visited the Fukiage Palace Garden.

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CARLTON TOO WISE FOR CROSS.

Willing to Talk to Inspector All Day, but Tells Nothing of Value. Frederick E. Carlton, around whom Inspector Cross is endeavoring to weave a net, was taken from Raymond Street Jail to the Adams street police court, Brooklyn, yesterday for examination on the charge of grand larceny made by his former room mate, Harry Schaub. On motion of his counsel, the matter was postponed until August 1.

HE WAS TAKEN TO THE STATE STREET HEADQUARTERS, where his picture was made and he was measured under the Bertillon system.

He was taken to Inspector Cross' room and it was whispered that the third degree would be administered. But the inspector soon tired of his job. Subsequently he said Carlton seemed willing to spend the day with him, but that he had been unable to get anything out of him. "He talked a great deal," said the inspector, "but he said nothing that would in any way enlighten me. He would not tell me about his army records, and when I showed him pictures of Martinez and McCandless and asked if they were pictures of him, he said: 'You can draw your own conclusions.' He talked incessantly, but would make no admissions."

"Among the articles found in Carlton's room was a piece of rusty steel. Inspector Cross says he is morally certain Carlton caused the death of his two wives by administering the tetanus germ, and that the piece of rusty steel would prove a big thing in his tetanus germ theory. "The piece of steel," said Carlton yesterday, "is a portion of the inner skin of the yule log for the Dolphin, which was burned by me in the Potomac River. I took this piece to show to a reporter of the Washington Star to prove that the Board of Survey had not done its duty in allowing such a log to go into service. Tetanus germs!"

TWO YOUNG MEN FOUND DEAD

Beside the Central Tracks at Stuyvesant—Cause to Their Identity. HUDSON, N. Y., July 27.—Two young men, between the ages of 18 and 20, were found dead beside the Central Railroad tracks at Stuyvesant this morning. They had evidently met death by being struck by the "Flier," which passed through Stuyvesant at about 9 o'clock at night. Their identity is in a doubt, but they were well dressed, and sewed in the pocket of one was the name of Cornelius Bauer, which may be the wearer's name or that of the manufacturer.

On one of them was found two sheets of paper on which were written addresses. Among the names which could be deciphered were Philip Bucconeri, 2 North Elliot place, Brooklyn; Peter Richard, 138 Hudson avenue, New York; J. Holmes Fuller, 16 Union Square, New York; Margaret Skarletta, 419 West Thirty-sixth street, New York.

Miss Kroll an Efficient Firewoman.

Marcus Kroll's millinery shop at 2072 Third avenue got afire last night while the grown daughter Bertha was alone in the store. She had the fire out when the firemen arrived and had burned herself doing the same thing. She would not go to a hospital.

C. H. YELLOWLEE MISSING.

New York Broker Gone Twelve Days From His Camp in Colorado. CARBONDALE, Col., July 27.—There is apprehension for the safety of Charles Henry Yellowlee, a young New York broker, who came to Colorado several weeks ago to spend the summer. A week ago last Sunday Mr. Yellowlee, who had been staying at one of Eugene Grubb's cow camps, ten miles northwest of Carbondale, saddled his horse and announced that he was going for a good ride. That was the last seen of him at the cow camp. He did not call at Grubb's ranch, as was his custom, nor has anything been seen of his mount.

For several days the people at the cow camp paid little attention to Mr. Yellowlee's absence, but now, learning that he has not been seen by his friends, they have become alarmed and fears are entertained that he has met with foul play or accident. Mr. Yellowlee left all of his clothing and personal belongings at the cow camp. The horse he rode belonged to the woman who cooks at the camp. Yellowlee came to Colorado for an outing and carried transportation personally signed by George J. Gould.

MAN ACCUSED OF DOUBLE LIFE.

Woman Sues for Annulment of Common Law Marriage. CHICAGO, July 27.—Eugene H. Macoy, president of the National Printing and Engraving Company, is charged with having for years led a double life in Chicago, and Mrs. Mary T. Hillier Macoy has begun suit for annulment of her marriage to Macoy.

The woman in the case is charged with having wronged Judge Ogelman has tied up by injunction \$50,000 worth of Macoy's property. Macoy has been forbidden to dispose of anything he owns until Mrs. Hillier has had adjudication of the charges against him.

"The defendant represented he was an unmarried man, Mrs. Macoy says she knew and there came an agreement by which the complainant and defendant agreed to be husband and wife to each other and to all the world at large. Throughout more than five years we had a common life in Chicago and traveled to many cities, where we were recognized as husband and wife."

