

PEACE ENVOYS BACK IN TOWN.

RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE HERE FOR A REST OF A DAY OR SO.

President Roosevelt Will Entertain Them and They're Booked for a Dinner or Two—Witte Tired Out—Col. Harvey to Give a Dinner to the Russians.

The Russian and Japanese envoys and their suites are in this city. They escaped from the Wentworth, and are feeding up in two hotels here. They will be here, resting and doing a little society, until Sept. 12. On that date the Russians sail for home, and on the following day Baron Komura and his suite go to Seattle to take passage for Japan.

The Russians, on a special train of three cars, hiked straight through from Portsmouth, arriving in New York at 6:30. The Grand Central Station was crowded at that hour with home folks waiting for summer tourists, and the Russian train was surrounded by thousands of trunks. When Mr. Witte, escorted by a corps of Secret Service men, reached the gate very few in the crowd recognized him. The police and Secret Service men had butted half way through before some one set up a faint cheer. Witte stopped to say good-by to the clergy of St. Nicholas Cathedral, who had come down from Portsmouth with the envoys, and who saw him in New York before he reached the city. He looked a great deal older. The train of his month of fighting showed in his face.

Baron Rosen and all the attachés were with him excepting Berg and Shipoff. They got away a day early to visit Niagara and meet the party here. The Russians took cars for the St. Regis.

Witte, only stopping to register, went to his room and to bed at once. The members of the party, however, were not so tired. They were actually signed he took to rest; he was the last light burning at the Wentworth night after night. When the official act was over he nearly collapsed, and hardly lasted out the praise service in Christ Church, Portsmouth. He left orders at the St. Regis that he was to be disturbed on no account. He wanted to rest.

The rest of the party grinned a comical, whiskered, Russian grin as they packed off their suit cases to their rooms. Plank and Willenkin leaned over the desk and exchanged felicitations with the clerk. Lin, Pokotloff's big Manchurian servant, was as usual the show piece of the Russian party. This was his day to wear his sky blue clothes and his green jade bracelet. He deposited a bundle of umbrellas in the lobby and started to try his English on the bellboys.

Baron Rosen and his attachés were in their rooms when Gen. Fred Graf dropped in to invite them to visit Governors Island on Friday. Witte was not to be seen, but Rosen, who, by the way, looks enough like Gen. Grant to be his brother, accepted on behalf of the party.

To-night the Russians will attend Col. Harvey's dinner at the Metropolitan Club. On Friday at 10 o'clock they go to Governors Island. On Saturday the envoys will dine with the President at Oyster Bay and on Sunday Mr. Witte, if he has got enough rest meantime, will go to Washington with Baron Rosen.

This visit is entirely unofficial. He feels that he ought to see the Capital of the United States before he goes back. His sea voyage, which he has been dreaming for a month, begins Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm. The trip to Chicago is definitely off.

The Japanese arrived at 8 o'clock. Baron Komura was ahead of the party to Boston on Tuesday night. He wanted to look over Harvard, his alma mater. He joined them at luncheon yesterday in the Hotel Touraine. Mr. Denison stayed behind to revisit his old home in New Hampshire.

As a quarter to 8 Baron Komura, with Suzuki and Nogi as secretaries, arrived at the station and formed a nucleus for a crowd of about fifty Japanese students and merchants who greeted him by holding their hats over their heads and making three formal bows. The police and Central Office men led the party through the station gate a few minutes before the envoys arrived.

Although many members of the Nippon Club were there, the club was not officially represented. It has been in two minds whether to welcome the envoys or to disapprove of the peace they made. A committee meeting to settle the question was set for to-day, but was called off. However, the envoys are to dine there informally on Friday night.

Baron Komura came out at the head of the delegation. In answer to a cheer from the crowd, he smiled, waved his hat, and another and better cheer was given. More cordially than he ever displayed before on this trip, Mr. Sato stopped to shake hands with the reporters and to say that he would issue one of his justly celebrated official statements at a quarter to 9. He added that he was glad to get back. None of the diplomatic personages on either side had anything to say about the Wentworth, but they were all glad to get back.

As a plugh under a beautiful Dresden shepherdess Sato sat for his interview.

