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A CABINET CRISIS IMMINENT.

HAVE THE MINISTERS APPROVED THE PROPOSAL OF WEYLER'S RECALL?

CANOVAS STILL DELAYS ACTION—WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE MONEY SENT TO CUBA TO RELIEVE SUFFERING SOLDIERS?

Madrid, Jan. 1.—The "Dia" asserts that a Ministerial crisis is probable as the result of a change of policy. It is rumored that the Cabinet has approved the proposal to recall Captain-General Weyler, but that Premier Canovas has delayed action in the matter, giving no reason for so doing. All of the Ministers met at the residence of Premier Canovas last evening and drank to a toast expressing hope for the speedy conclusion of peace in the disturbed colonies.

The semi-official newspapers defend the action of the Government in seizing the issues of the "Heraldo" and "Imparcial," upon the ground that the articles published by those papers denouncing the policy of Captain-General Weyler in Cuba had a tendency to create discontent among the troops in Cuba and to encourage American filibusters. The Government will not permit the objectionable articles to be transmitted by telegraph.

Public opinion is greatly excited over reports that the Spanish troops in Cuba are compelled to undergo extreme hardships through hunger and nakedness, and that those who are confined in the hospitals by illness or because of wounds are suffering from neglect and an insufficient supply of medicines. As large sums of money have been sent to Cuba from Spain for the purpose of furnishing clothing, medicines, etc., to the troops, the question is asked, Where has this money gone?

London, Jan. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard" telegraphs that the Government intends to prosecute several newspapers for imitating the "Imparcial" and "Heraldo," which were seized yesterday for condemning the military administration in Cuba and demanding General Weyler's recall. The Government is determined to suppress the press campaign against the Cabinet's policy in Cuba, but, notwithstanding this fact, the Opposition has decided that it will stir up the Cortes on the Cuban question when the session opens.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL SATISFIED.

REBELLION IN PINAR DEL RIO PRACTICALLY CRUSHED, HE REPEATS—HE WILL NOW FORTIFY THE RUBI HILLS.

Havana, Jan. 1.—A reporter of "The Diario de la Marina" has had an interview with Captain-General Weyler in the Mata Toro camp. Speaking of the situation in the Province of Pinar del Rio, General Weyler said that from the point of view of strength and importance the insurrection in that province had been crushed. The few insurgents remaining were obliged to slide like wolves in their caves. Fevers and smallpox had thinned the rebel ranks. His own column and those of the other Spanish commanders had overrun the base and interior of the hills and had met no rebels.

The insurgents, after the death of Maceo, were without a leader. Rivera, Maceo's successor, was unpopular among his men. General Weyler added that his statements would be confirmed after Generals Melguizo and Arolas had completed their operations, which included the sweeping of the province from west to east. Generals Hernandez, Velazco, Obregan, Bernal, Riuz, Fuentes and Segura were now in the centre of the hills. Perhaps General Arolas was also there. Once the Rubi Hills were fortified a severe blow might be directed against the rebels under Ducassis.

General Weyler said in conclusion that he would allow no houses to be built in the outskirts of the towns, as were they constructed they would serve mostly as refuges for bandits.

An odd feature of the above interview is that General Weyler, while declaring that Pinar del Rio is practically free of insurgents, finds it necessary to have the Rubi Hills fortified before he will attempt to strike a blow at the rebels under Ducassis.

THE REFORMS FOR PORTO RICO.

THREE SERIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES TO BE CREATED—NO WIDENING OF SUFFRAGE LIMITS.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The effect of the reforms proposed by the Spanish Government for Porto Rico, when extended to Cuba, as is proposed when the insurrection has been brought under further control, will be to create three series of administrative bodies in the island, independent of the representatives of Cuba in the Spanish Cortes. The voters, under a system of limited suffrage, are already permitted to choose the Boards of Aldermen of municipalities, and the Mayors are to be chosen from these boards by vote of their members. The next body in rank is the provincial assembly, of which there is only one in Porto Rico, but one for each of the six provinces of Cuba. The functions of the provincial assembly are largely united with those of the proposed council of administration in the case of Porto Rico, because there is but one body. The council of administration will be an independent body in Cuba, and will for the first time give the Cubans a large share of control over their internal domestic concerns. The home Government will retain control of the laws levying taxation and will reserve the right to review the budget of appropriations, but the appropriations will be made by the council of administration, subject to the approval of the Ministry at Madrid.

The Spanish Government does not propose at present to widen the limits of the suffrage, which extends to persons paying a combined tax of $5 and to several of the learned professions. The reforms in contemplation for Cuba are largely those which were embodied in the decree of March 15, 1895, but which have not been put in force because of the insurrection. Changes which have been proposed in this law will require to be submitted to the Cortes at their meeting in the spring, but it is not doubted that the plans proposed by the Ministry will be accepted.

