

INSURANCE MAN IS CONVICTED

George Burnham, Jr., Guilty of Grand Larceny.

WAS LOCKED UP IN THE TOMBS.

Vice President and General Counsel of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company Convicted in a Criminal Court of the Larceny of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

New York (Special).—The first conviction of a high official of an insurance company for misuse of policyholders' funds took place late Tuesday afternoon, when a trial jury in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court found George Burnham, Jr., vice president and general counsel of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, guilty of grand larceny. As a result Burnham, who has been a leader in insurance circles in this city, is occupying a cell in the Tombs Prison, where he must remain until Thursday, when Justice Greenbaum will impose sentence which cannot be less than 1, nor more than 10 years in prison.

Burnham, a tall handsome man, approaching his sixtieth year, turned deathly pale when the jury announced its verdict. He did not utter a word, but sank into his seat completely unmoved, his fingers plucking aimlessly at his grey side whiskers. His chief counsel, former Assistant District Attorney Rand, served notice that he would appeal.

A deputy then led Burnham across the "bridge of sighs" to the prison. He broke down and wept bitterly while being searched and having his pedigree taken prior to being locked up in a cell.

Burnham was convicted of larceny of \$7,500. The prosecution and conviction of Burnham was an outgrowth of the investigation of insurance companies in this state by a legislative committee a year ago. Two other officers of the insurance company, Frederick A. Burnham, president, and George D. Elkridge, vice president, were indicted at the same time. Five indictments were returned against each of the defendants.

The charge against George Burnham, Jr., is that in 1901 he paid J. Douglas Wells with company funds for a loan alleged to have been made to Frederick A. Burnham, the president, and that the payment was concealed by false entries in the books of the insurance company.

One of the sensational features of the trial, was the production of a check by the prosecution which bore the name of Louis F. Payn, former superintendent of insurance, and the United States Express Company, of which United States Senator Platt is president. It was not claimed, however, that Burnham paid the amount of this check to Mr. Payn, but that it was used to resist an alleged demand by Payn for \$100,000 from the life insurance company.

The prosecution charged that President Frederick A. Burnham borrowed \$5,575 from J. Douglas Wells, saying that he wanted the money to meet this alleged demand by Payn, and that George Burnham repaid this loan with additions from the funds of the company.

In charging the jury, Justice Greenbaum said that in order to arrive at a verdict of guilty it must be found that the alleged fraud was committed with felonious intent.

The jury was out four hours before returning a verdict of guilty. By request of his counsel further proceedings were postponed until Friday.

In the meantime Burnham will have to stay in jail, as a certificate of reasonable doubt cannot be issued until judgment is passed. Burnham was convicted of larceny in the first degree, the maximum penalty for which is 20 years. Burnham's friends were hard hit by the verdict. They had been hoping for a disagreement. His son held his head in his hands for a few minutes and then went over and shook hands with his father. "Good-by, Fred," said Burnham as others came up to solace him. He laughed a rather forced laugh and shook hands with his counsel as he started for the Tombs. Justice Greenbaum's charge to the jury was considered to be very fair.

UMBRELLA IN BULL'S EYE.

Young Woman Staves Off Attack Of Infuriated Animal.

Harrisburg, Pa. (Special).—Thrusting the point of an umbrella into the eye of an infuriated bull probably saved the life of Miss Mary Mills, Shiremanstown, four miles from this place. Miss Mills, who was attired in a bright red dress, was walking down the street of that town, when the bull, spying the dress, broke away from his owner and chased her for about a block. He knocked her down, and it was while rolling on the pavement that she was able to jam the point of the umbrella into the eye of the animal.

Sixty Japanese Seamen Drowned.

Tokyo (By Cable).—A number of sampans (small harbor boats) belonging to the Japanese cruiser Chitose were caught in a squall here while returning from a trip. A number of the boats were overturned and sixty men were drowned.

Murder By A Madman.

