To-day, fair. To-morrow, showers; cast winds.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES.—by The Tribune Association.

Another Meeting Next Week.

Prospects for a successful fusion against Tammany are materially brighter as a result of the first conference at the Republican Club last night. The sentiment in favor of a fight against Tammany was unanimous.

The conference was attended by the Republicans, Citizens Union and the Municipal Ownership League. President Cutting of the Citizens Union asked for an expression of views with reference to the availability of District Attorney Jerome as a candidate for Mayor. Congressman Shober, proxy for Congressman W. R. Hearst, said that Jerome had antagonized labor and the Jews, and had not expressed the slightest interest in municipal ownership of public utilities until this week, when he thought the Mayoralty might be within his grasp. Mr. Jerome, the speaker said, was entirely unavailable as a candidate.

Mr. Cutting, in answer to questions, said that he had no assurance that Mr. Jerome would accept a nomination, but believed he would.

The conference adjourned for one week. The next meeting will be devoted entirely to a canvass of the availability of candidates. A committee this morning will meet at the office of President Halpin and send out invitations to other anti-Tammany organizations to attend the meeting on Thursday night next.

President Halpin of the Republican County Committee presided at the meeting last night. Joseph Levenson was secretary.

The conferrees were as follows: Republican—New-York County—William H. Ten Eyck, Michael Hines, Joseph Levenson, Otto A. Rosalsky, Ferdinand Eidman, Jacob A. Newstead, James F. Pegnam, Samuel S. Koenig, John Shea, C. K. Lexow, Moses McKee, William C. Wilson, Edward H. Healy and William Halpin. William Halpin.

Kings County—Jacob Brenner, L. L. Fawcett, John K. Neal, Robert A. Sharkey, Richard Laim-beer, jr., F. J. H. Kracke, Phillip Williams, William M. Calder and Alfred T. Hobley. Queens County—Leander B. Faber and B. Frank Wood.
Richmond County—Thomas A. Braniff.

Citizens Union—R. Fulton Cutting. Robert Van Iderstine, Frederic W. Hinrichs, Edwin S. Kassing. Benjamin Reich, William C. Ver-planck, John Davis, F. C. Huntington, Frederick S. Lamb, Charles B. Meyer, John W. Weed, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Edward J. Wheeler, Abner Haight, Hamilton Holt and Walter B. Kelley, Municipal Ownership League Justice Samuel eabury, Justice John Palmieri, Thomas Gilleran, C. Augustus Haviland, Melvin G. Palliser,

President Halpin asked for an expression of views. Justice Samuel Seabury speaking for the Municipal Ownership League, said that his organization had entered the campaign in the hope of advancing the municipal ownership principle. HOPE FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

"The resolutions adopted by the Republican organization," said Mr. Seabury, "were an excellent preliminary statement of the reasons necessitating a union of all anti-Tammany organizations. These resolutions declare that the administration of Mayor McClellan has squarely placed before the citizenship of this city the question as to whether the city government should be administered in the interests of the public utility corporations and water his life Tammany Hall. We believe that our platform | building with the same bland smile that he has and candidates should be pledged to the establishment of a public lighting plant which will secure the benefits of cheaper and better gas to

every inhabitant of the city."

Mr. Cutting said that the Citizens Union was desirious of joining with other organizations in an anti-Tammany campaign, and in forwarding in a general way the objects outlined in the res adopted by the Republicans. Charles T. Hartzelm, of the German-American League, said that munic ipal ownership of public utilities would be a

Mr. Halpin said that the Republicans assented to the correctness of the principle of municipal ownership, with certain exceptions, and these exceptions, he said, could be made because of certain legislation which already existed providing for city ownership and conduct of public utilities.

Frederick W. Hinrichs referred to the desirability of the Elsberg bill, reorganizing the Rapid Transit speakers. Mr. Halpin said he favored the re-organization of the Rapid Transit Commission, so as to make it possible for each successive Mayor to appoint at least two members of the commission each two years.

each two years.

The control of the asked for an expression of views to reference to the attitude of the Citizens on's indorsement of Jerome as a candidate for Mayor.
"Our organization," said Mr. Cutting, "has made its position with reference to Mr. Jerome perfectly clear."
"I might

its position with reference to Mr. Jerome perfectly clear."

"I wish to ask Mr. Cutting," said Congressman, Sheber, as soon as Mr. Cutting sat down, "if any member of the Citizens Union in authority, or any of the union's conferrees here to-night, has asked Mr. Jerome if he is a candidate or if he would accept a nomination for Mayor?"

