

recent replacement of the American Ambassador at Tokio. The fact of Viscount Aoki's return goes to show that the difficult and delicate question of Asiatic immigration is not now regarded as serious.

The Telegraph says there is not the slightest reason to interpret the incident in an unfavorable light. It is admitted that the immigration question is extremely delicate and difficult and that it demands the most careful handling, the paper believes the relations between the two governments are quite unruffled.

The Morning Leader declares that the warm eulogy of Japan contained in the President's message should dissipate any alarm that may have been created by Viscount Aoki's return.

It is apparent despite the foregoing comments that the incident is fixing the attention of some political observers here as possibly indicative of something untoward beneath the surface. Thus the Standard in concluding its remarks on the President's message says:

"We cannot believe that Viscount Aoki's return is the result of an international misunderstanding. At the same time President Roosevelt is making ready for emergencies for which the Regular army would not be adequate."

The whole tenor of the Daily Mail's article on the message, though it does not contain a direct reference to the Ambassador's recall, is so grave as to suggest an anxiety the paper thinks it wise not to express.

SEES NO HOSTILITY IN IT. Consul-General Koike appreciates talk of War with Japan.

The retiring Consul-General for the Japanese Government in New York, Chozo Koike, who left for San Francisco last night, was asked yesterday about the announcement that Baron Aoki had been sent for by his Government to come home.

Consul-General Koike lives at the Barnard apartments, at 21st street and Central Park West, and although he was getting ready to leave the city he found time to say a few words.

"I do not care particularly to discuss this matter and say anything rather than what I am asked to say," he said. "It was explained to him that perhaps some of the American press might not understand the recall of the Japanese Ambassador just at the time our fleet was leaving for Pacific waters."

"But why should there be any misunderstanding?" he interjected. "Once and for all let me tell you that this war talk is ridiculous. You can rest assured not only that there will be no war, but that nothing will disturb the friendly relations existing between the two nations."

When one Government hands passports to the Ambassador of another country the action is tantamount to a declaration of war, but in this case the Japanese Ambassador is going back to Japan. It means that there will be a change of Ambassadors, nothing more. It is the duty of the Government to want to see Viscount Aoki just now I cannot tell you, but I take it that the Japanese Government want to consult with him about the matter."

Whatever Viscount Aoki is wanted for there is no reason to believe that he is going back to Japan. It means that there will be a change of Ambassadors, nothing more. It is the duty of the Government to want to see Viscount Aoki just now I cannot tell you, but I take it that the Japanese Government want to consult with him about the matter."

"I do not think the time will ever come when the two nations will break off friendly relations," declared Mr. Koike. "It is no concern of Japan if your Government wants to move a fleet from one coast to another. Japan is not worrying over the cruise of the fleet. She has trust and confidence in the good will of the United States. Does she desire that you should break off relations with her? Suppose I insult you or you insult me, is there any quarrel between us two, is not? The recent trouble in California is analogous to that. It is said much of the matter fully with you. Now in all that we have discussed or heard can you find one thing which could be taken as a quarrel between us at all? Labor troubles are not a cause, as one of your countrymen suggested to me, because there is more than enough of them in Japan in the island of Formosa and even in your territories in Hawaii the people welcome Japanese labor on the sugar plantations. No quarrel exists between us in this situation and I sincerely hope that your newspapers will not try to make it serious, so that it becomes hard for the two Governments."

IN WITH CABINS FULL. Kronprinzessin Cecilie Brings Some Notable People.

The passenger list of the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, in yesterday after a stormy trip from Cherbourg, looked much like that of a west-bound liner in early October. She carried on board passengers including notable folk of several nationalities.

Among the passengers were Mrs. Frederick Neilson, mother-in-law of Reginald Vanderbilt; Chief Engineer Trumper of the German Navy, Lord Temple, who was met at the pier by Anthony Drexel and who will start for Mexico with him on Friday; Sebastian de Mier, Mexican Minister to France, his wife and their daughters, Eulene and Capt. Polack will superintend the completion of the repairs to his yacht ship.

ONE of our Customers appropriated \$6,000 for a book on a special subject. We produced an entirely satisfactory piece of work for less than \$5,000.

THE CHELTHAM PRESS 150 Fifth Ave., S.W. cor. 30th St. Tel. 4200 Chelsea.

