

CROKER AND THE INQUIRY.

HIS REPUTATION OF MR. O'SULLIVAN'S OFFER TO MR. MOSS. REITERATES THAT HE WILL NOT APPEAR UNLESS SUBPOENAED—MR. MOSS DECLINES TO TELL WHETHER OR NOT HE WILL CALL HIM.

Richard Croker yesterday repeated the declaration which he made at the Democratic Club on Monday evening that he would not appear as a witness before the Mazet investigating committee on Friday unless he was served regularly with a subpoena. His declaration after his supposed representative had offered to have him testify at the committee's convenience without a subpoena has surprised many of the Tammany leaders. Mr. Croker has exhibited strong aversion to appearing before investigating committees as a witness. When the Lexow committee was bringing out the frightful disclosures of police blackmail and extortion under a former Tammany administration, Mr. Croker kept safely away from the city. Recently, when there have been reports that he might not be able to escape a subpoena from the Mazet committee, he has put on a front of defiance and has declared to newspaper men and others that the committee might hear something they would not care to hear if he appeared as a witness in the investigation.

Apparently with the intention of letting the committee know that Mr. Croker was not afraid to testify, but was somewhat eager to be heard before the time he had fixed for leaving the country again, Mr. O'Sullivan, the lawyer selected to look after the interests of the Tammany administration in the investigation, made an offer for Mr. Croker's voluntary appearance. The conversation before the committee on Monday was as follows:

Mr. O'Sullivan—I would like to announce to the chairman that Frank Croker is now in court. He comes here without being served with a subpoena. I would also like to make the announcement to Mr. Moss and to the chairman that Richard Croker desires me to say that he will be at the time of the investigating committee at 4 1/2 o'clock on April 13, when he is to sail for Europe.

Mr. Chairman—The 13th, that is the date, is it? Mr. O'Sullivan—Yes, sir, and he will come without subpoena or any request from the chairman. Mr. Moss—He is requested to be here next Thursday.

The Chairman—Not Thursday, Mr. Moss—Next Friday, which is a little anxious, that is all.

Later Mr. Croker's son was put upon the witness-stand, and the whole drift of the young man's testimony was of a character to indicate that he was a dummy for his father in his relations with the Roebeling and United companies. The son's testimony may have had something to do with the apparent sudden change in Mr. Croker's attitude, for at the Democratic Club the same evening he declared that he would not testify voluntarily, but only under a subpoena from the committee.

O'SULLIVAN HAD NO AUTHORITY. Yesterday Mr. Croker repeated his assertion that only a subpoena could induce him to testify. When he was asked about the voluntary offer made by Mr. O'Sullivan he replied:

"He had no authority to say that for me. I do not intend to go before the committee unless I am regularly subpoenaed according to law."

Asked what he thought of the Mazet investigation so far as it had proceeded, Mr. Croker said: "Everybody can see for himself what the investigation is for. It is simply for revenge. Why? Because they couldn't get through legislation at Albany that they wanted. What legislation? Why, the Amsterdam-ave. grab and the Astoria gas grab bills. Mr. Mazet, the chairman of the committee, was the father of the Astoria gas grab. He can't get away from that, but because he couldn't get his grab through they come down here and investigate us. I'll testify if I'm subpoenaed, but I am too busy a man to be running around after the committee. Some of the Tammany leaders were exhibiting much alarm yesterday at the prospect of having Mr. Croker testify before the committee. They said his testimony might be as damaging to the organization as his silence. He might be forced to tell where he got the thousands of dollars in bills which he gave to his son to pay over to companies in which the son became a stockholder. Most business men, when they pass thousands of dollars in that way, draw their checks for the amount."

Adhering to his policy of not giving out his plans in advance, Frank Moss would not state yesterday, when a Tribune reporter saw him at his office, in the Bennett Building, what course he would pursue in view of Mr. Croker's expressed determination not to appear before the committee without being regularly subpoenaed. It is known that Mr. Moss was not anxious to get the Tammany leader on the stand so early in the morning. He might prefer to build up a foundation on the evidence elicited from witnesses who will be called upon to testify for an examination that would have much more important results than could be obtained next Friday. Mr. Moss, however, intimated yesterday that, despite this drawback, he would have several interesting questions to put to Mr. Croker.

MR. MOSS ASTONISHED. Mr. Moss is undoubtedly astonished at the attitude which Mr. Croker has taken after Mr. O'Sullivan, evidently with authority, promised that the Tammany leader would appear before the committee on Friday, and that he had not quite made up his mind yet as to what action he will take in the matter.

"Now that Mr. Croker has stated that he will not appear before the committee unless he is legally summoned, will you subpoena him?" Mr. Moss was asked. The letter was as follows:

"I cannot say what I will do. Mr. Moss replied. 'I have not announced beforehand the name of a single witness, and I do not intend to do so now. I see no reason, however, why Mr. Croker should be subpoenaed. I have no doubt that Mr. O'Sullivan is in good faith when he told the committee that Mr. Croker would be on hand on Friday. I cannot assume other than that Mr. O'Sullivan was speaking with authority, and I shall continue to act on that assumption.'"