"Mr. Jerome has not been offered the nomination by the Citizens Union," said Mr. Cutting, "I have no information from Mr. Jerome leading me to believe that he will accept a nomination. We have nothing to offer him. I have offered him nothing,"

"Is there any one present," continued Mr. Shober, turning to Mr. Hinrichs, "who has any information on this most important point?"

"I must repeat," said Mr. Cutting, "that the Citizens Union has not offered Mr. Jerome anything, but at the same time I desire to say that his economic views are in harmony with the views expressed here to-night."

"And I wish to add." said Mr. Hinrichs, "that

expressed here to-night."
"And I wish to add," said Mr. Hinrichs, "that the declaration of the Citizens Union with reference to franchises and the need of better government were submitted to Mr. Jerome, and he is in accord with them."

MR. SHOBER'S OBJECTIONS.

All that I desire to say at this time," said Mr. Shober, "is that Mr. Jerome never until now, when he sees the mayoralty nomination within his grasp, expressed any sympathy for municipal ownership. He has talked and lectured on every conceivable subject, from astronomy to pathology, without once ever saying a word one way or the other about the important question of municipal ownership. I desire to say at this time, and it will be waid with greater emphasis at subsequent discussions of candidates, that Mr. Jerome is an unavailable candidate. He is not in sympathy with the aims and demands of the laboring masses, and in the administration of his office he has antagonized an element in this city which perhaps may be poor in purse, but is rich in numerical strength.'

Mr. Halpin said that the Republicans had nothing to offer on the subject of candidates, but he was hopeful that a complete fusion of all organizations believing in good government would be effected. Mr. Cutting then moved the appointment of sub-committee of representatives of organizations

other than the Citizens Union on candidates and nominations. He said the Citizens Union's position

was already known.

Melvin G. Pailiser, of the Municipal Ownership
League, objected, saying that when nominations
were considered, they should be considered by the
full committee. Mr. Cutting thereupon withdrew

his motion.

Ex-Justice Brenner, Thomas Golleran, Robert Van Iderstine and Beia Tokaji were apppointed a committee to send invitations to other organizations for the next meeting. This committee will meet this morning at hi o'clock in Mr. Halpin's office, No. 1 Madison-ave. No invitation will be sent without unanimoins indorsement of this committee.

The next meeting of the conferrees will be at the Republican Club on Thursday night of next week. A uniform platform will be framed, if practicable, and the discussion will be entirely given over to candidates.

AUTO RACES AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Saturday, September 2d and Labor Day, September 4th. Through trains via Pennsylvania Railroad leave New-York at 5:55 a. m. and 2:55 p. m. week days; 7:35 a. m. Sundays. Special train returning leaves Atlantic City September 4th at 5:30 p. m.

\$9 NIAGARA FALLS-TORONTO, \$10.50. Denver \$36 35 Viz. Lackawanna Railroad. In-termation at 429, 1183, 1434 Broadway.-Advt.

MORE HOPE FOR FUSION. DEPEW COMPANY PAYS.

MR. JEROME DISCUSSED. THE SENATOR EXPLAINS.

Conference Unanimous for a Fight -- Loan of Equitable Settled by Check for \$293,850 82.

Prefaced by the payment to the Equitable Assurance Society of a check for \$293,850 82, the full amount due the society by the Depew Improvement Company, Senator Chauncey M. Depew made public yesterday the explanation of this transaction which has been promised since

his return from Europe. The tender of the check was made at the offices of the Equitable yesterday afternoon, and as soon after as the statements could be prepared the entire facts were made public Senator Depew's statement goes into the origin of the Depew Improvement Company, which was formed to sell a large tract of land near Buffalo. It seems that a loan from the Equitable was advisable in that it would greatly simplify the company's effort to dispose of the lots to individual purchasers. A mertgage was given on the most valuable of the company's lots, which were then appraised at a considerable amount over the face of the loan. The real estate depression which Buffalo and its vicinity suffered in 1901 brought about the depreciation of the property, and the subsequent reappraisement at a sum considerably less than the

amount lent. Senator Depew goes into the accusationns brought against him by certain newspapers, which, he declares, were responsible for his return from Europe at a date earlier than he intended. He declares that a grave injustice has been done him, as he had constantly endeavored to get the company's affairs in such condition that the Equitable loan could be taken up. He details his efforts to hasten the work of the committee of the Investment Company to which this important task had been assigned.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PLAN.