He began by denying on behalf of Baron Komura an alleged interview published in a Boston newspaper. The Baron was reported as complaining that the Russians had broken their agreement of secrecy and given out news to the papers.

"He did not say it. It is a fiction," said Mr. Sato. For the rest, he talked mainly of reports of upheavals in Japan. "I do not believe in these reports," he said. "There may be a political movement against the Government. Every man who isn't in power, you know, would like to get in power. It's just like our Republicans and Democrats. By far the strongest faction in Japan now is the Constitutional party, headed by Marquis Ito. That party has no quarrel with the Government."

"How about the report that the returning army may stir up trouble?"

"The Japanese army is too well disciplined for that. When the order is given to go to death or to go home, the Japanese soldier goes. It will take at least a year to get the army home and have things running on the normal schedule. You cannot move 800,000 men in a day."

"As for the effect of this peace upon Japanese securities, I think that they will hold stronger than ever before, although these reports of disturbances may have a temporary effect. In my opinion, the Russian bonds would have fallen more

F. B. STEVENS, JR., A SUICIDE.

SENDS A BULLET THROUGH HEAD AT HIS COUNTRY HOME.

Apparently Acted on Sudden Impulse—Left Dinner Guest and Wife to Go to Room to Die, Cigarette in Hand—Grandson of Commodore Stevens.

Francis Bowers Stevens, Jr., committed suicide late Tuesday night at his country home, Westbury, L. I., by shooting himself through the head. He seems to have acted, upon sudden impulse; he had left the drawing room of his house only a moment before and had a lighted cigarette in his left hand when members of the household, alarmed by the shot, hurried to his room.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens had been at Newport most of the summer and had returned only last week to their colonial cottage at Westbury, which was being put in shape for the fall hunt. Mr. Stevens was an enthusiastic member of the Meadow Brook Hunt.

He was at his office in Manhattan all Tuesday and entertained at dinner Beverly Robinson, a member of the Meadow Brook Hunt, who has the country place at East Williston. During the evening Mr. Stevens seemed depressed. At about 11 o'clock he asked to be excused for a moment and went upstairs, smoking a cigarette.

Mrs. Stevens and Mr. Robinson did not hear the shot. It alarmed a maid, who ran into Mr. Stevens's room. Mr. Stevens had shot himself through the right temple. The bullet had gone clear through his head and lodged in a molding on the wall. His shirt front was spotted with blood and he was quite dead. His cigarette still burned in his left hand.

The servants told Mrs. Stevens and sent for Dr. John Mann of Jericho. He could do nothing, and he sent at once for the coroner, John F. Remsen, who sits on the Roslyn school board with Mrs. Clarence Mackay. The Stevens family and the cottagers at Westbury tried to hush up the case, but the coroner made it public.

Francis B. Stevens, or Frank Stevens, as he is generally known, was a grandson of the late Commodore Stevens of Hoboken. His father is Francis Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, and a cousin of Col. Edwin A. Stevens and of Mrs. C. B. Alexander. He was a broker, with offices at 82 Broadway, and associated with E. B. Salisbury, W. E. Sheffield and John Jay Knapp.

His branch of the Stevens family was the poorer one, yet he was supposed to be fairly wealthy and was a royal spender. It is not known that his affairs were involved in any way. Mr. Sheffield said yesterday that the firm has absolutely no financial troubles.

Mr. Stevens was a graduate of Stevens Institute, which his grandfather founded. He was athletic in his tastes and a daring rider. Mrs. Stevens before her marriage was Miss Adele Horwitz of Baltimore. Her family is high in society there. It is reported that Mrs. Horwitz, a social leader of Baltimore, objected to her daughter's marriage on the ground that Stevens had not enough money. She gave in at last, and the marriage was a big event. His conspicuous feature was a pet dog, Jocko, who, covered with ribbons, attended the bride in place of the customary bridesmaids.

Dozens of volunteers were at the Post Office ready for work by midnight. Dozens more were sent to the Fifth Street streets to take the wagons out. Some of them got the wagons, some of them didn't. The strikers had pickets all around the stables and when the pickets could not persuade they threatened. The result was that at least half the volunteers were scared off the job.

