

GEN. RUSSELL A. ALGER DEAD.

HE EXPIRES SUDDENLY AT HIS HOME IN WASHINGTON.

Beginning Life as a Penniless Orphan, He Became a Millionaire, Governor of Michigan and Secretary of War—Was United States Senator When He Died

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. Russell A. Alger, United States Senator from Michigan, died suddenly at his residence here at 8:45 this morning. An hour before his death he rose from bed as usual, but was seized soon afterward with an acute attack of edema of the lungs. He returned to his bed, soon became unconscious and died within an hour. Dr. William G. Morgan, the family physician, who reached the bedside before the general expired, made the following statement:

"Gen. Alger had suffered for a good many years with chronic valvular disease of the heart, but of late had seemed to be a good deal better. This morning he awoke as usual at about 7 o'clock and at about 8 o'clock got up and went about the room for a few minutes. Then he lay down and was at once stricken with acute edema of the lungs. Ten minutes after he was stricken he was unconscious and did not regain consciousness. His death was quiet and apparently painless."

At the bedside of the Senator when he expired were his wife, Mrs. Alger, his son, Capt. Fred Alger, and the latter's wife.

The Senator attended the session of the Senate Tuesday and voted on all the roll calls during the consideration of the Foraker resolution on the Brownsville affair. He seemed to take the keenest interest in the proceedings and crossed over to the Democratic side and jokingly asked Senator (Bilbo) of Texas to conclude his speech in time to permit him to attend a dinner to be given by the Michigan delegation that night in honor of the new Senator-elect, William Alden Smith. Senator Alger made preparations to go to the dinner, but just before leaving his home had an attack of heart failure and only after much persuasion was induced to forego the dinner and remain at home.

Yesterday he seemed so much improved that he went to the War Department and transacted some official business. In the evening he took a walk with his son, Capt. Alger, and enjoyed the exercise so much that he prolonged the walk until the son was fatigued from over exertion. Senator Alger has suffered from heart trouble for a long time. He was warned a few months ago by his physician that he could not live a year. But he was cheerful and resigned.

"I would prefer to live," he said only a few days ago to a friend in the Senate with whom he discussed the prospects of his early death, "but I am ready to go. I have frequent warnings that it will soon be all over. It may be a question of weeks, but I feel somehow that it is more likely to be only a question of days. And I want to die in the harness. I want to give my family and friends just a little less anxiety as possible when the time comes."

The news of Senator Alger's death, though not unexpected, was a shock to his associates in the Senate, who saw him in that body Wednesday. The Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, feelingly referred to the deceased Senator in his opening prayer. A few minutes after the session opened, and while the journal of yesterday was still being read, Senator Burrows was recognized, and after moving to dispense with further proceedings announced the death of his colleague and moved the usual resolutions of condolence and for the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral. After the adoption of the resolutions the Senate adjourned. Later in the day Vice-President Charles McNamara announced the following committee of Senators to attend the funeral: Messrs. Burrows, Frye, Daniel, Nelson, Warren, Spooner, Scott, Dillingham, Foster, Patterson, Dick and Crane.

In the House, the Rev. Mr. Couden, the Chaplain, whose home is in Michigan, made reference to the death of the Senator. At the conclusion of the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill, Speaker Cannon laid before the House the resolutions adopted by the Senate.

Representative Bishop of Michigan then made formal announcement of the Senator's death, and after submitting the resolutions proposed by the Michigan delegation immediately followed. The Speaker announced the following funeral committee from the House: Representatives William Alden Smith, Samuel W. Smith, Bishop, Towns, Denby and Gardner of Michigan; Burton of Delaware; Snyder of Ohio; De Armond of Missouri; Gowen of New York; and Small of North Carolina.

The funeral services over the late Senator will be held at the family residence here Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Senate will attend in a body. The remains will be taken to Detroit for burial and will be accompanied by the congressional committee and the entire delegation in Congress from Michigan.