Officially he first that President Morton of the Equitable knew of yesterday's settlement was a letter received in the morning from Henry B. Anderson, counsel for the Depew Improvement Company, with offices in the Mills Building, which read:

Ing, which read:

The reorganization committee of the Depew Improvement Company has now perfected the title to the property not covered by the Equitable mortgage, and the committee can now go forward with the reorganization and take over from the Equitable the property which secured its loan.

This plan called for the delivery of bends to the Equitable in payment of the property to be taken over from it. The committee has been able to remove the conditions which made this a necessary part of the plan, and it is prepared to take the property over, paying in cash to the Equitable the face of the loan and interest, as soon as the details of transferring the collateral, together with the liens, etc., your company holds against the improvement company, can be arranged with your counsel.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Senator Depew, accompanied by Mr. Anderson, appeared at the Equitable Building and was at once shown to the office of President Morton, on the third floor. Senator Depew brought a letter of considerable length, which fully covered all connection between the insurance company and the improvement company which bears his name. This letter was to be his statement to the puband it was understood that Mr. Morton would give it to the public.

Thy work for the amount involved was turned over Mr. Morton, and Mr. Depew left the worn through even the worst of the storms which have centred around the company which Henry B. Hyde founded.

Mr. Depew's letter is addressed to President Morton and reads as follows:

MR. DEPEW'S EXPLANATION.

MR. DEPEW'S EXPLANATION.

With respect to the loan made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society to the improvement company in January, 1898. I desire to state the situation as I understand it, and it is as follows:

I had nothing to do with the organization of the Depew Improvement Company, not even authorizing the use of my name, nor was I in any way connected with it until, five years after its incorporation. I purchased for \$100,000 in cash a one-fifteenth interest in the stock of the company. The company at that time had a tract of land consisting of about 2,700 subdivided lots and 265 acces not subdivided. During the fall of 1897 the improvement company had negotiated a loan with a prominent trust company in the city, under which it was proposed that the improvement company issue \$500,001 first mortgage bonds, secured upon its real estate, the trust company to become trustee under the mortgage and to loan upon those bonds as collateral and on the company's notes up to \$300,000. When this proposition was referred to the company's counsel he though it difficult with a block of coupon bonds to arrange for the sale of the property in small lots and their release—the business of the improvement company—and that it would be preferable to secure a plain mortgage loan, carrying with it a simple plan, whereby as lots were sold the proceeds could be applied to the reduction of the principal of the loan and the low released from the llen of the mortgage. In consequence of this advice the loan which is now the subject of discussion was secured from the Equitable.

The Equitable Life loaned \$250,000 upon 1,575 of

subject of discussion was secured from the Equitable.

The Equitable Life loaned \$250,000 upon 1,575 of the company's lots. These lots were selected as constituting the most valuable tracts there. At the time the mortgage was made these lots were selicing, the lowest at \$300 and the highe; at \$300 each. The valuation placed upon the plot by the Equitable appraisers at that time was \$33,750, and upon the balance of the land owned by the company \$540,000, a total valuation of the property of \$983,750. An appraisal was at the same time made and submitted to the Equitable by William B. Cutter, one of the leading real estate men of Buffalo, in which he appraised the value of the lots loaned on at \$768,000. I was, of course, cognizant of the negotiations for this loan. I considered then that the loan was a good one, and have never doubted that the Equitable would realize the amount of its loan, with interest.

In the summer and fall of 1901 a real estate definition of the property of the summer and fall of 1901 a real estate definition of the property of the p

terest.

In the summer and fall of 1901 a real estate depression set in in and about Buffalo, which proved disastrous to many young industries, and lowered values and checked the growth in the town of Depew. It was at this time, October 7, 1901, and not when the loan was made, in January, 1898, that the Insurance Department appraised the part of the property covered by the Equitable's mortgage at \$150,000.

TAKES UP ACCUSATIONS.

As I understand the accusations made against me in the public press, they are as follows:

First-That I, through my influence or position as a director of the Equitable, secured the making of this loan, which was an improper loan for the society to make, and which would not have been made except for the influence which I was able to exert. exert.

Second—That the value of the property at the time the loan was made was manifestly inadequate and that there was in existence an appraisal by the Insurance Department placing its value at \$150,000, or, at any rate, that such an appraisal was made soon after.

or, at any rate, that such an appraisal was made soon after.

Third-That I had, as an inducement to secure this loan, guaranteed or given my personal assurance to the Equitable Society or its officers that I would see that the loan was paid.

Fourth-That at the time of the foreclosure I entered into a written guaranty which I have since declared to be not binding, and that I did not intend to live up to.

