NEW LIFE INSURANCE LAWS.

POINTS ARMSTRONG COMMITTEE WILL RECOMMEND.

Will Seek to End the Control of Subsidiary Corporations by the Big Companies—To Demand Periodic Distribution of Surplus—Uniform Policies Urged.

It was learned yesterday on good authority that these are the chief recommendations which the Armstrong investigating committee believes ought to be made to the Legislature:

1. That policyholders have an effective voice in the government of the companies.
2. That there be full publicity to the policyholders in regard to the management of the companies' affairs.
3. That a uniform system of audits and accounts be prescribed by the State Insurance Department.
4. That policies be limited to certain standard forms.
5. That policies be safeguarded further than at present against forfeiture.
6. That deferred dividend policies be either prohibited or greatly restricted.
7. That the companies be obliged to make an equitable distribution of the surplus to policyholders at stated periods.
8. That the companies make a greater proportion of their investments in real estate bonds and mortgages.
9. That the control of subsidiary companies be prohibited.
10. That investment in corporate bonds be regulated so as to prevent speculation and losses in attempts to float doubtful enterprises.
11. That deposits with or loans to moneyed corporations be suitably restricted.
12. That the discretion of the directors be subject to judicial and administrative review.

These are, of course, only the general lines along which the committee's report will be drawn. The filling in of the details and the working out of the recommendations into practical form will be a matter of several weeks work, and one, too, which the committee may not be able to carry through without making changes in its original plans.

The opinion was expressed yesterday by insurance men who heard of the committee's conclusions that they were radical indeed. The investments of the life insurance companies in banks and trust companies was one of the most important subjects which came before the Armstrong committee in the course of its public hearings. Through its intimate relations with the trust company the insurance company has been able to keep at its disposal the yellow dog funds.

Through the trust companies, too, the life insurance institutions were able to make fictitious sales and loans for the purpose of "window dressing" at the close of the year. Large sums of money have been kept on deposit in the trust companies by the insurance companies at low rates of interest, and in nearly every one of the subsidiary institutions of the large insurance companies the officers and directors of the latter have been stockholders.

With the exception of the officers and trustees of the New York Life, which disposed of its holdings in subsidiary companies several years ago, all the insurance witnesses before the Armstrong committee maintained that trust company stocks were the most profitable investments the life institutions had.

If a bill were passed prohibiting the control by a life insurance company of any subsidiary company there would have to be an adjustment of the stock interests in at least the Mercantile Trust Company and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The Equitable Life owns a majority of the stock in the Mercantile Trust and the Mutual Life a majority of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

Whether the committee has any idea of taking into account also the holdings of individual officers and directors in the subsidiary companies is not known, but it is practically certain that a recommendation will be included in the report to the effect that insurance directors should have no conflicting connections with their companies.

The Equitable Life under the new management has already adopted a policy of investing heavily in real estate bonds and mortgages, and in this respect they have the start of the other companies if the proposed recommendation of the Armstrong committee goes through.

The recommendation that deposits and loans to moneyed corporations be subject to suitable restrictions refers not only to the amounts which the insurance companies shall carry on deposit in the subsidiary companies, but also to the rates of interest which should be received.

A uniform system of audits and accounts with proper supervision by the State Insurance Department will mean that it will be impossible to have a repetition of the Hamilton payments by the New York Life and the granting of commissions and other perquisites which constituted the McCurdy family graft.

Not the least important of the conclusions to the insurance companies is the one against the deferred dividend system. The deferred dividend policies are the ones which make possible the enormous reserve funds which the companies have rolled up. What restrictions the committee will recommend can only be conjectured, but it is likely that they will insist upon a periodic accounting to the policyholders if not a periodic distribution of the dividends.

That the committee has determined that the policyholders ought to have a more effective voice in the government of the companies undoubtedly means that some recommendations will be made in regard to the holding of proxies and the method of conducting the annual elections in the mutual companies.