Jackson, Ohio (Special).—Elmer McNeal, a demented coal miner, armed with two revolvers, shot indiscriminately at passengers in a crowded trolley car, instantly killing Harry White, probably mortally wounded J. D. Van Atta, of Newark, Ohio, and severely wounding J. E. Kimmel, superintendent of the public schools of Jackson. McNeal was finally thrown through the car window. Reloading the pistols, he went uptown, pursued by officers and citizens, who shot him through the head.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

Chester E. Gillette was sentenced to be electrocuted at Auburn Prison in the week beginning January 28. He will be taken to Auburn within the next ten days. A motion for a new trial was denied.

Michael F. Brusco, a Greek seaman on the tug Walter A. Luckenbach, rescued the captain, frozen to the masthead, and a seaman, frozen to a hatch drift, of the sea-going barge Buena Jentina.

President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, has declined to grant the demands of the engineers, firemen and conductors, who threaten a strike.

Rev. John T. McAtee, a wealthy Lutheran clergyman of Philadelphia, was shot by his daughter, who states the minister was abusing her mother. Mrs. Nancy Boyd, aged 93, of Allegheny, Pa., was burned to death by natural gas while searching her home for burglars.

John Madison Keith, who was a master mechanic on the Panama Canal, died from the bite of a centipede.

The Brotherhood of Trainmen will confer with General Manager Peck, of Pennsylvania lines west, about the 23 articles refused them by the general superintendents.

The revenue cutters Mohawk and Gresham pulled the barkentine Bonny Doon off Great Round Shoal, near Vineyard Haven, and landed the crew.

The strike of 800 men of the Reading Iron Company, which began five months ago, has ended by the men getting an advance of 12 per cent.

In the Shea trial, Chicago, William Kelly, former secretary of the Coal Teamsters' Union, who entered a plea of guilty, was a witness.

An explosion of gas in the Kidney vein of the Buttonwood Colliery at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., killed two and seriously injured several others.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, secured a writ of attachment in New York against the property of Miss Norma L. Munroe for \$42,000.

John Harsen Rhodes, president of the Greenwich Savings Bank and a prominent financier of New York, is dead at the age of 67.

Herbert Gregerson, exchange teller of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank in Chicago, pleaded guilty to embezzlement.

Banker Jacob Schiff calls the high interest charged in Wall Street on call loans barbarous and destructive to finance.

Sir Harry Eugene Robinson, of a noble English family, has entered the United States Navy as a mess attendant.

Lawyer Patrick, convicted of murder in New York is said to have applied for a commutation of sentence.

Former Governor George W. Hendee, of Vermont, died at his home, Morrisville, aged 74 years.

Rear Admiral Peter Brooklyn, U. S. N., retired, died in Brooklyn at the age of 66.

The operators in charge of the block on which the Southern train wreck occurred Thanksgiving Day contradict each other in their statements as to the cause of the smash-up.

Fearing that Chester E. Gillette, found guilty of the murder of Grace Brown, plans to end his life, the gas stove has been taken from his cell, and an extra guard will accompany him to Auburn prison.

Council for Harry K. Thaw has taken action which abolishes the proposition to appoint a commission to go outside of New York State for evidence in the case.

W. W. Finley, who began his railroad career as a stenographer, has been chosen president of the Southern Railway to succeed Samuel Spencer.

A man supposed to be George A. Kimmel, missing cashier of the Arkansas Bank, has been found in an asylum at White Plains, N. Y.

The Cincinnati-Chicago Limited train on the Monon Railroad was derailed two miles north of Frankfort, Ind., and 18 persons injured.

Andrew Carnegie formally presented the deeds for a lake three and one-half miles long to Princeton University.

Eight young women were burned by an explosion of thousands of matches in a factory at Indianapolis.

Allotments of land will make every member of the Osage tribe of Indians worth \$50,000.

Two women were arrested in Chicago charged with a score or more of flat burglaries.

Elias Asiel, a New York broker, was beaten insensible by burglars in his home.

Forty-seven railroads of the West are considering raises in wages for employees.

Foreign.

The Anglo-French-Italian treaty with Abyssinia is about to be signed at London with King Menelik's approval, the terms having been officially communicated to the powers.