Fifth-That I also personally guaranteed at the time of the foreclosure that I would take up the loan myself or see it paid.

What I have just stated is in explanation of these first two charges, that I had through my influence secured a loan on inadequate security. As to the third charge-my guaranteeing the loan at the time it was made, or assuming any personal obligations in connection with it—such a statement is absolutely without foundation. I did nothing of the kind. Passing on to the fourth and fifth charges, which relate to transactions resulting from the default of the company and the foreclosure of the loan by the Equitable, the situation was as follows:

As a result of the business depression the company became embarrassed and the payment of interest was stopped. An investigation of the company's affairs was instituted by a committee of stockholders, of which there were about two hundred, and a formal report was made and a reorganization committee was appointed. A plan of reorganization was undertaken under which a new company was to be incorporated, and it was to issue bonds for \$750,000 to supply funds to take up the Equitable mortgage, principal and interest, and

Continued on third page.

THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUsand Islands and Saratoga are most charming in September. Many of the hotels remain open during the month. Train service of the New-York Central is complete. See our Ticket Agents for low rates and particulars.—Advt.

ECHOES OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THANKING THE PRESIDENT.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 31.-Emperor Nicholas has ecognized gratefully the great part which President Roosevelt played in the successful negotiations for peace. In a cable dispatch received by President Roosevelt to-day Emperor congratulates and thanks the President for his efforts. The dispatch follows:

Peterhof, Alexandria, August 31. President Roosevelt:

Accept my congratulations and warmest thanks for having brought the peace negotiations to a successful conclusion, owing to your personal energetic efforts. My country will gratefully recognize the great part you have played in the Portsmouth peace conference.

NICHOLAS.

Bad Kissingen, Bavaria, Aug. 31.-Ambassa dor Tower received the following telegram from Emperor William to-day:

Potsdam, August 31.
I wish to express my great joy at the President's splendid success. I am so glad that his untiring efforts in so noble a cause have had such a result. The unstinted expressions of admiration and satisfaction lavished on him from all sides are in every respect well merited.

WILLIAM, I. R.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 31.-Among the messages received to-day was one from Emperor Francis

Joseph of Austria-Hungary. It follows: Ischl, August 31.
To the President of the United States of Amer-

On the occasion of the peace just concluded wish, Mr. President, to send you my friendliest felicitations on the result of your intervention. May the world be blessed with many years' con-May the world be simulaturbed. FRANZ JOSEPH.

Vice-President Fairbanks congratulated the President as follows:

Watertown, N. Y., August 31. Theodore Roosevelt: Theodore Roosevelt:

Accept my heartiest congratulations upon your great achievement. I never doubted the result, which would not have been attained without your wise and constant efforts.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

FROM WAR TO TRADE.

Japan Places Contracts in England

for Eighteen Liners.

Glasgow, Aug. 31.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

or the Japan Steamship Company, through the

Japanese consul here, is placing contracts for

THE PRESIDENT REPLIES.

Moved by Congratulation of New-

Orleans Mayor.

to-day sent the following acknowledgment to

Mayor Martin Behrman's telegram applauding

the President's service in restoring peace be-

Oyster Bay, Aug. 31.

Martin Behrman, Mayor of New-Orleans.

No telegram has touched me as deeply as the telegram from you, showing that in the midst of her great trial New-Orleans is so keenly alive to all that affects the interests of the world and the hones of our own country. You

alive to all that affects the interests of the world and the honor of our own country. You have given fit expression to the feelings of your brave and gallant people, for only those with lofty souls can, in the midst of their own grief, find time to think of others. I trust I need not say how deep and constant my anxiety is for the welfare of your city and State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mayor Behrman telegraphed to the President

New-Orleans hastens to give expression to her profound admiration of your wonderful accomplishment. It must prove a source of lasting pride to all true hearted Americans to feel and know that the whole civilized world is paying homage to the great chieftain of our country, from whose master mind emanated an achieve-

nomage to the great chieftain of our country, from whose master mind emanated an achievement in the cause of humanity which will rival any of the master strokes which ever have

MORGAN SEES HIMSELF.

Financier Receives Caricature Said

To Be Funniest Yet.