NO EXCLUSION FOR CANADA. Sir Wilfrid Comes Out Flat Footed for Japan as England's Ally.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—Before 3,000 people tonight Sir Wilfrid Laurier scored Mr. Borden, the leader of the opposition, for going from place to place throughout British Columbia trying to catch votes by favoring the cry for the restriction of Japanese.

The Premier showed the difference between China and Japan, and said that while the former was not Japan's ally of Britain, and it was about to break out in Asia at any time Japan would doubtless be found fighting side by side with British ships.

"So long as I am head of the Government which advises his Excellency the Governor-General," said Sir Wilfrid, "this Government will never do anything in any way jeopardize the British-Japanese treaty. (Cheers.) No man can be a leader until he can learn under certain conditions to say 'No' and Mr. Borden has not yet learned that lesson."

Speaking in the House, Sir Wilfrid bluntly told the British Columbia members that they will have to be satisfied. He said that since Japan was a civilized nation and an ally of Britain, it would be impossible to exclude Japanese immigration. It was not a British Columbia question alone, but a Canadian question. He did not share the British Columbia view, though he was bound to respect it, but the British Columbia people would have to be satisfied.

HIGHLANDERS OFF FOR CHINA. European Powers Increasing Their Military Forces in the East.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, Dec. 3.—It is announced at Aldershot, that, owing to the decision of the Powers to increase the strength of the European forces in North China, the Second Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders will proceed from South Africa, where it is now stationed, to Tientsin.

WANT DUTY ON BALLOON CUP. Erbsloch Tells German Customs Officials He Doesn't Own Pommer's Trophy.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The customs officials are trying to collect a duty of 13 marks on the cup which Erbsloch won with the Pommer in the international balloon race from St. Louis. Erbsloch objects to the payment on the ground that he is not the owner of the cup but only its guardian.

OFF TO SUPPRESS PIRATES. British Vessels Leave Hongkong for West River Punitive Cruise.

HONGKONG, Dec. 3.—The British torpedo boats Hart and Fame and three destroyers sailed today for West River to suppress piracy there. The gunboat Cadmus will sail for the same destination shortly.

MAY SAVE THE CAIQUE. British Steamer Ground Near Callao Is Not Sinking.

Callao, Dec. 3.—There is a probability that the wreckers will be able to save the British steamer Caïque, which went ashore at Lobitos on November 4 while bound from Seattle for Payta. Her hull is not injured and she is making no water.

MILTON'S BIBLE BRINGS \$1,225. One of the Many Rare Books at the Backlist Sale.

A collection of rare books selected principally from the library of William H. Buckley of Baltimore, secretary of the American Legation at Madrid, was sold yesterday afternoon and evening by the Anderson Auction Company of a West Twenty-ninth street. Many of the editions of rare volumes were sold for high prices and as a whole the valuations of the bidders were unexpectedly high.

Mr. Buckley's collection was especially rich in volumes the association of which with persons of note gave them an interest and value far beyond their intrinsic worth. Among them was John Milton's Bible, with the blind poet's name written on the flyleaf. A copy of "Prometheus Unbound" given by Shelley to Shelley the week that the poet was drowned; a presentation copy of Pope's "Odyssey," a rare first of Lamb's "Essays of Elia," and an inscription from Milton to John Howard Payne; the privately printed edition of Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets," and many other treasures coveted by collector and student.

The greater part of yesterday's buying was done by dealers. The high price of the afternoon, \$2,400, was brought by Andrew H. White of America, the original elephant folio edition with 435 colored plates, together with the Ornithological Biography in five volumes. One of the other copies of the original folio edition of this book has been sold in this country, say the dealers, for many years. One was sold in Philadelphia in 1869 for \$300. Yesterday's sale was made to an out of town man.

Browning's own proof copy of "The Ring and the Book" brought \$300, while Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets" went for \$205. A "Hudibras" with an inscription from the author to John Gray brought \$125. A similar copy without the autograph went not long ago for \$25, which would seem to fix the value of an autograph. Episturus Evans' inscriptions in his 18th century book "Heures a l'Usage de Rome," and a 1830 for a first edition of Higginson's "New England Pilgrimage," printed in 1839, brought \$100. The high price of the copy of the evening session, \$1,225. The book is a thick small quarto in old leather cover with five volumes. One of the other copies of the original folio edition of this book has been sold in this country, say the dealers, for many years. One was sold in Philadelphia in 1869 for \$300. Yesterday's sale was made to an out of town man.