ALLEGED DROWNING OF FILIBUSTERS.

FIFTY-ONE MEN FROM THE THREE FRIENDS ARE SAID TO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN TRYING TO LEAVE A DESERT KEY.

Madrid, Jan. 1.—A special dispatch from Havana to "The Imparcial" says that fifty-one men, comprising the filibustering expedition recently landed upon a desert key by the steamer Three Friends, have been drowned. The men were hastily put ashore on the barren island after the Three Friends had been pursued by Spanish gunboats, with which the filibustering steamer had an exchange of shots, and the cargo of arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., on board the steamer were also landed with the men.

The Three Friends, being closely pursued by the Spanish war vessels, was compelled to put the men ashore on this barren island or take them back to the United States, and it was in making an attempt to leave the island, the dispatch says, that they were drowned. The dispatch also says that 250 rifles, which the filibusters had with them, were lost in the sea.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 1.—There is no longer any doubt that the Three Friends expedition was landed on a Florida key after the vessel had been chased from the Cuban coast by a Spanish patrol boat.

A telegram from Miami says that the Dauntless reported there last night, and went on to No Name Key, where a large body of men are reported to be wrecked, and that two of the number are said to be dead. A telegram from Key West says that when the steamer City of Richmond passed No Name Key the Dauntless was there, taking on a party of men and a cargo.

The Three Friends is still in the custody of the Collector of Customs. No legal proceedings have yet been instituted against the vessel or crew.

ESCORTED BY A REVENUE CUTTER.

THE COMMODORE, LOADED WITH ARMS FOR THE INSURGENTS, RUNS INTO A MUDBANK, AND U. S. S. BOUTWELL PULLS HER OFF.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 1.—The filibustering steamer Commodore left Jacksonville this morning with a cargo of arms and ammunition. Three miles below the city she stuck in the mud, and the revenue cutter Boutwell, passing down the river, pulled her off and escorted her safely across the bar.

YOUTHS BURN WEYLER IN EFFIGY.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—Young sympathizers with Cuba in the southern part of the city burned General Weyler in effigy last night in a vacant lot to show their sympathy for the Cubans. About one hundred boys and girls and a number of women witnessed the cremation. The dummy was saturated with kerosene and set on fire. Then the boys and girls marched around the pyre and shouted and blew tin horns.

ESTRADA PALMA NOT TO BE RETIRED.

The rumor that Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban Junta in this city, and Dr. Joaquin Castillo were to be retired, and others were to take their places, was denied at the headquarters yesterday. President Palma could not be seen, as he was not in the city. Dr. Castillo, who lives in Lexington-ave., near Fifty-seventh-st., was seen by a Tribune reporter, and he said that there was no truth in the report.

GYPSY OFFERED TO THE CUBANS.

THE VICIOUS MAN-KILLING ELEPHANT SAVED FROM AN IGNOBLE FATE.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—Gypsy, the man-killing elephant, is not to be killed by electricity. She has been reprieved, and is to be sent to Cuba to trample down the ranks of the Spaniards. Her owner, W. H. Harris, the showman, has formally dedicated her "to the cause of humanity and liberty." He sent a telegram to Señor Palma last evening tendering the insurgents the four-footed terror, and she is now in her cage on the Pan Handle tracks in Rockwell-st., subject to the orders of the Republic of the "Gem of the Antilles." Following is the telegram sent by Mr. Harris:

Chicago, Dec. 30.

Señor Palma, American representative of Cuban insurgents, New-York.

I have Gypsy, large man-killing elephant, on track, awaiting electrocution, as she is too vicious for show purposes. She is a trained performer, and will obey any command, and I think would be serviceable in the rough country of Cuba, where it is, I am told, difficult to manipulate field pieces. I want to dedicate her to the cause of humanity and liberty. Will ship at your expense to any American port, and will agree to secure you animal man to go with her to Cuba. If Hannibal found elephants useful in battle, why should not Gomez conquer with Gypsy?

W. H. HARRIS.

VIEWS OF U. S. SENATOR WHITE.

POWER OF RECOGNITION, HE SAYS, LIES WITH THE PRESIDENT—WILLING TO AID THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Stephen M. White, United States Senator from California, is at the Waldorf. In talking about Cuba to a Tribune reporter, Senator White said: "No matter how much the citizens of this great country may desire either to recognize the independence of Cuba or the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents, Congress is powerless to further their desires, as the right of recognition of belligerency or independence rests solely with the Executive branch of the Government. President Cleveland alone has the power to give the struggling Cubans recognition. The sole right to act has been the prerogative of the Executive since the foundation of this Government, and has been acknowledged by all leading authorities. It is not at all likely that the contentions of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, or any of the advocates of the Cameron resolution will hold good when exposed to full discussion. Both houses of Congress are groping in the dark. The Executive alone holds the key to the situation, because another prerogative gives the President the right to withhold all information in regard to diplomatic affairs if the Executive believes it to be for the best interests of the Government. Last February, when the Cuban question was debated in the House of Representatives, the following tacitly admitted the supreme independent power of the Executive to act in regard to all matters appertaining to the Cuban situation: 'Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to communicate to the House of Representatives, if not inconsistent with the public interests, copies of all correspondence relating to affairs in Cuba since February last.'