J. Pierpont Morgan received yesterday a bust caricature of himself in bass relief, on an oval

plaque made entirely of plaster of paris. It is

considered to be one of the most unusual and

funniest caricatures of the well known financier

ever made. The giver is James F. Hartigan,

the proprietor of Jimmie's cafe at No. 118

Cedar-st. Mr. Hartigan said last night that he

was sure Mr. Morgan was delighted with the

gift, for he had received a note from Mr. Mor-

Mr. Hartigan became the owner of the plaque

with two others, caricaturing well known men,

about ten years ago. A young man, a Yale

graduate, who had studied figure moulding in

clay, was the maker of the plaques. He en-

tered Mr. Hartigan's place one winter night

when it used to be in the old Boreel Building, and timidly inquired if he might introduce Mr.

Hartigan to J. Pierpont Morgan, John D.

Rockefeller and George F. Baer. Mr. Hartigan

told the young man to stop talking so fool-

"Oh, well, if you don't want to be introduced

to the gentlemen to-night you might like to

make their acquaintance some other day," said

the young man, and he then handed to Mr. Har-

tigan a package containing the three plaques

GET DIAMONDS BACK.

New-York Dealer Says Creditors of

Castleberg Will Lose Nothing.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

of B. H. Davis & Co., diamond importers of No.

68 Nassau-st., New-York, said to-night that all

the creditors of Robert Castleberg had been en-

tirely satisfied, and that so much of their claims

as had not been paid would be settled and that there was to be no prosecution. Mr. Davis, who

is the largest creditor of Castleberg, stated that

he had received \$17,000 of the \$26,000 worth of

diamonds his firm had consigned to Castleberg,

and that he deemed it only fair to Castleberg

and the members of his family to say that he felt sure there had been no intention of wrong-

doing. The members of Mr. Castleberg's family

in Baltimore, Mr. Davis said, had given him

and all the other creditors abundant assurances

that none would lose anything. Mr. Davis said

LABOR DAY SPECIAL FROM ATLANTIC

Baltimore, Aug. 31.-B. H. Davis, of the firm

caricaturing the three men mentioned.

gan thanking him for the plaque.

been, or ever will be, recorded in history.

tween Russia and Japan:

on August 29 as follows:

New-Orleans, Aug. 31.—President Roosevelt

eighteen liners with Clyde shipbuilding firm

WITTE SAYS HE WON BY FEIGNING.

St. Petersburg. Aug. 31 .- M. Witte, in an interview at Portsmouth, is reported by the correspondent of the "Slovo" to have said:

You see what one gains by standing firm. I was in a frightful position. I had not the right to accept a compromise, and a rupture seemed likely to enlist the sympathies of all on the side of Japan. President Roosevelt appealed to my patriotism, humanity and good sense. Fortunately I succeeded in holding out to the end. The Japanese could not read in my face what was passing in my heart. From the outset I assumed such an indifferent tone that it eventually carried conviction. When the Japanese presented their written conditions I laid them aside without looking at them and spoke of something else. On leaving the room I intentionally forgot the conditions lying on the table. When one of the Japanese plenipotentiaries drew my attention to this, asking me if I did not wish to take away secret documents which some one might read, I put the papers carelessly in my pocket.

in my pocket.

It was thus to the last minute of the negotia-

PEACE TERMS TRIVIAL.—TOLSTOY.

Moscow, Aug. 31.-Count Tolstoy, according to an intimate friend of the family, in comment-

ing on peace said: I am indeed happy to see the end of this fear-I am indeed happy to see the end of this rear-ful butchery, but it is a great pity that this war will not be the last. It cannot be the last war, because nations will fight each other so long as the social system remains unchanged and so long as opposition and threats are considered dogmas of society.

Tolstoy made no comment on the conditions of peace, declaring them to be quite unimportant at the outset of his career, shouldered the burder in comparison with the final results to be attained through the conference. The count is now living on his country estate near the village of Yasnuya Paliana.

TREPOFF EULOGIZES PRESIDENT.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.-General Trepoff, Assistant Minister of the Interior and sometimes spoken of as the "dictator of St. Petersburg,"

GENERAL CRONJE SUES.

Wants \$2,429 96 for Services in Boer War Show.

General Plet A. Cronje, the Boer, has brought uit in the Supreme Court against Charles W. Wall and against the Clay Amusement Company, which since Wall gave up the Boer War Spectacle at Brighton Beach has been carrying on that exhibition, for \$2,429 96 for services rendered by him in the show. Justice Giegerich, on the application of Mortimer Fishel, a lawyer, of Long Island City, granted an attachment against the property of the two defendants, which was transmitted by Sheriff: Erlanger to the Sheriff of Queens County for service.