It is thought too that the committee will recommend the repeal of section 56 of the insurance law, which prohibits a policyholder from bringing a suit for an accounting against a life insurance company without first obtaining the consent of the Attorney-General. It is possible, though, that the committee may propose some other check on such action by a policyholder, as the officers of all the companies have contended that the granting of unlimited power to a contract holder in this particular would be dangerous for the companies.

Senator Armstrong, chairman of the investigating committee, arrived in this city last night ready to settle down to the work of drafting the report. He refused to comment on his work. Mr. Hughes, the committee's chief counsel, who has been taking a rest in Montreal since the committee's public hearings ceased, also returned yesterday. He also refused to discuss the committee's findings.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Senator James B. McEwan of Albany is mentioned as the possible successor of the late Senator Ambler as chairman of the Senate Insurance Committee. Senator McEwan has made no effort to get the place, but he would accept it if it comes to him. He is the second member of the committee now, Senator Malby being the first. As Senator Malby is the chairman of the Finance Committee, it is not at all likely that he will be a candidate.

NEW PLACE FOR WOODRUFF.

Will Head the Provident Life and Trustee Its Stock.

Announcement was made last night that Edward W. Scott has resigned as president of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society and that ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who owns the majority stock of the company, has been elected his successor. Mr. Woodruff has announced that he will trustee the stock. Here is a statement which Mr. Woodruff made last night at a meeting of the officers and general agents of the society:

"Mr. Edward W. Scott, who has for nine years, as you all know, vigorously performed the duties of president of this company, has to-day resigned the office of president and has been chosen chairman of the board of directors. I have been elected to succeed him as president.

"Mr. Scott has been actuated by his recognition of the criticism aimed at concentrated personal control of life insurance companies, and I, holding 1,125 of the 1,250 shares of the capital stock, moved by the same spirit, have made a declaration of trust whereby the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society is to receive all the benefits that may accrue or can be derived from the operation of this trust.

"In the position of chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Scott's lifelong experience and knowledge of life insurance cannot fail to be of benefit to the company.

"Happily, this organization has seen fit to reorganize itself within itself, and while my experience in the life insurance business has been limited to a directorship of four years duration in this company, I thoroughly recognize the aroused public sentiment regarding this vital question, and deeply feeling the duty imposed upon me I am determined to do all in my power in cooperation with the other officers to strengthen and upbuild this great organization."

The Provident Life is one of the smaller of the old line companies. At the beginning of 1905 its total assets were $8,037,000.

Mr. Scott is the witness before the Armstrong investigating committee who caused a mild sensation by declaring that he had been hounded for years by his enemies in the Equitable, which company, he said, had tried to harm the Provident Life in every way possible.

Scott was formerly owner of the majority stock of the Provident Life. He paid $205,500 for it, borrowing $180,000 from the New York Security and Trust Company on the recommendation of John A. McCall, then president of the New York Life. Mr. Hughes brought out the fact in the course of the inquiry that Scott had got $20,000, used in paying for the stock, from two agents of the Provident Life who had received the money from the company as advances. Scott gave the company as collateral for the obligation a statement that he would pay back the $20,000 when his Provident Life holdings, which were up as collateral on the $180,000 which he had borrowed, were returned. It is said that the obligation has been settled.

Scott is the fourth life insurance president to go as a result of the recent disclosures. If he gets the power which Paul Morton enjoyed as chairman of the Equitable's board of directors he will have just as much, if not more, to say about the management of the company as the president. The details of the plan of management or of Mr. Woodruff's plan to trustee his stock were not learned last night.

It was learned last night that Frederick Burnham of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company also may resign soon. It was said that Mr. Burnham wants to get out, but does not care about coming too prominently before the public at this time. Many irregularities were disclosed in his company. Mr. Burnham himself did not appear before the committee, because, it was said, he was too ill to testify.

"LOST IDEAL" TO BLAME.

Chamber of Commerce Hears From Its Insurance Committee.

The insurance committee of the Chamber of Commerce made a report yesterday on the recent disclosures before the Armstrong insurance committee. The report says that the fundamental cause of the maladministration of the companies has evidently been "the lost ideal and the forgotten ethical conception of the sacred trust involved in the administration of life insurance funds."