"The House passed the foregoing resolution in the regular form which custom authorizes. Manifestly information had been withheld—no doubt properly. Time out of mind, if I may use that expression with reference to this modern Government, it has been the custom to withhold information the disclosure of which the Executive deems incompatible with public interest. The document thus legitimately withheld may contain essential and controlling facts upon this subject. That it is important would seem to follow to some extent from the very circumstance that it is retained. Has the Executive the right to thus deny information? Our Chief Magistrates have always done so, pursuant to unchallenged custom and in compliance with recognized usage, evidenced by many hundred resolutions calling upon the Executive for diplomatic information. The President is not directed, he is merely requested, and always with the qualification which I have noted. The Executive right to withhold delicate diplomatic correspondence is incidental to the Presidential office. Can it be that the Constitution has placed upon Congress the burden of deciding and the duty to determine issues concerning belligerent or other relations to foreign Powers and has not, at the same time, compelled the President to give us everything within his knowledge? Can it be that we are to pass upon a part of the case and not the whole? Can it be that under the law we are deprived of material evidence and yet are expected to render final and determinative judgment upon an imperfect record—a fraction of the aggregate proof? I say not. The President has before him all information. He reviews a complete history. Plainly, he is in a better condition to judge of the true state of affairs than are we. He has the means to secure all relevant information. Having in charge the diplomatic relations of the Government, he is, or should be, better advised than the Senate or the House of Representatives, or both."

"The immediate settlement of the Cuban difficulties is essential to restore the confidence of a large number of the leaders in commercial pursuits. Every true citizen is anxious to see Cuba free from the oppression from which the fertile island has suffered under Spanish rule. It is an executive question that can be quickly settled if the President desires to take prompt action in the premises. The Cuban question should not be permitted to delay prosperity. Both houses of Congress should hasten to aid in the return of the prosperity which was promised by the Republican leaders if Mr. McKinley was elected. The result of the election was decisive. Although I did all in my power to elect Mr. Bryan, I do not propose to hamper the incoming Administration by dilatory tactics. A majority of the people have spoken for Mr. McKinley and I intend to aid his Administration as much as possible. If his Administration brings prosperity, the majority were right, but if, on the other hand, the reverse is the result, Mr. McKinley and his sponsors will pass out of view four years hence.

"I have not changed my opinion about silver, and firmly believe that in the end silver will gain its just recognition, either by international agreement or by the votes of the citizens of the United States; but my opinion is not going to prevent me from doing my duty to my country and cause me to oppose the wishes of the majority. I believe in passing the measures necessary to supply funds to carry on the Government. If a tariff measure is deemed essential to restore prosperity I shall not oppose it or any other revenue measure that may be proposed."

THE LAURADA SAILS FOR BALTIMORE.

Gibraltar, Jan. 1.—The former Cuban filibustering steamer Laurada, which arrived here from Messina yesterday, has sailed for Baltimore.

A PRIEST'S HIGH-HANDED ACT.

HE HAS ALL THE COPIES OF "L'ELECTEUR" TAKEN FROM A POSTOFFICE AND BURNED.

Montreal, Jan. 1.—A report comes from Crane Island, in Charlevoix County, to the effect that, after reading the bishops' mandement there last Sunday, the curé ordered all copies of "L'Electeur" in the local postoffice awaiting delivery to subscribers to be burned. The postmaster remonstrated, declaring that it was contrary to law, but upon the curé assuring him he would take the whole responsibility the papers were burned.

It is now understood that the proposed joint mandement against the Manitoba school settlement will be delayed a week, owing to the death of Archbishop Fabre, and that the document will be accompanied by a letter written by the Archbishop recently expressing his approbation of the document.

AN ENORMOUS YEARLY DEFICIT.

SIR EDGAR VINCENT GRAPPLES WITH TURKEY'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Constantinople, Jan. 1.—Sir Edgar Vincent, Governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, has made a report to the Sultan on the finances of the Empire. The report shows an average yearly deficit of £1,000,000 (Turkish) since 1880, but Sir Edgar insists that there is nothing to prevent the restoring of a balance if the problem is honestly grappled with. He recommends a reduction in the military expenditures, and suggests other reform.