ATTACKS GOW INSURANCE CO.

JACKSON TO ASK FOR RECEIVER FOR THE EXCELSIOR.

Says Its Capital and Surplus Are Only Bank Credits Based Mostly on Promissory Notes Still Unpaid—Officers Say a Credit Is a Credit—Will Resist Receivership.

Attorney-General Jackson announced yesterday that acting on a report made to him by Insurance Commissioner Kelsey he would ask to-day to have a receiver appointed for the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company of this city, which received its certificate to do business from the Insurance Commission on August 15, after certifying that it had a paid up capital and surplus of \$300,000.

Although Mr. Jackson would not say where the application would be made it was intimated that he would not make it in this county. Justice Betts, who appointed the bank receivers, is sitting at Monticello this week. No notice has been served upon the company and the proceedings will be ex parte. The company's officers say that they resist any attempt to wind up its business.

The company was a promotion of William Gow, Howard Maxwell and others concerned with them in the Borough Bank in Brooklyn and some insurance men, including Philander B. Armstrong, who is the president of the company, and Eugene Van Schaick, its counsel. It is the contention of the Attorney-General, backed up by the Insurance Department, that the capital and surplus certified to as having been paid in cash were to a large extent fictitious, that at least \$137,000 of the \$300,000 was in the form of promissory notes who were associated in the Borough Bank and that the transfer of that amount of credit to the insurance company by the bank was made under an agreement that the credit should not be drawn against.

Officers of the company denied yesterday all knowledge of any such agreement. According to the statement made by the Attorney-General, Armstrong as provisional president and Hamilton Young as provisional secretary were in August when the capital stock of \$200,000 had been paid in and that no part of it "had been loaned or advanced to the company by any person, partnership or corporation in violation of being used as such capital on the organization of the company and that the stock had been paid in cash.

The report was accompanied, the Attorney-General says, by a certificate of A. D. Campbell, the cashier of the Borough Bank, that the company had deposited with that institution, and by a certificate of George W. Adams, cashier of the Oriental Bank, that a like amount was on deposit there. In the list of stockholders were filed, together with the amount of stock they were described as having paid for in cash, it appeared that Eugene Van Schaick, P. B. Armstrong, 4,350 shares, \$72,750; William Gow, 3,200 shares, \$48,000; Howard Maxwell, 2,500 shares, \$37,500; and John S. Jenkins, 3,267 shares, \$49,005. The other stockholders, William B. Brice, E. Howard Foster, J. C. Hopkins, C. L. Armstrong, Stanley E. Garrison, W. W. Doolittle, George G. Ball, E. H. Pindar and Artemus Ward, Jr., held 50 shares each, for which, according to this sworn statement, they had paid \$750 each.

According to the complaint about to be filed, a digest of which was given out by Mr. Jackson's secretary, the examination of the original stockholder put up \$750 cash and Van Schaick \$25,000 in two checks for \$12,500 each, one of which went to each bank. The rest of the \$25,000 was backed by 900 shares, and two notes of P. B. Armstrong for \$37,500 each, backed by 4,350 shares. None of these notes has been paid. The Attorney-General says notes were "delivered to the Borough Bank under a contract or agreement to the effect that a credit should be given to the bank on the books of the bank to the insurance company in the sum of \$150,000, which should be entirely fictitious as to \$137,500 thereof, and further that the examination company should not draw against that credit at any time to such an amount as would reduce the sum to \$12,500, and such time as the company's officers and profits or the makers of the notes should pay the same. In other words the incorporators of the insurance company, after having made sworn statements to the Superintendent of Insurance that the capital stock and surplus had been entirely paid in, would draw out of the capital stock and surplus good out of the income of the company."

The \$150,000 of the Oriental Bank, he says, was made up of two checks, one of \$70 and one of \$12,500, and a cashier's check on the Oriental of \$137,500, which represented the proceeds of the sale of the Borough Bank to Gow, Maxwell, Nelson D. Burr and John S. Jenkins.