The common law marriage asserted by Mrs. Macoy was solemnized on May 8, 1890. Until Sept. 1 last, she declares, she lived with Macoy, assisting him in the upbuilding of his fortune and devoting her life to him. Then, she says, she discovered the existence of a former wife and immediately withdrew from him and has since refused to live with him. Of the latter fact Mrs. Macoy says she is sure. Macoy's bill. She asserts, however, that Macoy and his first wife lived together for a considerable time. It is said that the first Mrs. Macoy is now living in Europe and spends much of her time traveling abroad. Her husband is said to maintain her.

THE HANDY ITALIAN KNIFE.

One Man, With Stiletto Wound, in Hospital—Woman Assaulted and Threatened. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 27.—Francisco Puglio, an Italian 21 years old, is lying in the Mount Vernon Hospital of a stiletto wound in the stomach. Puglio received threatening letters, but ignored them. At midnight on Wednesday he was held up near Seventh avenue and Third street by two fellow countrymen, who demanded money from him. Then, he says, he drew a stiletto and stabbed Puglio.

Joseph Silotero, who served time in Italy and France for stabbing, was arrested by Sgt. Cody and Detective Scott in New Rochelle to-day for assaulting Mrs. Camille Sotokans of West New Rochelle. He asked her for \$100, and when she refused to give it to him, he drew a knife from his pocket and told the woman he would kill her if she didn't yield. She screamed and Silotero ran. Mrs. Sotokans held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SHOT BLANKS AT HIS MOTHER.

Wounds Inflicted by Seven-Year-Old Who Found a Pistol in Trunk. Mrs. Jane Binson, the wife of a mechanic of 316 Oakland street, Greenpoint, began arrangements yesterday to move the family into another flat in the neighborhood. Her seven-year-old son, Henry, rummaged through bureau drawers and found a revolver loaded with blank cartridges. Going up to where his mother was he shouted that he was going to shoot her. She told him to get out of the house and he began to fire.

The powder and paper of the blanks hit Mrs. Binson in her chest and her neck. She called for help and Neidinger, who thought that Mrs. Binson was badly hurt, sent a hurry call to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Clark, who was called in, thought the child was from shock. She refused to go to the hospital.

BOOKMAKER FALLS DEAD.

Capt. Edward McNamara Expires Suddenly at the Fort Erie Track. BUFFALO, July 27.—At the Fort Erie track this afternoon as Mezzo rounded into the stretch in the fifth race and collared the leader Capt. Edward McNamara, a bookmaker, who was standing in the reporters' box, snapped his glasses shut and remarked: "Well, that race is over."

The captain then gave a short cough, staggered down the stairs and died at the foot of them. He was dead before he was flashed by the wire a winner. McNamara once was a tug captain, but in 1872 he turned his attention to the turf, and since then had always been connected with the turf. Binnes and boxing, and with running and trotting races. The firm always had been McNamara, Kerins & Conlik.

A. C. Palmer of This City Runs Down a Bicyclist With His Automobile.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 27.—A. C. Palmer, a lawyer of New York, ran down Arthur Olmstead of this city to-day with his big four cylinder automobile. Mr. Palmer was driving the car at the time, and his brother, A. L. Palmer, and a New York woman, who declined to give her name, were with him. O instead was on a bicycle and tried to cross the street in front of the motor car. One of his arms was broken and he was otherwise injured. No arrests were made.

Restless Locomotive Butts Mate Off the Track.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 27.—An engine in the roundhouse got restless last night and, without the assistance of a fireman, got up steam enough to start itself. It butted another and much other engine off the track, and caused a great deal of damage. The watchman, who sent to Hoboken for a wrecking crew.

REPORT ON MUTUAL RESERVE

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY UNDER EXAMINATION.

It Shows That the Company's Sworn Statement for 1904 Was Materially Inaccurate and That It Was Settled Policy of Delaying Payment of Claims.

ALBANY, July 27.—Again the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company has been under examination at the hands of State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks. The examination was made by Isaac Vandenberg, chief examiner of the State Department located in New York city, and his method of expressing and elucidating the results of his examination is extremely intricate, if not colorless. The report shows the condition of the company on Dec. 31 last and covers a period back to 1899. Recently Supt. Hendricks gave a hearing on the report to the officers of the company, and President Frederick A. Burnham and Vice-President George D. Eldridge asked him not to file the report or make it public. To-day Supt. Hendricks filed the report, but refused to make any comment on it.

The last annual statement of the company filed with the Insurance Department, and now appearing in its published annual report for the year 1904, produces a so called surplus of unassigned funds amounting to \$359,211.53. The examination just completed fixes this item at \$38,492.16, the difference being due to reduction in real estate values on appraisal, rectification of reserve data from which policy contract valuations were made, and further to the reduction in various credit assets by bringing the net amount of same within the respective reserves charged against the policies upon which these credit assets rest.