Whatever opinion the country may have formed of Gen. Alger from the written and pictorial descriptions of his supposed character, his friends knew him as a man of lovable disposition, quiet but forceful, fragile in frame, but strong in mind, always willing to help those in need, who was also to take without protest all the abuse heaped upon him as long as he believed he had done his duty. His ready sympathy and his generous heart were his chief characteristics on which many imposed. He did his work without seeking praise for it, and always sought to make his own services as inconspicuous as possible.

Gen. Alger was a soldier and a very successful business man. He was born poor and had to work his way along while getting his education, but he afterward made millions out of the public lands which he acquired at the close of the civil war.

Mr. Alger was born in Medina county, Ohio, on February 27, 1836, and was considered to be a very early age. His father died when he was 10 years old and the lad went to work on a farm to help support his mother. For seven years he worked about in the fields in the summer and in winter got whatever schooling he could, with a view to becoming a teacher. At 19 he succeeded in this and taught in a district school in northern Ohio. While he was teaching he read law between times in the office of Wolford Felt and soon after he was admitted to the bar and went into the office of Coffin & Otis at Cleveland. Six months later he went to Michigan and began to practice in a district school in northern Ohio.

When Fort Sumter was bombarded young Alger enlisted in the Second Michigan Regiment and made what was considered a brilliant record in the civil war. He was soon promoted to a Captaincy and on April 2, 1862, he was appointed Major. A few months later he was wounded and became a prisoner at Booneville, Miss. but managed to escape the same day. He was brevetted Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers in June, 1864, for gallant service at Trevilian Station and he was brevetted Major-General of volunteers in the following year.

When the army was mustered out Gen. Alger went into the oil business in Pennsylvania and lost every cent of his small savings. Then, with no money of his own and little left over from the timber business in Michigan. With his wife, a Miss Annette Henry of Grand Rapids, whom he married a few months before the war, he plunged into the oil business in Michigan. His first venture ended in the loss of his entire means, \$20,000, which he had raised before he started. The failure of a Chicago firm to whom he had contracted for a large amount of lumber crushed him for a time. But the soldier possessed a genius for lumber. He conceived the idea of building steam machinery for logging camps and he established, after apparently no end of discouragements and trials for want of capital, the first lumber railroad in America.

It wasn't long before fortune began to respond to his persistent exertions. He grew very rich and his lumber operations were extended into many other States and even into Canada. He employed an enormous number of men, but it was said that he never had more than 1000 on his payroll. In 1888 it was said of him that he owned \$4,000,000 worth of standing timber in the State of California alone.

Gen. Alger was nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Michigan and was elected by a majority 1,000 greater than that which was given to Blaine. Farmer Luze was anxious for the nomination to represent the Grangers. Alger told him that he would create the customary record in the gubernatorial office and would retire in his favor. This bargain was carried out and Luze was made Governor at the time.

In 1888 Gen. Alger frankly declared himself a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. He was immensely popular in his home State, where he was known not only as a most successful business man and a wise administrator but as a man of great liberality and charitable nature. It was his custom to give thousands to the poor of Detroit every year.

Gen. Alger stayed in the race at the national convention until Gen. Harrison was nominated. The highest number of votes he got on any ballot was 137. John Sherman charged that the "poor" vote of Gen. Alger was bought for money. The latter went back on Sherman and in a letter said that Sherman had 110 of the Southern delegates on the fifth ballot, while he (Alger) had but eighty-eight. The question that Gen. Alger raised then was: Who really did buy the votes of the "poor"?

Gen. Alger had long been a friend of President McKinley and he did vigorous service for the candidate in the campaign of 1896. He was named as the United States Secretary of War by the President and his nomination was confirmed by the Senate, but not without opposition. Some of his friends were questioned, but he succeeded in proving that he had been a brave and gallant soldier who had fought in every battle of the war and who was being absent without leave from his command and a recommendation for his dismissal was made by Major-General Curtis when he investigated the matter. Alger, however, was honorably discharged and he declared that he never knew anything about the recommendation for his dismissal until years later.

WAR DEPARTMENT ON ALGER.