It is alleged further by the Attorney-General that the Attorney-General violated section 24 of the insurance law in accepting risks involving more than 10 per cent. of its capital and surplus. One risk has been accepted for more than \$100,000 for \$100,000. Mr. Jackson also says that when the loans mentioned in the Borough Bank were disclosed to the Attorney-General he adopted a resolution repudiating them as having been made without the knowledge or authority of the board, at the same time declaring that he would not give any money to the credit of the company there.

Officers of the insurance company asserted that neither the Attorney-General nor the Attorney-General had the right to go behind the cashier's certificates held by the company showing that it has accepted risks involving more than 10 per cent. of its capital and surplus. The Attorney-General said that the company had been organized to do a high class business insuring only a certain class of buildings and a certain percentage of the value of the property insured. The company, he said, had been organized to do a high class business insuring only a certain class of buildings and a certain percentage of the value of the property insured.

The whole matter of the financing of the company, said Mr. Van Schaick, was left to Gow and Maxwell. As far as the company is concerned it was absolutely regular. The stock was paid in cash. I myself paid \$25,000 in checks and borrowed the other \$50,000, but that is done in the organization of all companies nearly. As for the agreement of which Mr. Jackson speaks, there never was any to which the company was a party, and if Mr. Gow and his friends had any such agreement it was not binding on the company. The company was taken up. The company doesn't owe a dollar and has begun to do a nice business, and we will certainly oppose any attempt to interfere with it.

John S. Jenkins said that in his case the cash had been personally delivered to him on his notes and given at former trials, making his statements stronger in that he said to-day that he had told his men, under instructions from Charles Finley, Cashier Powers and John Powers, that they were to go to Frankfort and hang the members of the State Election Commission under the Republics' coat of justice, and that Finley had said to him if two of his men could be depended upon to kill a man, and that Finley had said the best way would be to get Jimmie McGee, who would be a high life demagogue, and they would be a Congressman Ollie M. James, who was one of the counsel for Goebel before the State Election Commission. Congressman James said the soldiers came to the hotel and wanted to arrest him and others and there came near being a high life demagogue, and they would be a cause Goebel was dying in a room in the hotel.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is a straight-from-the-shoulder business proposition; no "stunts," no frills, no neopets, no literary affectations. The editors attempt, with apparent success, to make a magazine so interesting and so vital that seven hundred and fifty thousand people or more, of the better sort, will find it worth more than the price.

In such an atmosphere legitimate advertisements thrive. This is a rather general statement. If, however, you would care to hear about some particular cases our Advertising Department will be glad to respond.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO BUFFALO

Company Seeking to Show That Its Assets Are Undervalued. Otto Kelsey, Superintendent of Insurance, has been examining the Mutual Re-

serve Life Insurance Company for the last two months. It became known yesterday that his examiners some time ago made a report to him of such a nature as to lead Mr. Kelsey to call in the Attorney-General.

Mr. Kelsey has not filed his report as yet, but he has given some idea of the law the company has the right to demand a hearing before the report is filed. When the company learned of the report that Mr. Kelsey was about to make it asked for such a hearing and it has had several hearings. Ex-Judge Hatch has been retained as counsel for the company in the matter, and at these hearings the company has sought to show to Mr. Kelsey that the report ought to be altered. At these hearings the Attorney-General has been represented by one of his deputies.

When Mr. Kelsey refused to change his report, it was learned, the company asked for one more chance to be heard and a hearing was set down for yesterday. John B. Stanchfield appeared before Mr. Kelsey yesterday with ex-Judge Hatch. They asked that the matter go over until Monday, to which Mr. Kelsey consented.

Mr. Kelsey admitted that the lawyers for the company were trying to get him to modify his report, but he declined to discuss the nature of it.

Mr. Kelsey said that the company was not making any move to change his report, but he declined to discuss the nature of it.

What the company objects to, it is said, are the valuations put on certain of its assets, the major part of which are the shares of the Hamburg-American Packet Company in the case directed against that company by the Cosmopolitan Lines of Philadelphia, it being alleged that the German corporation is guilty of "pooling and maintaining monopolies in restraint of trade."

The Hamburg-American Packet Company, better known as the Baltic Pool, is declared in the complaint to be the biggest monopoly on earth; it is said to include among its stockholders many of the crowned heads of Europe, including Kaiser Wilhelm, King Edward and the Czar of Russia; it is charged with being "the aggressive predatory commercial advance agent of the German Imperial Government." The complaint filed by the Cosmopolitan Lines among other things says:

"It never rests. It has just acquired the Woermann Line to West Africa. Its imperial overlord, the German Emperor, realizes that Germany to become master of the world needs first to become master of the seas."