The examination shows that in the company's report filed on Dec. 31 last was an item of \$184,913 credited under the head of "other liabilities," due or accrued for expenses, taxes, salaries and accounts; whereas of this amount \$182,767 consisted of judgments entered against the company. Upon this point the report says: "I am constrained to believe that the return of this item after the manner stated could not have been the result of an inadvertence, and that it constituted a concealment of facts sufficient to render the company's sworn statement for 1904 materially inaccurate in respect to the assets and liabilities of the company at \$798,704.31. As a result of this examination, the amount is shown to be \$182,767. The investigation of the claims incurred and paid, compromised or settled since the prior examination of Dec. 31, with balance outstanding on Dec. 31, 1904, has been a work of considerable labor, involving as it did the review of 3,631 claims and the accompanying evidence and correspondence relating thereto."

Aside from materially reducing the surplus of the company, Mr. Vandenberg's report shows that during the last five years the company has availed itself of every loophole to delay the payment of claims of beneficiaries. On this point the report says: "Making due allowance for the time it may occupy to thoroughly investigate all questionable death claims, I think that as the result of this examination it is clearly in evidence that the company has adopted a settled policy of delay in withholding the payment of claims until such time as it is necessary to constitute an admission by it of the receipt of satisfactory evidence of the death of the insured. This policy of delay is in violation of the provisions of Article VI of the Insurance Law, which requires that the company shall pay the amount of the claim within ninety days after the date of the receipt of satisfactory evidence of the death of the insured. The average period of delay in the payment of claims, which were upon 'investigation' ultimately found to be valid claims, is so lengthy as to properly subject the company to the severest criticism in its treatment of these beneficiaries, many of whom are subjected to little suffering and distress by this seemingly inexcusable procrastination of the company's part in the payment of its just debts to policyholders."

This insurance at one time amounting to \$725,000, has been reduced to \$149,650.74, there having been deducted \$298,350.26 on account of an indebtedness ascertained by the company to exist and assumed, with a further deduction of \$722,850.00 retained by the company for the various contingencies of contract by the insured enumerated above.

The report finds that the company has not made annual contributions of \$14,450 for a period of twenty years to meet the cost of its home office leasehold property, which cost \$408,290. The creation of this sinking fund was recommended by the Insurance Department in 1895, and now would have amounted to \$165,000. As it is, only \$14,948 is credited to this sinking fund.

In September, 1900, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association reinsured practically all the membership of an assessment association known as the Northwestern Life Assurance Company, located in Chicago. This company was appointed for the Northwestern company. It is pointed out in the report that some third party made nearly \$300,000 by this transaction, but that the company failed to state who got the money and inquired at the State Insurance Department failed to elicit this information. Regarding this transaction, the report says: "The premium paid by the Northwestern Life Assurance Company to the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, as a consideration for the company's assuming such liability, has been transferred to it by the Northwestern Life Association. Subsequently the Northwestern Life Association of \$277,666.67 to certain parties for delivering to it such portion of the membership of the Northwestern Life Association as the Mutual Reserve Fund took over by way of so-called reinsurance. This membership has since the date of its reinsurance been placed in a separate class by itself, paying the current mortality rate of the Northwestern Life Association. The commission paid by a transfer for which it gave a consideration of \$300,000. The Northwestern Life Association never seems to have been received by it. The receiver's reports since that time have reflected show no return from this source. The commission went to third parties, and I forward you herewith copies of our letters and certain correspondence taken during the examination, which will lay before you the nature of the whole transaction so far as I am able to present it."

The report shows the assets and liabilities of the company on Dec. 31 last to be as follows: ASSETS. Appraised value of real estate, including leasehold premises, \$683,571.78 Bond and mortgage loans, 452,750.00 Policy loans, 1,037,406.00 Special calls due and unpaid, 1,587,406.00 Premium notes on policies in force, 258,206.00 Dividend notes owned, market value thereof, 565,173.30 Deposits in trust, 741,849.18 Cash in office, 515.25 On deposit with collecting banks and bonded collectors, 102,283.81 Interest due and accrued, 16,560.40 Uncollected and deferred, 10,000.00 Cash on collection, \$1,081,638.00 Dividend notes on policies, 1,037,406.00 Credits, policy loans and bonds, 1,037,406.00 Special calls due and unpaid, in excess of the amount advanced, 1,587,406.00 The respective policies, 2,587,406.00 May partials, 52,274.00 5,494,364.00

Reserve on outstanding policy and annuity contracts, valuations of same made by Insurance Department, as fixed by chapter 722 of the Laws of 1901, the tables used being Actuarial and American Tables of Mortality with an 8 1/2 per cent. interest rate, 44,371,120.00 Approved and not yet due, 100,942.41 Unadjusted (profits fled) days or months, 17,226.20 Unadjusted (profits fled) less than 90 days, 306,905.04 Reported (no profits fled), 150,612.34 44,967,066.61 Premiums paid in advance, 28,281.78 45,035,348.39

LIABILITIES. The report shows that the company's assets are \$45,035,348.39 and its liabilities are \$44,967,066.61, leaving a surplus of \$68,281.78.