The Administration Indorses His Conduct During the Spanish War. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In an order issued by Secretary Taft announcing to the army the death of former Secretary of War Alger, the Administration of President Roosevelt virtually indorses the official conduct of Gen. Alger during the Spanish War. "It was the subject of unjust criticism because of the country's lack of preparation for war when war came," says the order, "although for this he was in no wise responsible." The order reads:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1907. The Secretary of War announces with deep sorrow the death of the Hon. Russell A. Alger, which occurred on the 24th instant, at his residence in this city. Gen. Alger as Secretary of War during the administration of President McKinley, from March 5, 1897, to August 1, 1898, a period during which the administration of the War Department was brought into great prominence through its activities in connection with the war with Spain and the military operations in the Philippines that succeeded it. His career was patriotic, earnest and most devoted to the interests of the army and especially considerate of the welfare of

the enlisted men. He was a gentle, kindly man, with great sympathy for his friends and associates, and was much beloved by his subordinates. He was the subject of unjust criticism because of the country's lack of preparation for war when war came, although for this he was in no wise responsible.

His record as a soldier in the civil war was long, useful and highly honorable. In August, 1861, he entered the volunteer army, being mustered into service as a Captain in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He became successively Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of Michigan volunteers, and was appointed Brevet Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General, United States Volunteers, June 11, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1884.

In 1884 he was elected Governor of Michigan, declining a renomination in 1888. On September 27, 1892, he was appointed United States Senator by the Michigan Legislature, and he was elected to a second term on December 2, 1902. In January, 1903, he was elected by the Legislature of Michigan for the term which will expire March 3, 1907.

As a member of the Senate his memory is ordered that the flags at all military posts be displayed at half staff on the day of the funeral.

SENATOR ALGER'S SUCCESSOR.

Arthur Hill May Be Named to Serve Out the Remainder of the Term to March 4.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The question of a successor to Senator Alger for the brief remainder of the term until March 4 was discussed with much interest among the members of the Michigan delegation in Congress to-day. The Legislature is now in session and the duty of choosing the Senator ad interim will not devolve upon the Governor.

Friends of Representative William Alden Smith, who has just been elected for the full term to succeed Senator Alger, including F. J. Delikama, chairman of the Republican State committee, expressed the opinion that Mr. Smith would be chosen to fill out the unexpired term. But as this would create a vacancy in the Senate, it is thought it is not probable that the short term would be conferred on Arthur Hill of Saginaw, who was second highest in the ranking of the candidates in the late Senatorial caucus in Michigan.

COPYRIGHT BILL AGREED TO.

Music Composers Get No Direct Benefit From Use of Their Compositions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House Committee on Patents to-day got into shape its bill amending the copyright laws and agreed to report upon it. The committee, in conjunction with the Senate Committee on Patents, has been at work on a measure to revise the copyright laws and a series of joint hearings was held, in which music composers, pianists and a large number of prominent authors participated. The report on the measure is being prepared by Representative Currier, the chairman of the committee, and the bill will be submitted to the House next week.

The bitterly fought three-cornered controversy among the music composers and publishers, the so-called trust and independent manufacturers of musical devices, was settled by compromise. That part of the original bill known as section G, which it was asserted would give the trust a monopoly of all the leading musical production devices so far as their production by mechanical devices is concerned, is eliminated from the measure, as well as section H, which would have given the trust the right to use of musical compositions by any mechanical device except "for public performances for the courts and constructed to permit the use of musical compositions by these devices for sale for private use and for public entertainment under certain conditions."

The result is understood to be, if the bill should pass, that the composers will get no direct pecuniary benefit from their compositions by the talking machines and phonographs but their use will not be restricted to the instruments made by the trust. The bill also provides that if it is charged, had Section G remained in the bill.

The measure extends the term of the copyright to the period of the life of the author and thirty years thereafter, with the provision that in the year next preceding the twenty-eighth year after the death of the author the author or his estate may elect to have the copyright renewed for the full term. From past experience of the copyright office, it is estimated that not more than 10 per cent of the books copyrighted will be renewed for the full period possible under the bill.

The importation clause provides that libraries may import one instead of two copies of a book in any one volume. There are no limitations upon the number of copies which may be imported. In view of the urgent appeal for the passage of the bill, the committee hopes to have it acted on by the House at an early date.

HOUSE PASSES PENSION BILL.