JOHNS HOPKINS RECEIVES $239,500.

THAT AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED BY MERCHANTS OF BALTIMORE AND THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Baltimore, Jan. 1.—The trustees and faculty of Johns Hopkins University to-day formally accepted the subscription of $239,500 made by merchants of Baltimore and alumni of the university to tide the institution over the financial difficulties occasioned by the failure of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to pay dividends on the stocks held by the university. A luncheon was given in McCoy Hall to the subscribers, and a handsomely engrossed letter of acknowledgment presented to each guest. Nearly two hundred persons were present. Addresses were made by President Gilman, William Wallace Spence and others.

GEN. M'LEWEE CRITICISED.

MANY OFFICERS THINK HE SHOULD HAVE SHOWN LESS FEELING.

THE SCANT REFERENCE TO MAJOR BURBANK IN HIS REPORT SAID TO HAVE INFLUENCED GOVERNOR MORTON'S ACTION—THE GENERAL GLAD HE SPOKE OUT AFTER HIS REMOVAL.

The excitement in National Guard circles caused by the news that Governor Morton had removed General McLewee from his place as Inspector-General was eclipsed yesterday by the greater excitement created by General McLewee's statement of facts and circumstances which gave rise to his criticism. Many officers believe that while General McLewee was perfectly correct in his criticisms, he might have accomplished more good if he had shown less personal feeling and if he had not used his report as an instrument to "get even" with officers whom he had cause to dislike.

"For instance," one officer said, "no one can pick a flaw in General McLewee's treatment of Major Burbank in the report, but no one can blame the Major for being nettled at the fact that while other Army officers who served in former years are praised, he is dismissed with the sentence: 'Major Burbank was also there.'"

"We all regret that things have taken such a turn," said an old officer, "and I am particularly sorry for McLewee, because I know him well, and have served with him, but he brought it on himself. His dismissal and the controversy to which it has given rise may result in much good," he continued, "and with this rumpus before them as a terrible example, the lawmakers may adopt measures which will make further wrangles of the kind impossible. All this could not happen if the heads of the various departments did not change so frequently. When the Inspector-General, the General Inspector of Rifle Practice and all other important staff officers cease to receive their appointments through political influence, and when the Governor's staff becomes what it should be, an ornamental body with no military duties, except to appear in uniform on State occasions, then criticism will not cause a commotion like this."

ANOTHER STATEMENT FROM M'LEWEE.

General McLewee, when seen yesterday, said that he had received many letters from officers in the National Guard expressing sympathy with him. One officer wrote that he might be one of those who rejoiced over the Commander-in-Chief because he had been severely criticised by the Inspector-General. "But the criticism did us all good," he continued, "and I thank you at this late day."

"I am amused," said General McLewee, "over the statement in the Albany dispatches that Governor Morton was angry because my report was not delivered in time. The report was delivered at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and the fact that the Albany dispatches in the Wednesday evening papers contained extracts from the document is proof positive that it was in the hands of the Adjutant-General on Wednesday. Like a tattling boy, he went to the Governor and said that my report had not come to hand, because my signature was not on the copy which was then in his possession. The delay on the part of the printer added fuel to his fire.

"It has been alleged," General McLewee continued, "that I said hard things about McAlpin and Burbank. I do not deny it, but I was forced to do it. The action of the Governor put me on the defensive, and I had to tell a few of the things which I have kept to myself because McAlpin was my superior officer. When he ignored official communications, when he refused to see me in matters pertaining to the Guard in which he should have felt as much interest as I, when he set his juniors a bad example by disregarding the code and regulations, and when he made the uniform of the soldier ridiculous, I said nothing except where my duty compelled me to speak. But when I was placed in a false light in the eyes of those whose respect I esteem, and when the barriers which exist between a superior and subordinate had been broken down, I spoke and I'm glad of it."

HOW MAJOR BURBANK WAS TREATED.

The part of General McLewee's report which offended Major Burbank, and which is believed to have influenced Governor Morton's action, is as follows:

In the selection of an Army officer for duty with our troops, experience has proven that those from the infantry arm of the service are of greater benefit to us than any others, and as the great preponderance of our troops is of that branch it is easy to see why it should be so. An Army officer who takes an interest in his duty in this State can accomplish an immense amount of good, as was shown in the case of Captain Edwin E. Hardin, 5th United States Infantry, whose labors for several years are still gratefully remembered and appreciated; and it is unfortunate that this department and the service generally were deprived of the benefit of a continuance of his able work with the different organizations, both at their home stations and the camp of instruction. This officer not alone performed his duty in a masterly manner, but won the respect and affection of the troops at the same time; and it is a subject of universal regret that he was obliged to sever his connection with the National Guard of New-York.