Police Headquarters was informed of the situation and promptly instructed the police all over the city to arrest any driver that deserted his wagon. At 1 o'clock Roundman McCarty with twenty men got to the Post Office, and when the 1 o'clock rush of newspaper mail commenced McCarty put a sturdy cop on every automobile and wagon. A postal clerk went along, too, in addition to the driver.

"The men were intimidated," said Travers. "You can say for me that we'll go broke and sell out before we'll agree to their demands."

Supt. Rooms said that there might be a few drivers in handling the mail this morning, but he thought that the strike wouldn't amount to much and that the service would be little impaired.

MAE WOOD SUES SENATOR PLATT. Garnishes His Salary—Alleges He and the Express Co. owe Her Attorney Fees.

OMAHA, Sept. 6.—Senator Platt of New York and the United States Express Company were made defendants in a suit for \$25,000 filed here this afternoon by Mae Catherine Wood of "Love Letters of a Rose" fame.

Miss Wood asks that Platt's salary as president of the United States Express Company be reduced and that all property of the company in Omaha be attached. The suit was filed too late for the garnishment and attachment to be served this afternoon, but the papers are in the hands of the sheriff and will be served to-morrow morning.

Miss Wood alleges that she acted as attorney for the express company while she was connected with the Post Office Department at Washington and gave valuable service for which she has not been paid.

She alleges that she gave Senator Platt such information as was useful to him while she was holding a Post Office position and that she first discovered that Postmaster-General Payne intended recommending the passage of a post check system bill in his annual report in 1902.

This information, she says she gave to Senator Platt who, she alleges, went down to the Department, early next morning and sent Mr. Payne a memorandum which succeeded in having the recommendations greatly modified. She says Mr. Platt told her the information was of great value and she received hundreds of thousands of dollars.

HINT TO BROOKLYN POLICE. Acting Commissioner McAvoy Has a Talk With Farrell and Cross.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner Farrell, who has charge of the police administration in Brooklyn, and Inspector Cross, who is the commanding officer in that borough, went to Police Headquarters here yesterday afternoon. They were there for an hour in conference with First Deputy Commissioner McAvoy, who has charge of the department in Mr. McAdoo's absence.

It was rumored in Mulberry Street that Mr. McAvoy was dissatisfied with conditions existing in Brooklyn, and that he had called on Farrell and Inspector Cross that some things had to be remedied. After the conference the two hurried to Brooklyn, and Commissioner McAvoy refused to say anything.

Commodore Cooke came from the South only a few days ago.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO—PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. Leaves New York daily at 3:35 P. M. 600 miles a day. Arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning—night's ride.

THE TRAINS OF THE CENTURY. The Twentieth Century Limited is the hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines. Leave New York 8:30 P. M. arrive Chicago 9:30 next morning—night's ride.

Two in one. Special Express for near and distant vision at Spencer's, 17 Maiden Lane.—Ad.

MAIL DRIVERS STRIKE.

Plenty of Men Take Their Places—Service Not Seriously Impaired.

All the mail drivers from Forty-second street to the Battery went on strike at 10:30 o'clock last night and Uncle Sam had to scour the city for volunteers to take their places.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning mail was being carried from the Post Office to the Grand Central Station, the steamship piers and the ferries by all sorts of vehicles, green automobiles of the rubber neck type, a few of the regular wagons and other wagons that the Post Office people found convenient.

There was no disorder, for forty cops were ordered by Headquarters to duty at the post office, on wagons, at the stable in East Fifteenth street and at Station H. There were twenty-two policemen at the post office, ten at the Grand Central and fourteen at the stables, sent by Chief Inspector Cortright at the request of C. H. Wolcott, who has the contract for handling the mail.

At 10:30 o'clock last night fifty union drivers who were due to go on duty for the night shift appeared at the contractor's stables at 513 East Fifteenth street.

They announced that they were sick and couldn't work. Those that had been delivering mail had emptied their wagons and had brought them to the stable in good order. For twenty-four hours the Mail Drivers' Union had been meeting at Avenue A and Eighteenth street considering a strike.

At 10:30 the order was given for the men to quit work.

Most of the drivers quit under protest. They were men of family and wanted to continue working, but the strike leaders wouldn't have it that way. The men were peremptorily ordered to get off the wagons.