The Federation of Hamburg Shipping Companies decided to no longer employ members of the Association of German Captains and Officers.

Venezuelan insurgents, commanded by General Montilla, have captured Barquisimeto, capital of the State of Lara.

The British government has decided to reject all the House of Lords' amendments to the Education Bill.

Ireland is the first country to have a national trade-mark as a protection against fraud.

Behanzin, the former king of Dahomey, died suddenly of nephritis at Algiers.

The German Reichstag ratified the Algeiras convention.

M. Jaures, the French Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, warned the government that in the proceedings toward Morocco it was embarking on a dangerous adventure, but the Chamber, by 457 to 56, voted confidence. When Count Castellane rose to make a speech, half the deputies left the chamber.

A census of the German Empire to December 31, 1905, shows the population to have been 60,641,275, compared with 56,367,178 in 1900, an increase of 7.6 per cent.

A HIGH HONOR FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Storthing Confers the Nobel Peace Prize On Him.

HOW HE WILL USE THE CASH.

President's Cablegram, on Being Formally Notified of His Selection, Expressing His Gratification and Declaring His Purpose to Endow a Permanent Fund.

Washington (Special).—President Roosevelt was notified that the Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to him. He has accepted the high honor, and decided that the income from the cash prize of \$40,000 shall be devoted to founding at Washington a permanent industrial peace committee.

The President was confidentially advised by Chairman Loveland, of the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament, of his selection, not to be made public until officially announced in the Storthing Monday. This action was communicated to the President in the following message: Christiania, December 10, 1906.

President Roosevelt, Washington: Nobel committee today signified Storthing its decision. Accept our hearty wishes, expression high esteem.

(Signed) LOVELAND, Chairman.

Minister Peirce was directed by the President to read the following message to the Storthing:

The President's Cablegram.

I am profoundly moved and touched by the signal honor shown me through your body in conferring upon me the Nobel Peace Prize. There is no gift I could appreciate more, and I wish it were in my power to express my gratitude. I thank you for myself and I thank you on behalf of the United States, for what I did I was able to accomplish only as the representative of the nation of which, for the time being, I am president. After much thought I have concluded that the best and most fitting way to apply the amount of the prize is by using it as a foundation to establish at Washington a permanent industrial peace committee. The object will be to strive for better and more equitable relations among my countrymen who are engaged, whether as capitalists or wage-workers, in industrial and agricultural pursuits. This will carry out the purpose of the founder of the prize, for in modern life it is as important to work for the cause of just and righteous peace in the industrial world as in the world of nations. I again express to you the assurance of my deep and lasting gratitude and appreciation.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The amount of money represented in the prize is 138,536 crowns, or \$37,127.65.

The Proposed Endowment.

The following statement governing the proposed disposition of the prize money, which is said to be tentative and subject to change as regards details, was made at the White House: The amount of the Nobel peace prize will be conveyed by the President to the trustees, to be by them used as the foundation of a fund the income of which shall be expended for bringing together in conference at Washington, especially during the sessions of Congress, representatives of labor and capital for the purpose of discussing industrial problems with the view of arriving at a better understanding between employers and employes and thus promoting industrial peace. The President, with their consent, will appoint as trustees of the fund the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, a representative of labor and a representative of capital.

LOWER JAW KNOCKED OFF.

Man, Unable To Write, Cannot Tell How He Was Mutilated.

Johnstown, Pa. (Special).—Caspar Schoflon, 30 years old, was brought to a hospital here from Bakerton, a suburb, where he was found lying on the street. Part of the man's lower jaw was missing, the upper jaw badly splintered and the base of his tongue lacerated. Schoflon is very weak from loss of blood, and how he was wounded is a mystery. The hospital physicians say his injuries are such that he will never be able to talk, and all efforts to have the man write have been futile. The police authorities say Schoflon, who is a foreigner, never learned to write, and will be unable to explain his injuries until he is taught to write, if he should recover.

ENTOMBED MINERS RESCUED.