The report says further that there has been a spirit of extravagance and apparent disregard of the fiduciary character of the companies' funds. The committee believes that legislative action should be taken to fix the forms of policies "so that in all cases the deferred dividends shall accrue to the insured and an accounting of them be made at stated intervals."

"The investigation," says the report, "has revealed a spirit of sordid commercialism which has become rife in our rapidly growing country, entering into many of our activities and has clouded the judgment of those who have been the custodians of large and important trusts, causing them to depart from the well trodden paths of rectitude and high honor which has heretofore characterized our merchants and bankers. The very atmosphere of our commercial life has become impregnated with an undue desire for wealth and power.

This resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Chamber, in the interests of pure commercial life, enters its solemn protest against the practices which have resulted in thus tarnishing the good name of our financial institutions and of bringing reproach upon our commercial community.

John A. McCall was a member of the Chamber's insurance committee, but his name wasn't signed to the report.

STRIKE AFFECTS THE SCHOOLS.

But Housesmiths' Places Are Being Filled, the Association Says.

The strike of the housesmiths has affected a number of the fifty-five public schools now going up. A member of the building committee of the Board of Education said last evening:

"There may be some delay in school building through the strike, but it will be easier to get new men for the school work than for office buildings, as cast iron pillars are used in the schools, which have to be bolted, not riveted. Any one can do the bolting, which requires no skill."

The Allied Iron Trades Association reported yesterday that 1,200 new men had been secured up to date through its employment agency at 7 East Fourteenth street. One hundred new men were put to work yesterday morning.

Mayor Coyne Declines the Gas Lamps.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Mayor John H. Coyne of Yonkers vetoed to-day a resolution passed recently by the Common Council ordering that two lamps be placed before his residence on North Broadway. The Mayor gives as his reason that he does not believe it is legal to expend public funds for private purposes. It has been customary for years to have two artistic gas lamps erected before the home of every new Mayor.

If Traveling in Japan
Or any civilized country, you can procure Laxative Bromo Quinine from any druggist. All nations use it. E. W. GROVE'S signature on box.—*Adv.*

THE office force of a down town house included three men, each at a salary of $35 a week. We outlined a method of handling their work which eliminated two of the men and enabled the work to be more satisfactorily done. Would you like to have us study your proposition?

If you are interested but too busy to see us, we will be glad to mail you details of our plan.

The Adams Company,
1133 Broadway, New York.

MRS. SIMPSON ALSO TAKEN ILL

A SECOND WITNESS IN NORTHPORT HEARING DISABLED.

Doctor Says She Is Near a Nervous Breakdown—Wisnewski, the Stable Boy, Considerably Better—Taken Out for a Walk Yesterday—Story That He Was Injured.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Julia Simpson, wife of the accused dentist and daughter of Bartley T. Horner, who was killed, collapsed in her home yesterday. District Attorney Furman, who has stated that she would be an important witness for the prosecution, was notified and Dr. J. P. Heyen was summoned.

"Mrs. Simpson," said Dr. Heyen, after examining her, "is in a condition which may become very serious. She is on the verge of a nervous breakdown which will absolutely prevent her from testifying unless she is absolutely secluded."

Dr. Heyen found Mrs. Simpson in a stupor somewhat like that which affected Wisnewski, the Polish stable boy, the preceding day, but he had no great difficulty in reviving her. Her condition gave rise to a report that she was a subject of hypnotic influence, as was said of the boy. No substantiation of this report could be gained from Dr. Heyen.

Wisnewski, whose condition has so far prevented his being called at the hearing conducted by Justice Partridge, was considerably better this morning. He is still at the Northport House in charge of Deputy Sheriff Charles L. Smith. When he broke down suddenly on Tuesday evening it was supposed that he was suffering from the effects of some drug, but a medical examination convinced the doctors that this was not the case.

Dr. John P. Heyen, who has been attending the young Pole, said this morning that Wisnewski showed signs of improvement.