Five of the strike leaders appeared at the Post Office about 11 o'clock and attempted to talk to some mail drivers still at work there. Ben Fox, who handles the contractor's wagons at the Post Office, ordered them away—and they went.

The Mail Drivers' Union had demanded from Contractor Wolcott, who assumed the contract on July 1 last, increase of pay and shorter hours for the men. Drivers of two horse wagons had been getting \$2.10 a day and wanted \$2.50.

Drivers of one horse wagons had been receiving \$1.90 a day and demanded \$1.75. The strike leaders had a short time to go over the contract, and thought he couldn't afford to pay more. The men also wanted eleven hours time, instead of twelve, including an hour for lunch.

When the strike began, Mail Superintendent Rooms at the postoffice was more or less prepared for it. E. J. Travers, who is interested in the contract with Wolcott, drove up in an automobile and with Rooms proceeded to get very busy. Messengers were sent out to get men wherever they could be found.

From the New York Transportation Company eight little rubber neck autos were hired. When they got to the Post Office the drivers were sworn in by Rooms and pastebord signs reading "U. S. Mail" were tacked on their sides.

TO REGULATE TRADE IN CHINA. United States Said to Have Made Proposals to Great Britain.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 6.—The London correspondent of the Post states that as a direct result of the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan the United States has laid certain proposals before Great Britain for the regulation of European and American commerce in China, especially in Manchuria and Korea. If these should be accepted Sir Edward Satow, the British Minister to China, and Mr. Lochell, the American Minister to China, without waiting for the action of other Powers, will inaugurate the action of other Powers, will inaugurate the action of other Powers, will inaugurate the action of other Powers.

ARMENIANS MASSACRED. Whole Village of Minkend Is Wiped Out by Tatars.

TIPLIK, Sept. 6.—Advices from the Equitable bethol point to the effect that all the inhabitants of Minkend, an Armenian village in the Zangazur district, have been massacred by Tatar nomads.

Other villages are surrounded by the nomads. The Governor has sent urgent appeals for reinforcements.

BAKU STILL ABLAZE. Rioters Destroying Millions of Rubles Worth of Property.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—Private advices from Baku show that the disorders there were started by Armenians, disguised as soldiers, firing on Russians and Tatars.

The factory district is still burning. The losses are estimated at several million rubles. Three hundred naphtha wells have been destroyed by incendiary fires.

Dense clouds of smoke hang over the city, which is illuminated at night by the flames of burning buildings.

The latest news from Baku states that there is a constant fusillade of shots being exchanged between the troops and the malcontents concealed in houses. The Governor General does not appear to have the slightest influence upon the maddened populace.

Ring's Will Found; Divides \$20,000,000 Among His Family.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 6.—The will of Frederick P. Ring was found to-day at his home. It leaves the entire estate, valued at \$20,000,000, to his widow and three children, and appoints Mrs. Ring executrix without bonds. The will, which is very short, was written on ordinary note paper by Ring himself.

Pickpocket Lifts \$12,000 Worth of Diamonds.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Myer Slotopolsky, a diamond dealer, reports to the police that he has been robbed by pickpockets of unset diamonds valued at \$12,000. The gems were wrapped separately in about thirty little packages and were carried in a leather wallet.

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived: St. Nord Amende, Genoa, Aug. 22; St. Langford, Bay View, N. F., Aug. 21; St. Beaufort, Philadelphia, Sept. 5.

A Story of New York Life. The Marston Mystery: Full of incidents of absorbing interest, commencing at a serial in today's Globe.—Ad.

TAFT HITS CHINESE BOYCOTT.

GOES TO AMOY, CENTER OF THE ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING.

Acting on President's Instructions, He Tries to Conciliate the Trade Delegates, Who Resent Our Exclusion Act—Secretary Made Speech at Canton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The trip of Secretary Taft to the Far East, at first designated merely as a journey to the Orient, with the Philippines and some important insular questions as the objectives, has developed into something more, and Secretary Taft is now visiting Chinese cities, endeavoring to break up the boycott by personal contact with the situation.

On Monday he was in Canton, and spoke there to the Chinese, and to-day he left Hongkong for Amoy, a hotbed of the anti-American movement. All this was by special direction of President Roosevelt, who desires that Secretary Taft make an effort to dissuade the rabid Chinese of their belief that the American Government has deliberately planned to mistreat them.