Carelessness Had Caused Explosion Of A Lot Of Dynamite.

Houghton, Mich. (Special).—Fourteen boxes of dynamite exploded in the Quincy Mine, cutting off from escape over 40 miners who had gone down the shaft before the explosion occurred. Rescuing parties believed them dead until they were found in a sheltering level, where they had fled after the explosion.

One man, William Gogin, was blown to pieces, and three others were wounded. Over a score of miners were half-suffocated from smoke and were resuscitated with much difficulty.

Captain And Crew Rescued.

Nassau, N. P. (Special).—Captain Fredericksen, of the Norwegian bark Wellington, his wife and 15 members of the crew of the vessel, were rescued December 3, in an exhausted condition, by the Elder-Dempster steamer Sokoto, in latitude 35 north, longitude 65 west. The Wellington which sailed from Gulfport, Miss., November 12, with a cargo of lumber for Rosario, Argentina, was water-logged when deserted. The Sokoto will take the rescued persons to Havana.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

The Ship Subsidy.

General Grosvenor, chairman of the House Committee of Merchant Marine and Fisheries and most ardent of ship subsidy advocates, took the first step to compromise with the opposition, which has hitherto been successful in holding up the Senate measure in the committee.

General Grosvenor announced to the committee that he had prepared important amendments to the Senate Subsidy Bill. It makes clear that the subsidies are to be applied only to lines from the South Atlantic Coast to South American republics, and from the Pacific Coast to the Orient.

The subsidy for the South African line is eliminated, also the one for the short line on the Northern Pacific to the Canadian Coast.

The committee will meet again Thursday to consider the Grosvenor amendments. These propositions in a degree meet with the objections of Speaker Cannon and Representative Watson, of Indiana. The latter prevented action on the matter in the last session. Now he declares that he will favor a bill providing subsidies for South American lines and not more than two lines to the Philippines. Such a proposition, he believes, will pass the House. This is as far as the Speaker will go, according to the subsidy authorities.

Transport Reserve Fleet.

With a view to securing an adequate transport reserve fleet for the United States Army, General Humphrey, in his annual report, states that the department might advantageously begin authority of law, together with an adequate appropriation, to take options for the charter of American vessels suitable for transports, paying therefor a reasonable yearly rate, fixing the charter price if called into service, and giving the department first right to the service of such vessels when needed.

Looking For A Lumber Trust.

Senator Kittredge wants an inquiry into the operation of the manufacturing interests of the United States. In a resolution which he presented he asks that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be directed to conduct an exhaustive investigation with a view of discovering the cause of the present high prices of lumber, and particularly to discover whether a trust exists.

Meat Bill Amendment.

Senator Beveridge introduced a bill to amend the meat inspection act by requiring that the cost of inspection shall be paid by the packers. Another amendment requires that the date of inspection and packing or canning shall be placed upon each package.

New Child Labor Law Bill.

Senator Lodge introduced a bill designed to prevent the employment of child labor by prohibiting interstate commerce in any article in the production of which a child under 14 years of age has been employed and the prohibition extends to children under 16 years of age who cannot read and write. The violation of the law is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of \$500 and imprisonment for one year.

Senator Beveridge introduced a bill very similar in its provisions.

Appeals In Criminal Cases.

Chairman Clark, of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, was authorized by the committee to request the return to it of the bill passed by the Senate last session which gives the government the right of appeal on questions of law in criminal cases. This is a measure which the President urges as being very necessary to strengthen the hands of the government in the anti-trust cases.

Demise Of Father And Four Children Followed By Mother.

Chicago (Special).—Mrs. Rose Vrzal, of 153 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street committed suicide because, it is believed, of rumors circulated regarding the numerous deaths in her immediate family within the last ten months. Her husband, Martin Vrzal, died, and then within nine months, her four children died, the cause of each death being given by the attending physician as "stomach trouble."

An anonymous telephone message was sent to the police department saying it was advisable that an investigation be made, as all the members of the family were insured a short time before death. An investigation was commenced, but it developed nothing definite. It is believed by the police that either despondency over the deaths of her family or dread of the investigation caused Mrs. Vrzal to take her life.