"Last night," the doctor said, "the young man had a severe hysterical attack, but in my opinion he did not display any actual symptoms of insanity. He was not violent, although apparently laboring under much excitement. His condition is peculiar, as he cannot be induced to talk or answer any questions put to him."

Dr. Heyen was asked whether he thought that Wisnewski would be able to testify when the hearing is resumed on Monday next, and he replied:

"No; in my opinion he will be in no condition to go on the witness stand on Monday."

From another source it was learned that during the night Wisnewski kept calling loudly in Polish words:

"Mary, mother of Jesus, help me."

Wisnewski improved so much to-day that this afternoon he was quietly taken out for a brisk walk in the fresh air. This it is expected will induce natural sleep to-night and aid greatly in a general improvement of his condition. He has taken no nourishment since Tuesday, but the doctors think that if his nerves settle he will resume eating and be all right again. He has been removed to an isolated part of the hotel, where he is quiet and not likely to be disturbed.

A story was told to-day that in a struggle this morning with five men who were trying to subdue him his head struck a bedpost and he received injuries that might result in his death at any moment. This could not be confirmed, and in view of the fact that he was afterward taken out for a walk he could not have been much hurt.

Dr. Frank, who is said to be an old friend of Dr. Simpson, and whose sudden disappearance led to a rumor that he would be an unwilling witness in the Horner case, returned home last night. He explained that he had had to leave on short notice to make a professional visit and that he would be on hand on Monday to testify at the hearing.

DR. CATE IMPROVING.

The Lakewood Physician in a Sanitarium in Goshen.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Dr. William H. Cate, the Lakewood, N. J., physician who disappeared on December 9 and was found in Springfield, Mass., is at the Interpines Sanitarium in Goshen, where his condition is gradually improving. It was in the Interpines that his memory was restored to him after his first disappearance three years ago. Dr. Seward, Sr., says that Dr. Cate is afflicted with some very obscure and rare mental ailment, which, he thinks, may possibly be a species of cyric epilepsy. Dr. Seward regards it as very probable that this mental trouble was the cause of Dr. Cate's first disappearance and that the doctor was not assaulted and sandbagged, as he claimed. Dr. Cate now recognizes his wife, who is at Interpines nursing him, and very slowly recollections of the past are coming back. Dr. Seward is confident that Dr. Cate's memory will be wholly restored, but there is reason to believe that scener or later the trouble will recur.

SUE FOR REINSTATEMENT.

William Garlick and James A. Bell Want Hartzheim to Take Them Back.

William Garlick, who was removed as bookkeeper in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn on Tuesday, has sued County Clerk Hartzheim for reinstatement. He contends that his removal was illegal, because he is a veteran volunteer fireman.

James A. Bell, chief document clerk in the same office, also removed on Tuesday, claims exemption on the same ground. Yesterday he secured an order from Supreme Court Justice Marean requiring Hartzheim to show cause why he should not be reinstated.

GRAPE-NUTS.

A WELL SPREAD TABLE

And the Man "Fell Out" with It.

A manufacturer in Mo. says he started out as a young man with almost perfect health, but that, "by the time I was 24 my digestive apparatus was so completely wrecked as to make my life a positive burden.

"I was neither a hard drinker nor an inveterate user of tobacco—my condition could not be charged up to these things.

"I had simply ruined my digestion by a course of living common among those who indulge in unwisely selected food and deny their appetites nothing. And so years passed; during which every sort of food seemed to do just the opposite of what it should have done, with me. A well spread table was offensive to me. The sight or smell of food made me deathly sick. In brief I had dyspepsia in its worst form, and spent many a hard earned dollar for remedies which did me no good whatever.

"This was my condition when a friend insisted that I should try Grape-Nuts food, and to please him I consented, expecting to derive no more benefit or pleasure from it than I had from other prepared foods that I had tried. But I was most happily disappointed.