This question is then asked: "Shall this German protectorate continue to embrace free America?"

Ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, now of New York, and Attorney General C. Chase and Harrington Putnam represented the defendant, while Ward W. Pierson of Philadelphia appeared on behalf of the complainant.

Counsel for complainant contended that through bills of lading issued by the Baltic pool on shipments of various commodities at European ports was prima facie evidence that the steamship lines and the railroads were working under a common arrangement. All the circumstances, he asserted, pointed to the conclusion that the Baltic pool through some sort of arrangement with the railroads was able to control or dominate completely a large percentage of the overseas business between the United States and Europe.

He declared that the Government must inevitably assume jurisdiction over violations of law incident to the carrying on of international commerce in a situation of this result whereby American citizens were prohibited from committing acts declared to be unlawful, whereas foreign corporations were permitted to commit the same acts and go scot free.

Mr. Chase declared that the steamship company was not a common carrier, that the line of demarcation of the authority conferred upon the commission by the Interstate Commerce Commission was one of the gravest possible moment. There is a vast difference between a land carrier and an ocean carrier, he said.

"The carrier on land is a quasi-public corporation. It has certain privileges and franchises and over it a certain control is exercised. While the ownership is private, the use of it is public. It may be regulated by the Government. Not so with the ocean carrier."

Mr. Spooner expressed the belief that if the United States Government attempted to assume jurisdiction over ocean carriers it would be a situation of this nature. If this country embarked upon such a policy other Governments might do likewise.

When the trial of the demurrer was concluded, Chairman Knapp announced that two weeks would be given to the complainant to file a brief in support of its contention that the commission should take jurisdiction over the case. Defendant then have two weeks in which to reply.

SPECIAL PIANO SALE AT AEOLIAN HALL

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PRICE alone in connection with a piano means nothing. There has never been a time when almost any sum that a purchaser wanted to name would not buy a piano—some kind of a piano.

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The makes include Weber, Steinway, Chickering, Steck, Fischer, Wheelock, Gabler, Hardman, Kranich & Bach, etc.

To appreciate the real feature of this sale (the extraordinarily fine condition) you must inspect the collection for yourself.

The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 363 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

CAN WE REGULATE THE KAISER?

COMMERCIAL COMMISSION ASKED TO STOP THE BALTIC POOL. Which is Charged With Making Traffic Agreements, With Our Railroads for the Benefit of the German Government—Does the Shore Limit Our Authority?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Whether the Interstate Commerce Commission has jurisdiction over the operations of steamship lines doing business between American ports and foreign ports was argued at considerable length to-day before the commission on the demurrer filed on behalf of the Hamburg-American Packet Company in the case directed against that company by the Cosmopolitan Lines of Philadelphia, it being alleged that the German corporation is guilty of "pooling and maintaining monopolies in restraint of trade."

The Hamburg-American Packet Company, better known as the Baltic Pool, is declared in the complaint to be the biggest monopoly on earth; it is said to include among its stockholders many of the crowned heads of Europe, including Kaiser Wilhelm, King Edward and the Czar of Russia; it is charged with being "the aggressive predatory commercial advance agent of the German Imperial Government." The complaint filed by the Cosmopolitan Lines among other things says:

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FOUGHT FIRE SIX STORIES UP.

Brooklyn Business District Blaze Causes the Firemen Much Trouble.

Fire was discovered on the sixth story of the seven story office building at 186 Remsen street, Brooklyn, at 5:30 o'clock last evening. It originated in the office of J. M. Thompson, a real estate agent. The building, which is known as the Franklin Building, was erected in 1880. When Deputy Chief Lally arrived he immediately sent in second and third alarms, which brought twelve engines, four truck companies and the searchlight engine to the scene. The Franklin Building is between the Dime Savings bank building and the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and directly opposite are the Garfield Building and the Guarantee Title and Trust Company buildings. In the rear and on the side is the Temple Bar Building.

When the firemen arrived the hoard had to be raised by ropes to the sixth and seventh floors and then the pressure of the water was raised at the same time the Temple Bar Building was put out from the flames.