Late on the strength of statements made by Mrs. Emma Niemann, daughter of Mr. Vrzal, the police arrested Hermann Billeck, said to be a fortune teller and hypnotist.

A Battle At Leyte.

Manila (By Cable).—A column of constabulary troops encountered a band of Pulajanes between La Paz and Terragona, on the Island of Leyte, December 5. In the battle that followed four soldiers were killed and eight were wounded. Among the wounded was Lieut. Ralph P. Yates, Jr. His wounds are not serious. Thirty Pulajanes were killed and many were wounded and captured. No details of the fight have been received.

Strike Of Sailors.

Genoa (Special).—The greatest alarm is being felt here over the decision of the shipowners to suspend the Transatlantic service, owing to the strike of the seamen. Over 4,000 emigrants who had booked passage are being boarded and lodged at the expense of the city officials, who desire to prevent bloodshed. The general public is demanding that the government intervene in the strike situation.

SOUTHERN HAS ANOTHER WRECK

Two Killed and Four Injured at Danville.

FLAGMAN BLAMED FOR ACCIDENT.

Similar to the Disaster at Lawyers Which Resulted in the Death of President Spencer and Six Others—Engineer Kinney and Brakeman King Met Instant Death.

Danville, Va. (Special).—Following close upon the disaster of Lawyer, 57 miles from here, on Thanksgiving Day, which resulted in the death of President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway, and six others, another wreck horror on the Southern occurred in the railway yards here early Saturday morning. Two persons met instant death, another was fatally wounded and three others were injured.

The accident happened about 4 o'clock, when northbound train No. 34, a mixed passenger and Pullman train of about 10 coaches, crashed into No. 82, a freight train of 30 cars, which was standing on the main line. All of the passengers escaped injury of any consequence, though all were shaken up.

The list of the dead comprises Engineer George C. Kinney, of Thomasville, N. C., and Brakeman W. B. King, of Danville, Va. Robert Ford, the negro fireman, sustained injuries which will no doubt result in his death.

The following is a list of the seriously injured, who were taken to the General Hospital here: O. P. Mull, of Columbia, S. C., flagman; H. M. Patterson, of Chatham, Va., brakeman; Robert Ford, colored, fireman, and O. O. Mallier, of Washington, postal clerk.

Both of the trains were running behind time, and the freight train, after passing the block station, three miles south of here, was detained in the yards on account of other trains. The freight had been standing on the main line for nearly an hour when No. 34 came around the curve at a rate of about 25 miles an hour. The engine plowed through the caboose of the freight, and like a giant bull hurled it over its head. Engineer Kinney stuck to his post and was instantly killed. Fifty yards above the scene of the accident the negro fireman, realizing what was going to happen, jumped from the locomotive and landed on the ground, unconscious.

As soon as the collision occurred fire followed. Four cars were burned up and other damaged by the flames. The fire department was called out, and after several hours had the flames under control.

Next to the engine on No. 34 was the postal car, which was demolished, and a number of clerks in it were injured. The injured clerks left on a northbound train, and their injuries are not regarded as serious.

All of the passengers in the Pullman and day coaches escaped.

The body of Engineer Kinney was found pinned under the wrecked engine. It was not mangled, and indications showed that he had been scalded to death by the steam escaping from the boiler.

The death of W. B. King, who was on the caboose of the wrecked freight train, was frightful. King was learning the business of railroad brakeman, and his body was burned to a crisp. Only the body from the legs to the neck was extricated from the wreckage, and this was merely a pile of ashes and coagulated blood. The head, arms and legs were missing, and the ashes was placed in a mail bag and carried to an undertaker's shop.

FIGHT AT BEAUTY CONTEST.

Free-For-All Fight In Pennsylvania District School.