"For more than a year I ate positively nothing but Grape-Nuts—it was my soup course, my meat and my dessert. I never tired of it, and grew steadily fatter and more hearty, till I put 40 pounds of good solid flesh that had never been there before, on my bones. My dyspepsia is gone—the memory of a terrible nightmare.

"I am well now—seems like I cannot be ill—and Grape-Nuts is still found on my table, in one form or another, at every meal, and it is never out of supply in my home. A meal without Grape-Nuts is a mighty poor meal for me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

A Big Business Bazar

Consider what you have here in the carefully-edited advertising pages of McClure's Magazine—a Market-Place of the World, in which each merchant presents his wares *himself*.

He is compelled by the limits of space to describe his goods in the fewest and best words. Each month brings fresh goods, and fresh descriptions, all by the proprietor himself.

Can you conceive of such a bazar? Read the advertising pages of McClure's—the Market-Place of the World—there you will find it.

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McClure's Magazine
44-60 East 23d Street, NEW YORK.

HARPER & BROS. GIVE IN.

Grant the Printers' Demands—Other Firms Join the Fight.

Harper & Bros., one of the doubtful firms in the list of the members of the Typothetæ, yielded to the demands of Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday and granted the eight hour workday and the closed shop. The firm employs about one hundred compositors. This was offset by three other firms joining the fight. The three firms are A. H. Kellogg, the Rodd Electrotyping Company and the Zeese-Wilkinson Company, the latter having no compositors.

In the evening it was announced by President McCormick of Typographical Union No. 6 that the scales had been turned a little the other way and that Robert Drummond of 444 Pearl street, one of the officers on the fighting list, had granted the demands.

Though there have been few attempts to intimidate the new men it was reported by the Typothetæ yesterday that machines had been tampered with in six shops, causing great delay and inconvenience.

At the offices of the Typothetæ it was announced also that about 250 new men had been put to work so far to replace the 1,200 strikers. It was believed that it will be a week at least before it will be known how many members of the Typothetæ will settle down for a fight.

A meeting of the Typothetæ was held in the afternoon, at which a general statement on the situation up to date was made. The statement was as follows:

The strike has now gone on long enough to show that there will be no sympathetic strike among the pressmen. To-day there is not a single Typothetæ office which is not running in its pressroom with all the men that it needs. The effort to draw the pressmen into this fight has been entirely unsuccessful, which makes the master printers' problem an easier one, because there are a dozen near by cities which will set all the rush orders necessary and send the plates to New York for printing.

The battle for the open shop is progressing steadily along the lines the Typothetæ laid out for it weeks ago. We are getting new men constantly through the Typothetæ, and individual firms are picking up men who apply to them from out of town. The interest in the subject of the strike has brought about a renewed activity in the school, which has now all the pupils it can accommodate, and could get scores of additional pupils if there were room for them to learn.

The Typographical Union could not have taken a better time to strike than January 1. This is the dull season, and many printers are accustomed to spend the week following New Year's in having their machinery put in order and in making preparations for the busy season which begins in February. This accounts for the fact that many printers have made no serious attempt to replace the men who have gone out, being satisfied to take them in slowly as occasion requires. Other cities, Philadelphia and nearby places, are helping Typothetæ members out on orders which must be filled quickly.

Information is received at the office of the Typothetæ this morning from San Francisco that the Typographical Union in that city has laid out a campaign for a flat forty hours' week, beginning with January 1, 1907—five days of eight hours per week.

Washington Printers on Strike.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—One hundred and twenty-five journeymen printers, members of the Columbia Typographical Union of Washington, and fifteen apprentices employed in fourteen of the largest book and job offices in the city went on a strike to-day for an eight hour day. The strike will be conducted along peaceful lines, and the leaders say that the men will be amply provided for while they are out of work. The employers, who declare that they cannot accede to the demands, all did business to-day with reduced forces of men.

WINS SUIT AGAINST KUBELIK

Dutch Impresario Gets $2,700 Damages for Breach of Contract.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—M. Schurman, a Dutch impresario, has won a suit against Jan Kubelik, the violinist, from whom he claimed 13,600 francs damages for not fulfilling engagements at Madrid and Barcelona.