All the Agencies Abolished Except the One That Remains in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House of Representatives to-day it involved itself in the general Pension Appropriation bill. Mr. Keifer of Ohio, a member of the Committee on Appropriations and recognized as the special representative of the old soldiers, spoke in support of the proposition to reduce the number of pension agencies from eighteen to nine.

The bill was then read for amendment. Mr. Dabell of Pennsylvania moved to restore the salaries of the nine pension agents stricken out of the bill by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts moved as a substitute the abolition of all existing agencies except one, to be located at Washington. Advocating the substitute, Mr. Tawney of Massachusetts said that the savings of \$300,000 a year. The 435 clerks now employed in the several agencies could be reduced to 235, and the whole of the pension fund, could and would make the payment of pensions practically as now, every three months, and in the opinion of the Committee on Pensions the administration of the service would be greatly improved.

Mr. Powers of Maine ridiculed the idea of saving anything by consolidating the work at Washington. "Every one knows," he said, "that it costs more to do anything in Washington than it does elsewhere. My opinion is that the average clerk here doesn't do two-thirds of the work that a clerk does in other places."

After further debate the amendment proposed by Mr. Dabell was rejected, 59 to 114. The substitute offered by Mr. Gardner, abolishing all the agencies save one at Washington, the agent's salary to be \$4,000, was agreed to by a majority of 114 to 114.

There were only one change made in the bill, which was reported to the House and passed. Proposed Amendments to the Constitution. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Lamar of Florida to-day offered a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide for a division of the United States into nine circuit districts, each to be preferred by the judges, to be in effect for a term of eight years, the chief justice to be selected by the judges themselves from among their number; also providing for a patriotic, earnest and most devoted to the interests of the army and especially considerate of the welfare of

RAINES HAS NEW RECOUNT BILL.

MADE RETROACTIVE TO COVER MAYORALTY CONTEST.

Bill Creating New Public Utility Commission to Be Introduced Next Week. Anti-Saloon League Agent Wants a Senator to Father Local Option Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—After having drifted aimlessly along for three weeks, there is a chance that there may be something doing in the Legislature next week. The absence of bills which are regarded as being the ones that the Governor wants to carry out the recommendations in his message have been to a certain extent responsible for the delays in getting matters before the two houses. Aside from the Letchworth gift there hasn't been an important bill passed by either house, and the only other important measure reported by a committee is the bill for the benefit of the Attorney-General.

But next week there will be two bills introduced dealing with two of the Governor's recommendations. Senator John Raines, the Republican leader of the Senate, has drawn a new recount bill, and says he is having it examined, but doesn't say by whom. This bill, it is believed, is the one of the number of recount measures that is to be taken up in the Legislature next week. It says it differs from the bill he introduced last year in that it is much shorter and doesn't enter into the New York city mayorality dispute so much as did his last year's bill. In drafting it he had in mind future contests, but made it retroactive so as to cover the situation in New York city.

Senator Page and Assemblyman Merritt say they expect to have their bill creating the public utility commission, one for the State and the other for New York city, ready for introduction next week. The majority of legislators have known that they were working on this matter for some time and have deferred introducing bills covering the subject of the abolishment of the State Railroad and Lighting Commission as well as the New York City Rapid Transit Commission. Senator Page has devoted the greater part of his efforts to the New York city situation, the commission for that city to have all to do with the railroads there, as well as the lighting companies, while the State commission will deal alone with the matter of fixing rates.

Senator Foelker and Assemblyman Charles F. Murphy, Brooklyn Republicans, have introduced a bill which will deal with the New York city situation before the Legislature. Their measure abolishes the present Rapid Transit Commission and proposes for a new commission to be appointed by the Governor, consisting of seven members and the Mayor for purposes of a public park. They are to serve five years at a salary of \$6,000. A majority vote of the commission will be that will be needed for the changing of the laws of the city. It requires six affirmative votes of the commissioners.