Wall, according to General Cronje's complaint, executed a promissary note to William A. Brady and Arthur W. Lewis on May 25 last for \$1,500, payable in sixty days. Brady and Lewis, Cronje says, transferred the note to him, but only \$1,200 of the \$1,500 has been paid him, he says. Another note. Cronje asserts, was made by Wall on the same day for \$1,379 96, at ninety days, no part of which has been paid, he says. The consideration given by him for these notes was his services as an actor. Brady and Lewis, Cronje alleges, in November,

1904, entered into a contract with him by which they agreed to pay him \$1,500 a month for the Wall transferred his rights in the show on July

tim to Yellow Fever. [By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

to-day stating that George Clement, of Rome, Ga., United States vice consul at Puerto Cortez, died of yellow fever there a few days ago.

that has appeared in Honduras in seven years, and its virulence seems to have accumulated in that interim. Belizo, Puerto Cortez, San Pendro and Coloma

The only daughter of Sir Bir court, Governor of British Honduras, fell a victim to the plague. Major Barnes, the chief of police, was the last preminent victim.

MAFIA AGENTS MURDER EIGHT.

Sleeping Italians Blown to Bits in Virginia Lumber Camp.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Richmond, Aug. 31.—Men believed to be agents of the Mafia have destroyed with dynamite a house in a lumber camp of the Green Brier Valley, blowing eight Italians who were asleep there into As a result the Italians are wildly excited and

the camp is closed and guarded by armed men. Two Itadans who had been in the hut and are now that, while Castleberg had not yet returned, he knew he would reappear in a few days. missing are suspected of the crime.

City via Pennsylvania Raliroad. September 4. Leave Atlantic City 5:30 p. m. with parior cars, dining car and coaches, for New York, stopping at Trenton, Elizabeth and Newark. Fast sehedule. Through trains to Atlantic City leave New-York week days at 9:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Sundays, 7:55 a. m.—(Advt. 18 HOURS TO CHICAGO OVER ROCK

MAY BE WITTE'S RELATIVE AGREE TO AN ARMISTICE.

East Side Jew Thinks Himself Kin of Diplomat's Wife.

SO JANITOR HERE SAYS.

The most excited janitor in New-York City yesterday was Adolph Neurack, of No. 211 East 14th-st., who had just been informed that he was the brother-in-law of no less a personage than the Russian plenipotentiary, Sergius Witte. Neurack, whose work as janitor is supplemented by an occasional job of plumbing, is a native of the little town of avel. in Russia. He is a Jew, and the son of Baer Neurack, one of the prominent merchants the town. Nearly twenty years ago Neurack left home, and since then he has never seen either of his two unmarried sisters. Rumors of a famous marriage have come to him, but he did not know any definits facts until yesterday, when he received a letter from a relative, Dr. William Kolman, of Al the wife of the great Russian Minister.

The letter told the story of the remance of M. Witte and the Jewish girl whom he made his wife When M. Witte was only a minor official-"natchlanick" is the Russian title-he was frequently a was a prominent citizen, at whose house visitors were entertained, and here M. Witte met Miss Neurack. Residents of the East Side who say they knew Miss Neurack declare that she was not handsome, but her wit and cleverness were widely known. Thus it was, so Neurack believes, that in the journeys of M. Witte the little Jewish girl by the charm of her conversation captured the future diplomat, who, of a Jewish wife, no small burden in the antisemitic Russian court. Moreover, the East Sid gossip records that he has, unlike many Russian husbands, treated his wife well

WAITING FOR AN AUDIENCE

In the letter Adolph Neurack received yesterday his relative gave him careful directions as to how he should bear himself as the brother-in-law of so distinguished a person. It gave him also the first inkling as to which of his sisters was the wife of M. Witte. The directions about behavior were supplemented by the other portion of the letter, which told the East Side janitor that he would be permitted to visit Sergius Witte, and imparted to him some mysterious signal which would secure him admittance to the presence of the Russian statesman. Armed with this signal, Adolph Neurack, some time janitor of No. 211 East 14th-st. and also plumber by trade, is waiting to obtain an audience with M. Witte, whom he believes to be his brother-in-law, and who is now a figure of world-wide importance.
"I believe that M. Witte is my brother-in-law."

said Adolph Neurack last night, as he sat in his little basement apartment. "But what should I talk about it for? Last Monday I wrote him a letter and I told him who I was. And yet no answer comes. I do not care for Witte; I care not so much for him as for this cigarette I am smoking. I do not ask him for money, but I want to know is his wife my sister. I will find out. Already I have had letters telling me part. Soon I will find out. This I do know: that Witte's wife is either my cousin or my sister; she is either the daughter of my uncle, Yohle, or my father, Baer Neurack. I have letters that show that.