Schurman asserted that he paid 6,330 francs for rentals of theatres. The balance of the claim was for damages arising from breach of contract.

Kubelik's counsel pleaded that the court had no jurisdiction, both litigants being foreigners, and that the disputed arrangement had nothing to do with France. Evidence was produced showing that Schurman had been legally domiciled in Paris since 1880. The court accepted this, held that Kubelik's allegation that he was legally domiciled at Kolin, Bohemia, was not proved positively, and gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

FORSAKE BISMARCK'S STAND.

In 1880 Germany Had No Interests in Morocco and Backed Up France.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The *Matin* reprints today a despatch it published in 1880, from St. Xavier, then French Ambassador at Berlin, saying:

"Bismarck informs me that he is specially instructed to state that as Germany has no interests in Morocco her delegate is instructed to take the same line as his French colleague."

The despatch refers to the Moroccan conference at Madrid, which was then about to meet.

Disaster in Italy Laid to Earthquake.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Jan. 4.—Two houses at Genzano, a village near Potenza, collapsed to-day. No earthquake was felt, but it is supposed that the disaster was caused by one.

LESS PERSONALTY TO BE TAXED

LOANS ON MORTGAGE MUST NOW BE COUNTED OUT.

Assessments of Rich Men Not Raised—Increase of Building Leads to Expectations of Larger Returns From Real Estate Taxes—Books Open Monday.

In the opinion of the Tax Commissioners the workings of the mortgage tax law will tend to reduce considerably the amount of money received this year from personal taxes. Under the mortgage tax law it is provided that money loaned on mortgages must not be reckoned as personal property. The mortgage tax is only one-half of 1 per cent., while the tax rate last year was 1.51. From information which has already come to the commissioners they fear that a large amount of personal property upon which taxes have hitherto been paid will be converted into mortgages.

The tax books will be opened on Monday next, and the annual process of swearing off will begin on that day. The amount of personal property held for assessment last year was $690,571,926, but for the reasons stated the Tax Commissioners do not think that the total this year will be so large. They are, however, making efforts to increase the revenue from this source. They have sent out 95,000 notices, as against 88,000 last year. Some of the Commissioners were inclined to raise the assessments of some of the very rich residents of the city. For instance, it was thought that the assessment at $2,000,000 of John D. Rockefeller's personalty was too small, but it was finally decided not to adopt this course. It was thought that any wholesale raising of the assessments of the wealthy taxpayers would cause more of them to remove their legal residence.

An extremely large increase of revenue is looked for from the taxation on real estate. Real estate assessments were increased more than $173,000,000 last year, and this year it is expected that the increase will be over $250,000,000 because of the great volume of building operations. President O'Donnel said last night that in one district alone in Brooklyn more than a thousand new houses had been put up, and that there had been similar activity in The Bronx and Queens.

WHEN PARKER MET COLER.

"You Were a Democrat Once," Says Parker—"A Better One Now," Says Coler.

Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn was in the City Hall yesterday talking to City Clerk Scully when Alton B. Parker came along. Judge Parker greeted Mr. Scully but not Mr. Coler.

"You know Mr. Coler, don't you Judge?" remarked Mr. Scully.

"I did," replied Judge Parker, "I knew him when he was a Democrat."

"Well, I am the best kind of a Democrat now," Mr. Coler retorted.

ELECTIVE DUMA WITHOUT POWER

The Scheme for an Upper House Gives the Bureaucrats Control.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, via Eydtkuhnen Jan. 4.—It is becoming evident that the constitution of the upper chamber of the Duma will be completed before the elections for members of the popular chamber can be held.

A conference of members of the Council of the Empire, under Count Solsky, head of the Reform Commission, which drafted the scheme for the upper house, fixed its membership at only one hundred. Of these fifty will be appointed from the members of the existing Council of the Empire.

Of the fifty elected members, twelve will be chosen by the nobility and thirty-eight by other classes. The powers of the upper house, under the Constitution, will not be made public pending the election of members of the popular house, but it assuredly will have the greatest authority for a conservative revision of the proposals of the popular chamber.