A week ago the agent of the Anti-Saloon League came to Albany with his local option bill and announced that it was to be introduced this week. But it hasn't been, and there hangs a tale. While the agent says he is forever dedicated to the purpose of securing a law which will deal with the matter of fixing rates, he is chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment this year. He has been busy with the bill which his committee will have to consider. So the agent of the league is endeavoring to persuade another Senator to get behind the bill, for the bill is not yet introduced, although he has hopes that he would get the right man next week. He was revealed upon Assemblyman James T. Ross to handle it in the Assembly, but Mr. Rogers is waiting until a Senator attaches his name to the bill before he introduces it.

The detective sergeant of New York city are planning to make a determined resistance to the passage of the bill which would give the State a public park. The fact that they are to establish a press bureau, which his committee will have to consider. So the agent of the league is endeavoring to persuade another Senator to get behind the bill, for the bill is not yet introduced, although he has hopes that he would get the right man next week. He was revealed upon Assemblyman James T. Ross to handle it in the Assembly, but Mr. Rogers is waiting until a Senator attaches his name to the bill before he introduces it.

Another insurance bill, which was introduced by Assemblyman Stanley, gives the New York City Board of Fire Commissioners the right to organize subsidiary companies in foreign countries, the principal object being to get into Canada.

Senator McCarron in the Governor's Room at the Same Time. ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Governor's callers to-day included a party of Brooklyn politicians made up of Senator McCarron, Col. Mike Dady and District Leader Harry Raistoun.

Why Dady came to Albany and why he and McCarron happened to be in the Governor's room at the same time caused the talk of the day. The Colonel said the situation in Brooklyn now was all "get together."

The real object of the Colonel's visit, however, was to assure the Governor that he had no grievance because Swazey was turned down or that there lingered a thought in his mind that the act creating the Metropolitan Police District should be repealed. On the contrary, he said, the Superintendent of Elections should have more powers.

Senator McCarron was accompanied by Assistant Corporation Counsel Beck and they wanted to get the views of the Governor in regard to increasing the clerical force of the New York Corporation Counsel's office from seven to five to ninety.

Gov. Hughes goes to New York city on Monday, where he is to speak in the evening before the American Institute of Social Science, of which Dr. Josiah Strong is president. The occasion is to be the dinner to mark the opening of the museum of safety devices for the benefit of working people.

Civil Service Commissioner Removed. ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The State Civil Service Commission has, with the approval of Gov. Hughes, removed from office as a member of the municipal commission of Oneida, Madison county, Joseph H. Munz. The commission appointed Samuel A. Maxon, secretary of the Historical Society of Oneida, to fill the vacancy. The removal of Munz grew out of charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty made by Secretary John C. Birdseye of the State commission.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. Walter Cox, Assistant Surgeon from Fort Seward, to the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Harry W. Balfour, Third Infantry, honorably discharged.

Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, First Infantry, having been honorably discharged, his retirement is announced.

Assignment of Second Lieut. Edwin M. Stasston, Third Infantry, accepted.

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Forty-seventh Annual Statement

of the

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

GEO. E. IDE, President

January 1st, 1907

Table with 2 columns: ADMITTED ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include Bonds and Mortgages (\$5,809,650.00), Bonds and Stocks (\$8,907,787.91), Real Estate (\$1,650,809.81), Cash in Banks and Trust Companies (\$293,545.75), Loans to Policy Holders (\$1,950,996.14), Other Assets (\$406,220.52), Total (\$19,018,810.13). Liabilities include Policy Reserve (\$16,006,708.00), Miscellaneous Liabilities (\$297,780.84), Present Value of all Dividend Endowment Accumulations (\$1,621,413.00), Reserve to provide for all other Contingencies (\$1,092,908.29), Total (\$19,018,810.13).

*Of the Mortgage Loans of the Company 90% is on property located in New York City, 82% is guaranteed as to principal and interest, and all are on a basis not exceeding 60% of a conservative valuation.

RECORD OF 1906

(Not Paid for)

Premium Receipts, (including) \$356,662.91 greater than in 1905

Insurance in Force, December 31, 1905, \$79,775,340.00

Insurance in Force, December 31, 1906, \$86,113,559.00

Gain for Year, \$6,338,219.00

Gain in Admitted Assets for Year 1906, \$1,132,215.00

Largest Issue of New Insurance in the history of the Company.

Greatest Growth in Insurance in Force in any year in Company's History.