Washington, Pa. (Special).—East Finley township, 10 miles from this city is in a turmoil over a free-for-all fight in the district school during a beauty contest and as a result many residents of the township are carrying bruises. The trouble was started when Samuel Teegarden and John Sampson, who were buying votes for the leading contestants in the beauty contest, were informed that they were \$3 in arrears in the payment of the votes, and all votes cast after their money had become exhausted would be thrown out. Teegarden and Sampson are said to have resented this action and endeavored to destroy the ballot box. A general fight followed, in which the lights in the schoolhouse were put out. Many girls and women were trampled upon, but none were seriously injured. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of all involved in the fight.

ITALY TO ADMIT U. S. MEATS.

Will Accept Government Stamp As Sufficient.

Washington (Special).—Restrictions upon the entrance into Italy of American pork products have been removed by the Italian Government.

Heretofore Italy, in common with some other European Governments, has insisted upon making its own microscopic examination of American pork products sent to that country. The expense of the examination had to be paid by the American exporters. This requirement placed the packers in the position of having to pay twice for the examination, once here and again in Italy.

Secretary Wilson took up the question with the State Department and has induced the Italian Government to accept the certificate of inspection placed on meats by the Agricultural Department.

FINAN AL WORLD

Bank of England Directors Continue the 6 Per Cent. Discount Rate.

Reading directors are now expected to take dividend action on December 17.

Call money in New York ranged from 20 to 28 per cent. The continued high rate discourages speculation.

The American Car & Foundry Company's new plant at Madison, Ill., is making forty cars a day.

In three months wire products have risen \$4 the ton.

Commercial failures in the United States during the month of November were 885 in number and \$11,980,782 in amount of liabilities. In the corresponding month last year there were 817 defaults with a total indebtedness of \$8,866,798.

Union Pacific's net profits in October increased \$165,395.

A New York Stock Exchange seat was sold Thursday for \$52,500, a drop of \$2500 from the last previous sale.

FATE OF FOUR CORNELL MEN

Athletes Risk Lives To Save Their Comrades.

Ithaca, N. Y. (Special).—Cornell University and the city of Ithaca are paralyzed by the worst catastrophe which has ever occurred in this community. By the burning of the Chi Psi Fraternity lodge at an early hour in the morning, seven lives were lost, \$200,000 worth of property was destroyed and the finest fraternity house in the world was practically demolished.

Seven men are killed. Six of them died almost immediately; the other lingered until evening.

The dead are:

William Homes Nichols, of Chicago, Ill., a member of the senior class of Cornell University, and a son of a wealthy commission merchant in Chicago. He was a member of many clubs and societies and an editor of the Cornellian, which is the college annual. A charred body has been found in the ruins, but it is not yet known whether it is his or that of Frederick W. Greele, of East Orange, N. J., who also perished in the flames.

Oliver LeRoy Schmuck, of Hanover, Pa., a senior in Cornell University, a member of many clubs and very popular among his classmates. He died in the Cornell Infirmary within a few hours after the death of his roommate, Nichols.

Frederick W. Greele, of East Orange, N. J., a member of the freshman class. His body has not yet been recovered.

James McCutcheon, of Pittsburg, Pa., a member of the sophomore class, substitute halfback on the Cornell football team and very popular among his classmates.

The city of Ithaca has lost three gallant firemen—Alfred C. Robinson, an attorney and a member of the volunteer fire department; John Rumsey, son of a prominent hardware merchant and a member of the volunteer fire company, and Estey J. Landon, foreman of the Empire State Furnishing Company and a member of the volunteer fire department. All of these men were killed by the falling of the north wall of the building while they were engaged in the act of stretching a hose on that side.

Just how the fire started will probably remain a mystery, but at 3.30 A. M., S. S. Decamp, of New York City, a sophomore of Cornell and a member of the Chi Psi Fraternity, was awakened by the smell of smoke. He rushed to the door of his room, but found his escape cut off. Running to the window, he slid down the vines and reached the ground in safety. He ran to the nearby fraternity houses and sent out the alarm. It was fully 30 minutes after the fire had started before the department reached the scene. The campus fire facilities were utterly inadequate, and it remained for the city companies to make an attempt to check the flames, but it was too late.