The knowledge that this senior asssembly, whose members will come mostly from the ranks of the old bureaucracy, can practically annul the work of the newly granted Duma is one of the grounds for expecting that the popularly elected house may declare itself a constituent assembly and proceed to draft a system of government without regard to the non-elected chamber.

In view of the persistence of the railway strikes, it is foreseen that members from a distance may not be able to reach St. Petersburg in time for the opening of the Duma, which is expected to be held in the middle of March at the latest, but the Government has given assurances that when 150 members are assembled in the capital they can proceed with their deliberations as the Duma. The total membership of the house will be 532.

ROJESTVENSKY EXPLAINS

That It Was Merely His Opinion That British Fleet Was Waiting for Him.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—Admiral Rojestvensky writes to the *Novoe Vremya* saying his assertion that a British fleet was concentrated at Weihaiwei during the battle of the Sea of Japan in readiness to annihilate his fleet if the Japanese were unable to do so was his personal opinion.

The permission of Admiral Birilefi, Minister of Marine, for him to publish the statement did not involve the Minister's indorsement of his view.

CZAR AIDS MOSCOW SUFFERERS.

Sends 100,000 Rubles for Distribution Among Victims of the Rebellion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—The Czar has sent 100,000 rubles to the Governor-General of Moscow to be distributed among the sufferers from the rebellion there.

PEKIN CLASH ADJUSTED.

Settlement of Collision in Which Japanese, German and Other Soldiers Were Engaged.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Semi-official assurances are published to the effect that the matter of the collisions recently at Pekin in which German, Japanese and other soldiers of the foreign garrisons were concerned, has already been satisfactorily adjusted between the Governments whose troops were engaged.

More of Manchuria Open to Trade.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PEKIN, Jan. 4.—The treaty between Japan and China opens the railway between Halungkiang and Kirin to foreign trade. The coming conference between Russian and Chinese commissioners as to railway administration in Manchuria will be held in secret. The result is to be made public about the middle of February.

COMPLAINS OF AN AUTOPSY.

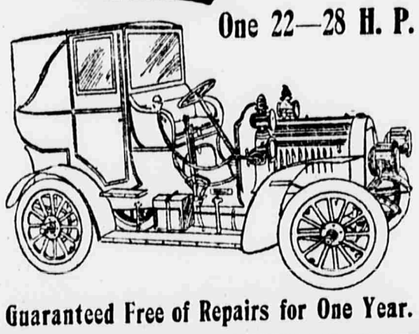
Mrs. Dorr Says She Did Not Authorize It, Hospital Says She Did.

Complaint has been lodged by Mrs. E. G. Dorr of 151 West 102d street with her lawyer, Thomas C. McDonald of 290 Broadway, alleging that an autopsy was performed on the body of her father, Charles De Letoriere, by the physicians of Lincoln Hospital without her consent and authority. Mr. De Letoriere died at the hospital on December 9 of cancer of the throat.

The hospital physicians admitted last evening that an autopsy had been performed, but they say that it was done with Mrs. Dorr's full permission as they can prove by witnesses.

Rainier *The Pullman of Motor Cars.*

One 22—28 H. P. LANDAULET



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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

Used by all the Royalties of Europe.

ITALIAN SHOOTS JEWESS.

Girl Would Not Marry Him Because of Religious Difference.

A young Italian who gave the name of Joseph Rogers shot Rosie Rosenbaum, 22 years old, last evening in the hallway of the tenement house at 166 East 108th street. An hour later he tried to commit suicide in his cell at the East 104th street station. Rogers also tried to shoot Richard Sheridan, who is attached to the boiler squad at Police Headquarters.

Sheridan was walking through 108th street near Third avenue when he saw Rogers chasing the girl. Sheridan ran after the pair. The girl dashed into the hallway screaming "Keep away from me!" Rogers ran in after her and Sheridan hurried as fast as he could.