"I have a letter from Dr. Kolman. He is a rela-tive of my father's. I always called him uncle. He came from Russia with me. He writes me an eight-page letter to-day, telling me that he knew Witte; that he sat often drinking tea with him, and that he married my sister Paulina. From another cousin I have word to-day that Witte's wife is not my sister Paulina, but my cousin Mathilda. I do not know how it is yet, but I will write to Russia now to find out. I would not go to see Witte, but I would like to find my family. They think I am dead. HEARD NOTHING FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

"It is twenty years now since I came from Russia. I was a little boy then. My grandfather was the richest man in my town. He was a Vanderbilt in that town. My father kept the big hotel of year 1905, and subsequently transferred their the place. In Russia in every city hotel the gov rights in the exhibition to Wall. The amount ernment keeps special apartments for the officials, due him from July 15 to August 1, which was and there were such in my father's hotel. Here I not covered by the two notes, Cronje says, is have letters to show that Witte came and stopped and met my sister Paulina, and that he married her. But that was after I came away. I came to her. But that was after I came away. I came to America, and I was a boy, and for a little I wood have continued the exhibition. On the ground that Wall is a resident of St. Louis, Mo., and the Clay Amusement Company is a Missouricorporation, General Cronje obtained the attachment.

Captain A. W. Lewis, vice-president of the Brighton Beach Development Company, said last night that General Cronje should have brought suit against Mr. Wall, the original owner of the speciacle. General Cronje, through an interpreter, said: "The American show business lacks the Christian virtue of honest;" Others concerned would not speak of the subject. The gate receibted would not speak of the subject. The gate receibted would not speak of the subject. The gate receibted would not speak of the subject. The gate receibted would not speak of the subject. The gate receibted would not speak of the subject. The gate receibted would not speak of the subject. The gate receibted would not speak of the subject. The gate receibted would not speak of the subject. The gate receibted would not speak of the subject. The gate receibted would not speak of the subject. The gate receibted would not speak of the subject. The gate receibted would not speak of the subject. The gate receibed would not speak of the subject. The gate receibed would not speak of the subject. The gate receibed would not speak of the subject. The gate receibed would not speak of the subject. The gate receibed with the said to be already attached for a feed and hay bill.

BLOWN UP WITH BALLOON.

Acronaut's Exhibition of Use of Dynamite Fatal—Wife a Witness.

Greenville, Ohio, Aug. 31.—An aeronaut named Baldwin, of Losantiville, Ind., was to-day blown to shreets as his balloon was floating him who I am and to sak him what his wifes and provide with the said America, and I was a boy, and for a little I wrote home. I got pictures of my family; I have them

Portsmouth, Aug. 31 .- M. Witte's secretary tonight told The Tribune correspondent that Mme. Witte's name was Mathilde.

New-Orleans, (Aug. 31.--A report reached here THE LAW ON THE BEES.

The present visit of the disease is the worst Board of Health Orders Them Removed from Vesey-st. Building. [By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 31 .- Papers were served have almost been depopulated. The ravages of to-day on the A. I. Root company, of Medina, the disease have been appelling ing them to remove at once from the roof of a building at No. 44 Vesey-st., New-York, more than ten million bees, which are kept at an agency of the Root company at that place. The order is issued by the Board of Health of New-York City.

> The complaint was made to the board by a candy dealer about a block from the bee agency that the bees ate his store of candy and at the same time stung his employes. The company has already decided to ignore the order of the Board of Health and to fight the case in the

courts if necessary.

The candy man telephoned to W. A. Clark, Health Commissioner Darlington's private secretary, last Saturday and requested that inspectors be sent immediately to disperse an army of bees that occupied twenty-eight hives on the roof of No. 44 Vesey-st. He said that the bees were causing him a considerable financial loss.

ONE NIGHT TO CHICAGO by the Twentieth Century Limited of the New-York Central Lines. Leave New-York 3:30 P. M., arrive Chicago 8:30 next merning. The fastest thou-sand-mile ride in the world.—Advt.

Ten Articles of the Treaty Finished -Komura to Fix Day for Signing.

PROCLAMATION TO-DAY.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Both Japan and Russia informed their envoys at Portsmouth of their willingness to agree to an armistice, and a meeting will probably be held to-day to arrange for a proclamation for the cessation of hostilities.

M. de Martens and Mr. Dennison finished ten articles of the treaty, which is expected to consist of fifteen articles. Baron Kemura will probably to-day fix, at M. Witte's request, a date for the signing of the document.