Then follows a list of the officers who were detailed for duty at State Camp Headquarters.

In addition to the regular headquarters staff, there was also on duty this year Colonel Robert H. Hall, 4th United States Infantry, who was detailed by the War Department to report on the work performed at the camp. Colonel Hall was on similar duty during the camp of 1893, and this year renewed many friendships formed at that time, and added to them those of all with whom he came in contact. He was tireless in his efforts to assist, and his timely and valuable suggestions, always so considerately and pleasantly made, were important factors in directing the energies of others in the right direction.

Major Burbank, United States Army, was also in camp.

THE CHARGES OF CAMP DISORDER.

A number of officers who would not express an opinion as to the merits of the case, or Governor Morton's action, were less reticent on the subject of the statements of General McLewee, which characterized "Quality Row" in camp as a series of barrooms.

"If this state of affairs did really exist," said an officer yesterday, "it is strange that I did not notice it in the course of my stay of one week in camp. I know that one could, if he felt inclined, that way, get liquor and beer, but that drinking was carried to the excess described by General McLewee was unknown to me until I read of it this morning."

Another officer said: "If General McLewee knew that every tent except Colonel Storey's was little better than a barroom, why did he not make a change in the one over which he certainly had authority? I refer to the tent which was occupied by his assistants, Colonel Greene and Major Lee. If that tent was also a barroom, and General McLewee knew it to be so, it was his duty to put a stop to its violations of the regulations then and there, or to keep quiet about it now."

Colonel George Moore Smith, of the 69th Regiment, who, despite the fact that General McLewee had criticised his command severely, would say nothing against the General or his right to criticise, was quoted as saying on the subject of the excessive use of liquor in camp, that he spent the hottest week of the summer at the State Camp, and that while he stayed there he saw no irregularities of the kind spoken of by General McLewee. On the contrary, Colonel Smith thought that less stimulants were used than in any previous year.

It was said yesterday that a number of papers containing General McLewee's criticism of Major Burbank had been forwarded to the Secretary of War.

General McAlpin left Albany at 5 o'clock last evening. It was said that he intended to come to this city, but he could not be found at the hotels where he usually goes, or at the homes of his relatives.

BALMY WEATHER IN THE WEST.

Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 1 (Special.)—The first day of 1897 was made remarkable by the entire absence of any ice in the Mississippi River, a condition never known before. The weather is clear and balmy.

A WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

HORRIBLE AGONY OF AN ELDERLY BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER.

A BLAZING TABLE-COVER IGNITED HER DRESS—HER MIND DERANGED BY THE TERRIBLE PAIN.

Mrs. Eliza J. Rawlings, fifty-five years old, who kept a boarding-house at Nos. 61 and 63 West Twelfth-st., was fatally burned late yesterday afternoon, while lighting a lamp in the back parlor of her home. She was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she died last night.

Mrs. Rawlings had dressed for dinner, and had been sitting alone for a while in the dark in the rear parlor of No. 63. There was nobody else on that floor. It was about 5:30 o'clock when she arose to light a lamp, which stood on a table covered with a cloth. Mrs. Rawlings rubbed the match on the under surface of the table. As she drew the match from under the table the cloth caught fire, which communicated to her dress. She began to scream and run frantically about the room, upsetting the lamp and setting fire to some portières and other inflammable articles in the room.

The cries of the suffering woman were heard by Mrs. Shedd, one of the boarders on the second floor. Almost at the same time as Mrs. Shedd, Margaret Weekfield, a servant, reached the hallway, where Mrs. Rawlings had run by this time. The servant grabbed a portière and wrapped it about the burning woman, but failed to put out the flames. Then she ran downstairs and got a pail of water, which she dashed over Mrs. Rawlings's body, but even this did not extinguish the fire. Then she got another and another pailful, until she had got five. Finally the blaze was overcome. Mrs. Rawlings's body was frightfully burned, and except for the servant's efforts she would probably have been burned to death on the spot. Mrs. Shedd, when she saw Mrs. Rawlings's plight, ran to the front steps and shouted for help. The other people in the house were so terror-stricken that they were unable to give any assistance.

Some boys who were passing heard Mrs. Shedd's calls for help, and sent in a fire alarm. The firemen arrived soon after the servant had succeeded in putting out the flames on Mrs. Rawlings's clothing. They soon subdued the fire in the rear parlor, which did only about $500 damage.

Mrs. Rawlings was conscious nearly all the time that her clothing was burning. Her agony was so great that she begged to be allowed to burn, her mind evidently being deranged by the pain. She told the servant to throw the water on the furniture, and try to save that, instead of trying to save her.

Mrs. Rawlings was taken to a house across the street, and later in an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital.

She died late last night.