As originally planned neither Canton nor Amoy was included in the itinerary of the Taft party. A telegram received at the Bureau of Insular Affairs from its chief, Col. Clarence R. Edwards, said that the portion of the party had departed from Hongkong for Amoy and another portion, including Miss Roosevelt, had sailed on the transport Lawton for Tientsin, whence it will go to Peking.

Secretary Taft will probably cable a report to Oyster Bay as soon as possible after he has finished his visit to Amoy. The plan of President Roosevelt is to have Secretary Taft assure the Chinese that this Government intends to treat them fairly.

In Canton Mr. Taft, at luncheon given to the visitors by the Viceroy of the province, said he was glad to note the friendly relations between the two countries. He said also that this Government did not desire a foot of Chinese soil.

Speaking of the boycott, Mr. Taft said he believed it was an unfeasible violation of the treaty rights of citizens of the United States. The Viceroy had a short time to go over the contract, and thought he couldn't afford to pay more. The men also wanted eleven hours time, instead of twelve, including an hour for lunch.

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INSURANCE QUIZ UNDER WAY.

LEARNED, AS A STARTER, THAT MUTUAL VOTING IS A SHAM.

The New York Life Goes Ahead Without Counsel and Lawyers for Other Companies Promise to Help—Subpena Servers Seek McIntyre and Jordan.

To what extent policyholders participate in the government of the so-called mutual companies is the first question selected for investigation by the Armstrong insurance committee.

Officers of five of the mutual companies doing business in this State, the New York Life, the Mutual, the Mutual Reserve, the Mutual Benefit of New Jersey and the Metropolitan, which is a mixed company, were called to the stand at the opening hearing of the committee yesterday morning in the Aldermen's room in the City Hall.

Among the witnesses examined were R. A. Grannis, first vice-president of the Mutual Life; W. G. Oakman, formerly president of the Guaranty Trust Company, who has served for several years as an inspector of election at the Mutual's annual meetings; John C. McCall, secretary of the New York Life and a son of the president of that institution; and Haley Fiske, vice-president of the Metropolitan.

The evidence adduced established the fact long known in insurance circles that the mutual plan, so far as the policyholder's interest in the annual elections of the companies is concerned, is pretty much of a myth. It was shown that on the average only about 200 of the Mutual's 650,000 policyholders record their votes for the election of the company's trustees; that in the last ten years the largest vote at any meeting of the New York Life was 2,328, and that of this number only thirty-six policyholders voted in person; that only 38,000 of the Metropolitan's 6,000,000 policyholders were recorded as having voted at the last annual meeting, of whom three only appeared in person. The records of the other companies were proportionately low. The election of men to the governing boards of the companies is, as was shown, controlled by the case by the officers of the companies, to whom the policyholders' proxies are made out. In nearly all cases in which policyholders are recorded as having voted in person the ballots were handed in by officers or employees of the companies.

NO NEW YORK LIFE COUNSEL. Probably the most sensational development of the hearing occurred before the formal taking of testimony, when President John A. McCall of the New York Life announced to the committee that his company did not intend to be represented by counsel at the hearings. Said Mr. McCall, addressing Chairman Armstrong:

"The president of the New York Life appears here to say that the New York Life is not to be represented by counsel. If it is so desired the New York Life will be represented, but so far as we are concerned we do not feel the need of counsel in the investigation."

Coming right after Chairman Armstrong's announcement that lawyers for the witnesses, while they would get every courtesy, would have no rights in the investigation, President McCall's statement caused a big stir. Ex-Gov. Black had a few minutes before announced that he would appear with William L. Ball for the Equitable for the purpose of imposing any defense or consuming the time of the committee, but merely to aid counsel for the committee in every way possible in explaining anything that might be desired. James M. Peck also had announced that he and F. L. Allen would represent the Mutual Life at the inquiry, and there were a host of other lawyers in the room, including Paul D. Graybill, who represents Thomas F. Ryan; William C. Gulliver, James H. Hyde's lawyer; Frank H. Platt and Frank R. Lawrence, representing the Mutual Reserve Company; and Richard V. Lindabury and Christian N. Bovee, counsel for the Metropolitan Life.