Rogers closed the door of the house and, pulling a revolver from his pocket, fired four shots at the girl. One of the bullets struck her in the mouth and lodged in the back of her neck. Then Sheridan fired at Rogers, but the shot went wild. The Italian then turned the weapon upon himself, but he had fired all the charges.

The noise of the shooting brought several other cops, who grappled with Rogers and pinioned him to the floor. The girl was taken unconscious to the Harlem Hospital. Rogers was locked up in the East 104th street station. He was very sullen and would not say why he had tried to murder the girl.

The girl's home is at 116 East 108th street. Her relatives said that Rogers had repeatedly tried to get Rosie to marry him, but she refused because he is a Catholic and she is a Jewess. She had known him for two years. Rosie told the Italian that she could not go about with him, but he kept following her day after day. The two were employed in a shoe factory in East 103d street.

Rogers said he lived at 113 East 103d street. Twenty minutes after he had been locked in a cell the doorman, John Dinnen, went back to see if he was all right. Dinnen found Rogers almost dead from strangulation. He had tied his necktie around his throat and drawn it as tight as he could. An ambulance surgeon soon brought him around.

CRIPPLED SHIP PERILS 200.

Big Steamer Towed 200 Miles to Port After Drifting a Night in a Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The steamer City of Puebla was towed into port this afternoon by the Steamers Norwood and Chehalis, after a 200 mile haul down the coast. The steamer broke her shaft off Columbia Bar last Saturday when bound from Seattle for San Francisco. She had 200 passengers and a full load of freight.

The steamer Charles Nelson tried to tow her, but in a heavy storm the hawsers broke and she was abandoned.

During the night the helpless vessel nearly floundered. The next day the Chehalis took the vessel in tow, and, assisted by the Norwood, brought her safely in. There was much anxiety here over the safety of the passengers, as a storm was threatening.

Have you ever observed what hale and hearty men Ale-drinkers are, as a rule?

There must be something in it.

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle.

MARRIED.

BORDEN—JAECKEL.—On Wednesday, January 3, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. Townsend, Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Jaeckel, to Mr. Lewis Mercer Borden.

DIED.

ALEXANDRE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, of pneumonia, at 35 East 67th st., Elizabeth Lawrence, wife of J. Henry Alexandre.
Funeral private, on Friday, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

GUTHRIE.—After a short illness, at Salisbury, N. C., Charles Strong Guthrie, son of Stephen H. and Anne Strong Guthrie.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAUGHTON.—At Brookline, Mass., Malcolm G. Haughton, 74 years.
Funeral private.

KIMBALL.—At Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 4, 1906, Helen Baker, wife of the late W. S. Kimball, M. D., in the 73d year of her age.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence on Saturday morning, Jan. 6, at 11:30. Interment private.

LEVERIDGE.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 4, Benjamin C. Leveridge, aged 77 years.
Funeral services at 171 8th av., N. Y. city, on Saturday, Jan. 6, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

McCANN.—On Jan. 3, James McCann, beloved husband of the late Catharine.
Funeral from his late residence, 235 East 80th st., Jan. 6, at 2 P. M.

MORRISON.—Elizabeth Walker, wife of John Morrison.
Funeral from her late residence, 242 East 74th st., Friday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.

PARSONS.—Suddenly, in the City of Mexico, Dec. 5, 1905, James Russell Parsons, Jr., aged 44 years.
Funeral services will be held in All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, Saturday, Jan. 6, at half-past 2 o'clock.

PARSONS.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, 1906 (Fifth day, First month), at Flushing, N. Y., Samuel S., son of the late Samuel and Mary Bowne Parsons, in the 87th year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Robert B. Parsons, Broadway, Flushing, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 6 (Seventh day, First month), upon the arrival of train leaving East 34th st., N. Y. city, at 1:50 P. M., to Murray Hill Station. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SHAW.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, 1906, Charles Westervelt, youngest son of Emma L. and the late D. McLean Shaw, aged 24 years.
Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 6, at 11 A. M., at his residence, 144 West 86th st. Please omit flowers.