GOOD WISHES FOR MAJOR M'KINLEY.

CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT-ELECT—GOING TO CLEVELAND TO-DAY.

Canton, Ohio, Jan. 1.—Major McKinley was not lonely to-day. Between fifty and one hundred persons came to Canton to wish him well. He spent the day at home, with the exception of a short visit to his mother.

Major McKinley's mother has been ill for ten days, but is improving rapidly in health, and is looking forward with interest to her trip to Washington to see her son inaugurated.

Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, and the Marquis De Chambrun, of Washington, spent the day with Major and Mrs. McKinley. The President-elect and his wife will start for Cleveland Saturday morning in a private car attached to a regular train on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern road.

MAY BE A SEXTUPLE LYNCHING.

SIX NEGROES IN TENNESSEE IN DANGER OF BURNING AT THE STAKE.

Milan, Tenn., Jan. 1.—Six negroes are under arrest for the brutal murder of Captain H. F. Miller, proprietor of the Southern Pacific Hotel, whose body was found yesterday in an unused barroom, with his head beaten to a pulp. The negroes are heavily guarded, and as soon as any sort of proof is obtained the entire six will probably be lynched and burned, as two thousand people are at fever heat over the affair. Captain Miller was beaten over the head with brass knuckles and the cash drawer robbed of its contents.

READY FOR THE MONETARY CONVENTION.

ALL THE LARGE CITIES WILL SEND DELEGATES—ARRANGING THE PROGRAMME.

Indianapolis, Jan. 1.—The arrangements for the meeting of the Monetary Convention in this city January 12 are practically complete, with the exception of some finishing touches on the hall in which the Convention will be held. It is thought that the attendance will be about five hundred, all the large cities will be represented. Delegates have begun to engage rooms. The local committee is engaged in drafting a programme, which will be submitted to the full committee when it meets.

STRAY HOUNDS LASSOOED.

A POLICEMAN AT FIRST TOOK THEM FOR STEERS, BUT SOON FOUND OUT HIS MISTAKE.

Two huge Danish hounds, the property of Paul Dochtermann, a liquor-dealer at No. 27 East Houston-st., escaped from their quarters yesterday afternoon, and in the course of their wanderings gave Policeman George L. Sullivan, of the Leonard-st. station, an experience which seldom falls to the lot of the ordinary policeman. The owner, not being aware of the loss of his pets, had not in any way informed Headquarters or given any description of them, so it was not unnatural when Policeman Sullivan saw two large objects a few blocks away from where he was patrolling on West-st. that he should take them for half-grown steers. Running forward he discovered his mistake just as he was about to fall into the jaws of one of the hounds, which gave evidence of a desire to devour the officer. The policeman beat a hasty retreat. The two dogs appeared to be in no mood for following, so, assisted by the usual self-appointed advisory committee of bystanders, the officer, having first obtained a rope, proceeded to show his skill in the art of lassoing, with such flattering results that a few moments later he appeared at the Leonard-st. station with his capture in tow.

Sergeant Blair was at the desk, and when he saw the procession come in he was startled out of several senses, and ordered the Danes to be taken at once and locked up in a cell for the safety of himself and the public. A general alarm was sent out, which quickly brought the owner to the station. He said the dogs were worth $400. Their names were Bella and Nero.

ONE NEWSBOY STABBED BY ANOTHER.

A SERIOUS FIGHT AT THE LODGING-HOUSE IN DUANE-ST.

The Newsboys' Lodging House, at No. 9 Duane-st., was last night the scene of a stabbing encounter which may end fatally. Only a short time before, the newsboys, about a hundred of them, had finished supper. Many of them went to the reading-room on the second floor. Among these were Nicholas Reefe and James McGuire, each about twenty years old. A discussion which began between them in the dining-room was renewed, and the two boys were soon quarrelling in earnest. Then, Reefe alleges, McGuire called him a foul name, and the two decided to fight it out, and went to the hallway for that purpose. A number of other boys followed them out.

The fight began by Reefe kicking McGuire in the abdomen. Both are large and well built, and they were soon fighting fiercely, when suddenly McGuire threw up both hands, exclaiming: "I'm stabbed!" Then he fell to the floor with one hand over a wound in his left breast.

Superintendent Heig and the clerk ran out into the hallway and took charge of Reefe, and McGuire was carried into the reading-room.

A hurry call was sent to Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance, and the Oak-st. police were informed. When Dr. l'Abbe arrived, he found two stab wounds, one in the left breast under the heart and another in the boy's back, below the kidneys. The wounded lad was taken to the hospital.

In the mean time Detectives Cunningham and Allen arrived and took Reefe into custody. He admitted the stabbing and gave up a rusty-bladed penknife which he has used. He said that McGuire and some of the other boys had taunted him with being a German. At the hospital last night it was said that, unless blood-poisoning should result, young McGuire would recover.