Both Tokio and St. Petersburg tock gloomy views of the peace agreement, and clamorings were heard in each capital for better terms or a continuance of the struggle. In interior towns of Russia, however, the prospect of an end of

the war caused great jubilation. The new treaty between England and Japan mutually guarantees the protection of their interests even if threatened by a single foe.

Kenso Iwahara, in a statement to The Tribune, declared that the peace terms were a disgrace to Japan, and meant that Marquis Ito had committed political hari-kari.

RAPID WORK ON TREATY

Japan Withdrew One Demand Before Envoys First Met.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 31.-Japan, through Baron Komura, has agreed to the immediate conclusion of an armistice. At 11 o'clock tonight Mr. Takahira went to Baron Rosen's room and explained that he and Baron Komura had received instructions to arrange terms of an nicated with M. Witte, and it is probable that a meeting will be held to-morrow morning for the proclamation of a complete suspension of hostilities preliminary to the arrangement of the details by the two generals on the battle

Rapid progress has been made to-day in the drafting of the treaty of peace. Baron Komura, at M. Witte's request, will probably to-morrow fix a day for its signature. Russia's consent to a suspension of hostilities reached M. Witte tonight in a cable dispatch from Count Lamsdorff. whom Emperor Nicholas has empowered to deal with this important part of the negotiations.

General Linevitch has been informed of the practical conclusion of peace and directed to hold himself in readiness to open with Field Marshal Oyama the negotiations for an armistice. The order for the suspension of hostil ties and the signing of the truce has waited only until M. Witte had been informed by Baron Komura that the Emperor of Japan had also given his consent and had empowered Valshall Oyama to conduct the negotiations with the Russian commander in the field Having advised General Linevitch of the sit will not hold herself responsible for any clash occuring before Japan consented to an armistice

So rapidly and well is M. de Martens, with Mr. Dennison, performing his delicate and important task of drafting the treaty that he was able on his return from the navy yard tonight to report to M. Witte the practical completion of ten articles of the treaty. It is expected the treaty will in its entirety consist of fifteen articles, exclusive of the preamble. Japan's original demands are said to have numbered thirteen. Only twelve, however, were presented to the Russians, as President Roosevelt is credited with persuading the Japanese plenipotentiaries before the convening of the conference to withdraw one of the conditions, which he regarded as unjust. Whether this

thirteenth demand dealt with the fortifications

at Vladivostok cannot be learned. Having

demnity, the interned ships and the limitation

waived three of the demands presented-

of Russian naval strength in the Far Eastthe Japanese final conditions were nine. Several of these, however, will be divided in the treaty and grouped into two or more articles. M. Witte is exceedingly anxious to sail for home on September 12. In the mean time he wishes to take leave of President Roosevelt and prsonally present the thanks of his Emperor for the President's assistance. He is, therefore, doing what he can to hasten the drafting of the treaty, which he would probably be prepared to sign by Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, at the least, unless some obstacle should arise. The only difficulties which have thus far

appeared have been due to the ambiguous lan-

guage of certain parts of the daily protocols

which form the framework of the treaty. The members of the Japanese mission do not see anything strange in the fact that no news has been received from Japan giving the impression there of the conclusion of peace under the conditions agreed upon between the plenipotentiaries. One of the most influential members of the mission said to-day that he would not be surprised if the exact conditions of peace were not known by the great majority of the Japanese public, as the government very likely desired that the official announcement should be made only after the Emperor had raitfied the agreement concluded at Portsmouth

TOKIO PAPERS GLOOMY.

General Outcry Raised Against a "Humiliating" Peace.

Tokio, Aug. 31, 8 a. m.-A remarkable absence of rejoicing is one of the most striking features attendant on the receipt of the news that a practical conclusion of peace has been reached. The kind of reception that awaits definite news will depend entirely on the nature of the terms. It is generally feared that extensive concessions have been made by Japan. It has been generally expected by the public that there would be a rupture at Portsmouth, in view of what was termed Russia's obduracy in refusing the payment of indemnity. The "Jiji" says this morning:

An agreement arrived at without a rupture can only mean that great concessions have been made by our plenipotentiaries. A peace concluded upon such terms can never satisfy the nation.

The "Mainichi" says:

We are disappointed. We only hoped that there would be a suspension of the peace conference. It is impossible under the circumstances to conclude an honorable peace. The fruits of our arms have been lost by weak diplomacy.

Japan victorious in the field has been defeated

in the conference chamber The "Nichi Nichi" says:

We feel surprised and wonder that peace could have been concluded, when everything in-

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