Thousands of spectators watched the flames and all the trolleys that ply on the main thoroughfare of the city stopped during the rush hours from 5:30 o'clock until 7:30 o'clock.

The fire was occupied by architects, lawyers, real estate dealers and others. On the main floor were the offices of the Eagle Savings and Loan Association. The building is estimated at \$50,000. Francis Leggett, the owner of the building, places his loss at \$25,000.

LOSERS \$10,000 GEMS ON PULLMAN. Dr. Adouard Fribourg of Paris Robbed While Asleep in His Berth.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3.—Ten thousand dollars' worth of jewelry was stolen last night on board the Pullman car Tiber, running from New York to Jacksonville over the Richmond-Fredricksburg and Potomac Railway, from Dr. and Mme. Adouard Fribourg of Paris, France, who, in company with Malcolm McKenzie of 100 William street, New York, and a party of friends, were en route to Wilmington, N. C., where Dr. Fribourg, who is an expert chemist, in the employ of the French Government, was to make some tests of turpentine and by-products at a plant there in which Mal McKenzie is interested.

The Fribourgs arrived in New York several days ago from Paris and spent that night at the Savoy Hotel, where McKenzie and others of his company dined with them. Mme. Fribourg appeared at dinner wearing some stunning jewels. The police believe that some professional crook observed the woman's adornments as she descended the stairs and took a berth aboard the Tiber last night out of Jersey City.

HOWARD'S PATENT KEY RING

Gold . . . \$10.00 Silver . . . 2.00 Manufactured and Sold only by ARTHUR HOWARD (Incorporated) 4 WEST 40 Jewelers Silversmiths

A LIBERAL Discount Sale of Diamonds, Pearls

And All Precious Stones. WM. REIMAN, 328 Fifth Avenue, Between 32d and 33d Streets.

WONT OUST MAJOR HANSON. New Owners of Georgia Central Stipulated That President Should Remain.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—Major J. F. Hanson will continue to be president of the Central of Georgia Railway, although it is said that the road, so long controlled by the Southern Railway, is now owned by E. H. Harriman. This statement is made on authority of John D. Little of King, Spaulding & Little, for years attorneys for the Central. Mr. Little said:

Major Hanson is not only not going to retire from the presidency of the Central of Georgia Railway Company but I have it from sources that cannot be questioned that the purchasers of the stock of the Central of Georgia Railway Company stipulated as a condition of the purchase that Major Hanson should remain in control and direct the properties.

The kind to order when you want the "best in the house."

John Jameson's Whiskey

MARRIED. PEEDEN-HUNTER.—On December 2, at All Saints Church, London, by the Rev. William Boyd, M. A., Arthur Homilly Peeden, second son of Henry Peeden, Esq., of Henbury, Gloucestershire, and Katharine Douglas Hunter, daughter of the late Henry L. Douglas of Terrytown, N. Y.

DIED. BARNOLL.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, December 3, 1907, Glimmer Meredith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Barnoll, in the 38th year of his age. Notice of the funeral will be published later.

CAULDWELL.—Entered into rest, after a brief illness, on Monday, December 2, ex-Senator William Caldwell, in his 84th year. Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Ave. and 12th St., at 12 A. M.

RICHARDSON.—At her residence, 90 Madison Ave., on Monday, December 2, 1907, Mary E. Richardson, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral on Thursday, December 5, at 2 o'clock.

GILBERT.—At Pelham Manor, New York, December 1, Robert, second son of Rev. Charles R. and Kate Gilbert, in the 17th year of his age. Funeral on Thursday, December 5, at 2 o'clock.

SHAPTER.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on December 3, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. William S. Shapter, 574 Palisade Ave., James Sterling Shapter, in the 71st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Brain-feeding is a special need of the hustling American.

Try Grape-Nuts "There's a Reason"

BAKER BURNED TO DEATH. By a Bleeker Street Blaze Which Laid Out Firemen.

Herman Stigert, a baker, of 83 First avenue, was burned to death while working at the oven of Bernard Payley's bakery and restaurant on the first floor of 108 Bleeker street yesterday. Fire started in the basement from an unknown cause and soon swept through the building. Stigert was probably suffocated before the fire reached him.

The seven story building was burned out, with an approximate loss of \$50,000. Four firemen were laid out temporarily by a back draught and carried to the street. They revived after treatment and went back to work.