NEW GOVERNOR IN OFFICE.

FRANK S. BLACK INAUGURATED AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

HIS ADDRESS REMARKABLE FOR ITS BREVITY—A PLEDGE OF LOYALTY TO THE PEOPLE—INTERESTING SCENES IN THE CAPITOL.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Jan. 1.—Frank S. Black, of Troy, who was elected Governor of New-York last November on the Republican ticket, took his oath of office to-day here in Albany. His speech in reply to Governor Morton, in which Mr. Morton had welcomed him in a cordial manner, made a profound impression, and was frequently interrupted by the applause of his hearers in the Assembly Chamber. It was afterward the subject of general talk, and received much praise. "To be watchful of the people's welfare and to execute their will will be my earnest purpose," it was said, should be accepted by all as Mr. Black's solemn pledge to be a Governor loyal to the interests of the people of the State.

Mr. Black's installation into office occurred on an auspicious day. The sun was shining brightly in the blue sky when he started from Troy for the capital city, and the air was cool and invigorating. The streets of Albany were almost clear of ice and snow, and thus the military escort, composed of several companies of the National Guard from Troy and Albany, had a good path for their parade to the Capitol.

FRANK S. BLACK.

THE JOURNEY TO THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Black came here in a special train from Troy, accompanied by Mrs. Black, his son Arthur, his private secretary, William M. Griffith; Adjutant-General Tillinghast, the members of his military staff, and the 6th, 12th and 21st Separate companies. Arriving here, he found awaiting him at the railroad station the 10th Battalion. Mr. Black was escorted to a barouche, and then the procession started for the Capitol.

The line of march was along Broadway and then westward up the hill to the Capitol. Thousands of residents of Albany and Troy lined the route of the procession, and cheered Mr. Black. Upon arriving at the Capitol Mr. Black was conducted to the Executive Chamber, where he found awaiting him Governor Morton and his military staff.

SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

While the procession had been moving through the streets of Albany an audience of fully 2,500 persons had been gathering in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, where the inauguration ceremonies were to take place. A platform had been built out from the Speaker's desk, and the Speaker's desk itself brought to the front of this platform for the use of Secretary of State Palmer when he should fulfil his duty of swearing Mr. Black into office. The front of the platform was draped with crimson velvet, and decorated at numerous places with the American flag. A blue silk flag with the arms of the State embroidered upon it in gold hung just below the Speaker's desk, and American flags depended from the platform on either side. At the right and at the left of the Speaker's desk were groups of American flags clustered about golden eagles. The edge of the platform was adorned also with beautiful ferns. Along the face of the western gallery, overlooking the platform, hung a covering of red velvet, decorated at intervals with flags.

Among those who took seats on the platform were Mrs. Black and her son Arthur. Mrs. Black had a chair directly to the right of the Speaker's desk. She was dressed in black, and wore a black velvet hat with ostrich plumes. She chatted in a merry way with Mrs. Morton, who sat at her right. Mrs. Morton had arrived, in company with her daughters, a few moments before Mrs. Black came, escorted by Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff. Among the other persons on the platform were Secretary of State Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, State Controller Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, State Treasurer Colvin and Mrs. Colvin, Attorney-General Hancock, State Engineer Adams, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee; Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the Bank Department; George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works; General Ira M. Hedges, and Dwight Lawrence, Librarian of the Senate. The wives of the State officers occupied chairs along the front of the stage, to the right of the Speaker's desk, while the chairs to the left of the desk were occupied by Adjutant-General Tillinghast, ex-Adjutant-General McAlpin and the members of the military staffs of Governor Morton and Governor-elect Black.

Among the spectators in the body of the hall were Frederick C. Shraub, of Lowville, the defeated Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; James M. E. O'Grady, the coming Speaker of the Assembly; John W. Vrooman, and the members of the State Senate, headed by Senator Ellsworth, President pro tem. The Senators sat in chairs in the pit of the Assembly Chamber.

BEGINNING OF THE CEREMONIES.

It was 11:30 o'clock when a stir at the back of the platform indicated the approach of Governor Morton and Governor-elect Black, and the band in the gallery began playing a patriotic air. Secretary of State Palmer came upon the platform, accompanied by Mr. Morton and Mr. Black, and the audience broke forth into cheers.

Mr. Palmer called the assemblage to order, and introduced the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany, who offered prayer. The Secretary of State then said: "I now have the pleasure of presenting to you the retiring Governor, Levi P. Morton."

MORTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Mr. Morton was welcomed in a most cordial manner, and his speech was heartily applauded. He spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: I take this occasion to express my grateful acknowledgments to the people of the State for the many distinguished honors they have conferred upon me, and also especially for the courtesy, the uniform kindness and the considerate forbearance which have been extended to me during my administration as Governor. As I retire again to private life I shall carry with me the most agreeable recollections of the hearty goodwill which has been manifested toward me by our people. To serve such a people has been a continual pleasure, and to have enjoyed the opportunity of being their servant, even for a brief period, is an honor not soon to be forgotten.

The simplicity of republican institutions forbids any ostentation upon an occasion like this, yet the transfer of authority incident to a change in the Chief Magistracy of the Empire State is an event of great importance, and it should be consummated by the observance of a ceremonial comporting with the dignity of a free and enlightened people. Hence it is peculiarly appropriate that here, in the presence of their fellow-citizens, the Chief Magistrate of yesterday and the Chief Magistrate of to-day should meet and respectively transfer and receive the authority and power of a great office. These ceremonies illustrate the maxim that "the King never dies," for one Chief Magistrate lays down authority and his successor takes it up, while the machinery of the Government moves on noiselessly, without friction or disturbance. It is the glory of constitutional government that the State does not fall into anarchy upon a change of public officers. The laws are executed and obeyed with the same authority and acquiescence as if the same person continued to administer the government. Men change, but systems continue.

We have come to the close of another administration, the first under the new Constitution, and we find our State in a condition of prosperity, still moving forward in its career of primacy, destined to continue, as it has been so many years, "the Empire State." Pliny, the younger, wrote of "the majesty of Roman peace," but it was a peace inspired by fear and maintained by force. We enjoy a peace not less majestic, and infinitely more beneficent, for it is founded upon the intelligence and devotion of our people, maintained by their patriotism, and protected by adequate constitutional barriers and safeguards. A written Constitution, recognizing and protecting the liberty of the citizen, is the highest expression of human wisdom in the administration of social order.

PREVIOUS CONSTITUTIONS.

Our State has passed through three constitutional periods, each of which was a period of evolution and development. The first Constitution of 1777 was the product of revolutionary conditions, adopted during an armed conflict for independence, when government was in a transition state, and when its framers were more interested in the preservation of existing institutions and in dissolving relations with the parent Government than in framing and putting into operation more theories of administration. Hence that Constitution continued Colonial conditions, and in many respects the transition from Colonial to State government was merely formal and almost imperceptible. It was soon discovered that this Constitution was inadequate for the wants of a people destined to supremacy in State affairs, and that they could not under its limitations accomplish the highest results.

In 1822 the people adopted a new Constitution, broader in scope, more elastic in its provisions and more suitable for the development of free government. This was the fundamental law for nearly a quarter of a century, but it could not well continue without embarrassing a people who felt more and more the necessity of greater freedom of action, and who were constrained by the limitation imposed upon them.

In 1846 the third Constitution was adopted, which changed in many respects the scheme of administration prescribed by former instruments. It was thought that this Constitution was sufficiently elastic to admit the greatest growth and development, and for nearly half a century, with a few modifications, it continued to be the basis of government and administration. During this period the judicial system was reorganized, the departments of Public Works and Prisons were created, important limitations upon the power of the Legislature were prescribed, and many fragmentary attempts made to modify and perfect the fundamental law.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The convention of 1894 revised the whole Constitution, modifying each branch of the Government. The Legislature was increased one-fourth in numbers, and additional limitations were imposed upon its powers. The executive branch was also changed, and the judicial system received important modifications. Many changes were also made in the administrative features of government, several statutory departments were made constitutional, and the scope of the entire instrument was greatly broadened. This Constitution was ratified in all its parts by the people, and in most of its provisions went into operation on the first day of January, 1895. It was my high privilege to assume the duties of the office of Governor on the same day, and to begin my administration with the opening of our fourth constitutional period. How long this period will continue no one can even conjecture, but I believe it is the almost universal opinion that we now have a Constitution ample in its scope, simple and clear in its declaration of principles, sufficiently elastic in its provisions and adequate for all general purposes of government under present conditions; and I count it no small honor that I have been permitted to occupy the office of Chief Magistrate of this State, and to take some part in carrying into effect the mandates of the new Constitution.

Much legislation has been required, and also many modifications of existing institutions. The changes in administration have also made it necessary to change well-established precedents and methods of transacting public business. All these things have required careful and patient attention by the Legislature, by the different administrative departments, by the courts and by the Executive; and after two years of experience in adapting the new constitutional provisions to the every-day affairs of State administration, we find the machinery of government running smoothly in all its parts.

During the last two years the body of legislation has been large, and much of it very important. Municipal development and the concentration of population and wealth in cities required special attention at the hands of the last Constitutional Convention, and provisions were incorporated in the Constitution for the express purpose of conferring upon these municipalities a modified measure