WILLIAM A. MARSHALL, Vice-President and Actuary

ELLIS W. GLADWIN, Vice-President and General Secretary

WILLIAM G. LOW, Vice-President and General Counsel

HENRY E. IDE, Assistant Secretary

W. A. NASH, Medical Director

LEWEL H. ARNOLD, Cashier

GEORGE W. MURRAY, Supt. of Agents

DIRECTORS

WM. G. LOW, THOMAS T. BARR, JOHN E. BORNE, COURTLAND P. DIXON

THOMAS H. MESSENGER, GEORGE E. IDE, JOHN A. FROTHINGHAM, ANTON A. RAYEN

H. E. PIERREPONT, JOHN F. PRAEGER, MARTIN JOOST, JAMES MCGOVERN

LEWEL H. ARNOLD, ELLIS W. GLADWIN, E. LE GRAND BEERS, FRANCIS L. HINE

WILLIAM A. MARSHALL, ROBT. B. WOODWARD

"Mr. Hughes failed to bring out a single questionable transaction."—N. Y. Sun, Dec. 12, 1905.

LETCHWORTH GIFT ACCEPTED.

Gov. Hughes Signs the Bill Conveying 1,000 Acres of Land to the State.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Hughes late this afternoon approved the Letchworth bill, accepting on behalf of the State the conveyance of Mr. Letchworth's estate, Glen Iris, in Wyoming and Livingston counties, for purposes of a public park. The Governor in announcing his signature to the bill gave out the following memorandum:

"This bill provides for the acceptance of a deed of gift made by William Pryor Letchworth to the people of the State of New York, conveying lands of about 1,000 acres in extent, situated in the town of Genesee Falls, Wyoming county, and the town of Portage, Livingston county. The deed is made upon the condition that the lands shall be forever dedicated to the purpose of a public park or reservation, subject only to the life use and tenancy of Mr. Letchworth, who shall have the right to use the same for agricultural purposes."

"This gift to the people is an act of generosity which fitsly crowns a life of conspicuous public usefulness, and entitles the donor to the highest respect of his fellow citizens. The people of the State cannot fail to realize the advantages which will accrue from their acquisition of this beautiful tract and by means of its perpetual dedication to the purpose of a public park or reservation."

DADY SEES GOV. HUGHES.

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WINTER AUTOMOBILING

Equipment for the motorist for zero temperature.

A Large Assortment of Furs, Gloves, Coats, Hats, Cloaks, Boots and Robes.

Latest Designs and Paris Style.

SPECIAL SALE

Special prices on account of the lateness of the season.

WYCKOFF, CHURCH & PARTRIDGE

1739 Broadway, at 56th Street

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

BROADWAY & LISPENARD ST. BROADWAY & 72d ST.

Sells letters of credit drawn by any responsible banking house; Foreign Exchange dealt in and foreign money on hand.

CHECKS PAYABLE AT ANY OFFICE BY ARRANGEMENT.

MESSAGE ON INSURANCE.

The President Suggests a Model Law for the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The President to-day transmitted to the Congress a message favoring the proposed model insurance bill for the District of Columbia, and recommending that the insurance department of the District be placed under the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"I transmit herewith a report and subsequent letter from the Superintendent of the Department of Insurance of the District of Columbia and a letter of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston in reference thereto. I agree with the recommendation of Mr. Drake that what is needed is an insurance law for the District of Columbia on the lines of the so-called Ames bill already introduced in the House of Representatives, revising it so as to include in it all the desirable features of the so-called Uniform bill. With proper modifications after expert revision, this bill could be enacted into a law so comprehensive and just that it would stand as a model of equity. I regret that I cannot do more for the purpose of dealing with this subject, but inasmuch as this seems at present to be the case we should at least establish a model law for the District of Columbia."

"I feel that the Department of Insurance of the District of Columbia should be made a bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor."

Mr. Drake referred to in the message is Superintendent of Insurance for the District of Columbia.

THE BROWNVILLE INQUIRY.

Senate Committee Will Begin Its Investigation on Feb. 4.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The investigation to be conducted by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs into the discharge by the President of three companies of negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry and the events leading thereto will begin on February 4