Chairman Armstrong replied to President McCall that the committee had no desire in the matter. The announcement, however, created a favorable impression for President McCall's company.

James M. Beck, Frank H. Platt and other lawyers said they wished it to be understood that they would do everything possible to facilitate the work of the committee.

CAN'T FIND M'INTYRE AND JORDAN. Before the inquiry began the news leaked out that the committee's subpoena servers had been unable to locate two of the most desired witnesses in the Equitable scandal, Thomas D. Jordan and William H. McIntyre. The process servers have also been looking for James H. Hyde, but he is in Newport and has given no intimation that he will accept service. He is, it was said yesterday, being urged strongly by some persons concerned in the Equitable scandal to remain out of the State until the investigation is concluded.

Mr. Jordan and Mr. McIntyre are wanted chiefly in connection with that \$88,000 blind loan account, from which blackmail and lobbying fees were paid. It is learned now that Mr. McIntyre probably knows more about the transactions represented by that account than any other Equitable director. He practically had the handling of the account. Whether he represented the obligation, as an officer of the Equitable hasn't been disclosed, but Mr. McIntyre was one of the men who put up the money to pay the loan.

Mr. McIntyre left the city several days ago and is said to be in the White Mountains, but the committee hasn't been able to locate him. Not only the committee, but the present management of the Equitable wants to see Mr. Jordan to have him furnish such information as he can give. With James W. Alexander so ill that he won't be able to testify, and with the two other principals in the loan transaction out of the State, the committee's chance of finding out anything definite about the improper payments made on the account isn't bright.

WOMEN AMONG SPECTATORS. It was 10:30 o'clock when Chairman Armstrong called the committee to order for the opening session. All eight members of the committee were present and the Aldermen's room was well filled, mostly with lawyers, but a few, including some women, had come to the place through curiosity, hoping to get a look at the men

MR. JEROME AILING.

Cold Again Compels Him to Quit Work and Go Home for Rest.

District Attorney Jerome's cold came back on him yesterday and soon after he reached his office he was obliged to lie down.

He remained on the lounge in his room until 3 o'clock, when he went to his city house in Rutgers street.

BRAZIL FOR ARBITRATION.

Will Sign Treaties With Argentina and Chile To-day.

The Brazilian consulate in this city has received a telegram from Baron Rio-Branco, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, stating that to-day there will be signed a general treaty of arbitration with the Argentine Republic and a treaty of arbitration with Chile.

DIES FROM HOT SPRING SLEDS.

Washington Girl Victim of Accident in Yellowstone Park.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., Sept. 6.—Miss Fannie Wickes of Washington, D. C., died to-day from the effects of falling into a boiling spring in the Yellowstone National Park several days ago.

With others Miss Wickes was making a tour of the Park and while viewing a geyser stepped backward to dodge the spray and fell into a hot spring.

FOLK AND STAFF REFUSE PASSES.

Governor of Missouri and Party Pay Fare to Lewis and Clark Exposition.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 6.—Gov. Folk and his staff will go to the Lewis and Clark Exposition to take part in the Missouri day exercises, but they will pay their railroad fare.

Gov. Folk has refused to accept passes for himself and party, and for the first time in the State's history the Chief Executive of Missouri and his gold braided aides will travel on full fare tickets like other people.

460 CARAT DIAMOND FOUND.

Famous Premier Mine of Johannesburg Produces Another Big Stone.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A flawless diamond weighing 460 carats is reported to have been found in the Premier mine, Johannesburg.

It was in the Premier mine that the Oullin diamond, 3,032 carats, was found last January. One weighing 384 carats was found the next month.

FINDS A NICE NEW DINOSAUR.

Will Take Several Cars to Haul Him From Wyoming to Chicago University.

LANDER, Wyo., Sept. 6.—Prof. Williston of the University of Chicago has uncovered a rare specimen of the dinosaur on Willow Creek, near here. The remains will be packed in boxes and shipped to Chicago. Several cars will be required to transport the bones.

Prof. Williston says this is one of the oldest and also one of the youngest parts of the earth, geologically, and that within fifteen miles of Lander can be found every formation known to science.

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