Rock Ballasted New York to Chicago

A rock ballasted railroad means a clean line—no dust. This important feature with large observation platforms, high-class dining car service, and an eighteen-hour schedule makes The Pennsylvania Special the perfect train between New York and Chicago.

Lv. New York . . . 1:55 P. M. Lv. Chicago . . . 3:45 P. M. Ar. New York . . . 8:55 A. M. Ar. New York . . . 9:45 A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Judgments against the company, 182,767.00 Miscellaneous liabilities, 1,198.82 Dividend of other profits due policyholders, 12,868.81 Dividend of other profits due policyholders during 1905, 2,772.75 Unassigned funds (surplus), 20,867.15 Total liabilities, \$44,967,066.61

PREFERS HONOR TO HUSBAND.

Wife of Sanfor, Who Shot Wright, Says He Had No Grievance. ROME, Ga., July 27.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sanfor, a society woman of this city, has elected to defend her husband, although her course may send her husband to the gallows. Her husband, Vincent T. Sanfor, a leading politician of this section, shot George Wright to death in a street in Rome. Sanfor then telegraphed to his wife, who was with relatives at Madison, Ga.: "Well, I have killed him." Sanfor alleged that Wright and Mrs. Sanfor were unduly intimate. On Monday Sanfor wrote a card stating that he had overthrown a proof of the intimacy of his wife with Wright. "I do not deny that I had a card denying such relations with Wright," she says. "This is a terrible situation to me. I do not deny my intimacy with Wright, but I do not deny the hanging of my husband and the father of my children. I am absolutely alone in my defense. I have not a soul in the world to turn to for help, so that I must gather all my forces to the task. The strain has been fearful, but I have been able to stand it in some miraculous way. People assume that I have been exasperated and condemnation in returning to Rome. I never once thought of such a small thing as criticism. My honor was at stake and I alone carried the burden of accusation, so I came to Rome. As the charges Mr. Sanfor makes, I can only deny them most emphatically. I have been exasperated and dwelt upon hideously. Sanfor has been indicted for murder and his trial will begin Aug. 1. Mrs. Wright, the widow, gave birth to twins last week. She is in a very delicate condition. She died as a result of the shock of her husband's tragic death."

WOULD TRY NEIDINGER AGAIN.

Judge Foster Won't Dismiss Other Indictments—Jerome Won't Move Trial. Judge Foster of General Sessions thinks that Edward H. Neidinger, who was convicted of assaulting little girls, should be tried on two other indictments, but District Attorney Jerome thinks that Neidinger's sentence of eighteen years and ten months should stand. Judge Foster has fixed next Tuesday to try Neidinger on one of the other indictments, but Assistant District Attorney Clarke said that Mr. Jerome had recommended Neidinger's discharge on his own recognizance on these bills. Mr. Clarke said that Mr. Jerome felt that the punishment was enough, and that if Neidinger violated the law when he got out he could be tried for good behavior. Judge Foster refused to grant the motion of the District Attorney. He said that Neidinger was only 29 years old and that he would be out in about twelve years and at liberty to menace society again. As the District Attorney moves his own case to the next term, Judge Foster is going to force Mr. Jerome to try Neidinger again. Mr. Jerome says he is not going to.

WITNESS STARR HIDING.

He's Wanted to Testify Against Congressman Williamson, His Uncle. PORTLAND, Ore., July 27.—Ten officers are in pursuit of Ernest Starr, supposed to be in hiding in the Cascades to avoid giving testimony against his uncle, Congressman Williamson, now on trial with Dr. Van Gess and M. R. Biggs in the United States Court for alleged subornation of perjury. To-day's testimony in the trial established beyond question that Williamson was in Prineville from June 14 to 24, in 1902. This point was disputed by the defense at the former trial, but this morning A. S. Bennett said Williamson had investigated his whereabouts in June, 1902; had found that he was in Prineville then, and was quite willing to admit it. However, the prosecution put on witnesses to show that the defendant was there on the foregoing dates. The examination of witnesses by the prosecution this morning was a gathering up of the details of the case preparatory to submitting it.

Stripped to Draw Himself.

An unknown man about 7 o'clock yesterday morning boarded a scow lying at the foot of Dock street, Brooklyn, took off his hat, coat and waistcoat and threw them on the deck. He then jumped headlong into the river and sank. The body was not recovered. The man is described as about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall and of dark complexion. A letter found in the pocket of his coat was addressed in Swedish to Carl A. Johnson, Brooklyn.

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