"But if Mr. Croker does not present himself on Friday will you not subpoena him for the next day or for Monday's sitting, seeing that he sails for Europe on the following Tuesday?" "I cannot say what I will do," was the only answer Mr. Moss would make.

PRaises THE MAZET COMMITTEE. THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY CLUB ALSO OPPOSES GRANTING A PERMANENT FRANCHISE.

FOR A TUNNEL. The council of the City Club of New-York elected on April 5 to take charge of the political work of the club held its first meeting Monday evening, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the council, while it is not prepared to express an opinion as to the questions of municipal ownership of a rapid-transit system, and while it recognizes the vital importance of security and adequate profit to insure the investment of private capital in the construction of a tunnel for rapid transit, and the propriety of due compensation for such construction, it cannot assent to the proposed regulation and revenue of such subways or conduits to a tunnel or traction company in the place of the continued municipal authorities provided for in the charter.

Resolved, That the council of the City Club desires to express its appreciation of the good work of the present legislative investigating committee and their counsel in demonstrating at the outset of their inquiry that Tammany control of the city means as heretofore, inefficiency, barbarism and corruption; and strongly urge the committee, in the public interest, to pursue vigorously the lines

MANY CAUCUS ABSENTEES

HOSTILITY IN THE ASSEMBLY TO THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL. MADE A REPUBLICAN PARTY MEASURE WITH TWENTY-SIX MEMBERS MISSING.

—NIXON SAYS IT WILL PASS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 11.—The Republican Assemblymen, or at least a majority of them, to-night made a party measure of Senator White's bill repealing the Black "starchless" Civil Service act and substituting far stricter and more conservative regulations for the examination of applicants for office. The caucus was attended by sixty-one Republicans. There are eighty-seven Republicans in the Assembly, but the absentees, it is believed, will recognize the decision of the caucus.

It is true a considerable spirit of opposition to the bill was shown. A Kings County Representative circulated a paper for signatures of members who would pledge themselves to remain out of the caucus and vote against the bill. He had obtained fourteen signatures when he was informed that none of the measures of Walter B. Atterbury or Michael J. Daly would be passed if he persisted. He accordingly withdrew his own signature and entered the caucus.

The absentees were Messrs. Adler, Babcock, Bedell, Beebe, Brewster, Bryan, Bullock, Cross, Delaney, Everts, Hitchcock, Mason, Mohring, Paris, Patton, Roberts, Rowe, Russell, Sears, Sioane, J. T. Smith, Sprague, Stoneman, Tripp, Whipple and Wilson. Some of these men—for instance, Cross, Everts, Hitchcock and Wilson—are sick. Mr. Delaney and Mr. Rowe will accept the caucus decision. So probably will Mr. Sears.

Mr. Rogers, of Broome County, was selected as the chairman of the caucus. When the roll had been called Dr. Henry, of New-York, with the aim of exciting discussion as he said, moved that the bill should be killed. Speeches in opposition to certain features of it followed from Dr. Henry and Mr. Burnett, of Ontario County. Then Speaker Nixon defended the measure. He said it really was Governor Roosevelt's bill, and no man in the State was more competent to draw it, as he had been a Federal Civil Service Commissioner for six years. In the Speaker's opinion, the act, if passed, would bring honor to the Republican party. Speeches in the same vein followed from Assemblymen Aldis and Kelly.

Three amendments to the bill were offered. Two came from Assemblyman Gleason, of Monroe County, and they provided for preference being given in appointment in the State service to soldiers of the Civil War and to Confederate soldiers. Mr. Gleason argued that the events of the Spanish war had united the North and the South, and therefore the Confederate veterans should have preference in the State service with those who belonged to the Union Army. The amendments were rejected.

Then Assemblyman Slater moved, that the veterans of the Spanish war have preference in employment. The argument was made in opposition to this that it would require an amendment to the Constitution, and it was then rejected.

At the end of the debate by what is reported to have been a unanimous vote the bill was made a caucus measure. Speaker Nixon has no doubt that it will be passed by the Assembly, despite the fact that there were so many members absent.

Senator Ambler, one of Louis F. Pay's representatives, voted against the bill in the Senate. Four Assemblymen, from the counties of Hamilton, Dutchess, Sullivan and Ulster, under Mr. Pay's influence, were absent from the caucus to-night.

MURDERER SHOT IN A TREE.

EXPERIENCES IN ALABAMA TRACKING A NEGRO WHO COMMITTED A CRIME A YEAR AGO.

Birmingham, Ala., April 11 (Special).—George Waystarr, a notorious murderer, was shot out of a tree near Prattville, Marion County, last night by a posse which had tracked him to that place with bloodhounds. A year ago Waystarr murdered a negro woman, whose paramour he was, and of whom he was jealous. Some months afterward he was arrested by Officer Shalcraft, of Marion, who started to jail with him. On the way there Waystarr suddenly reached himself from the officer, and beating the officer nearly to death with his own pistol, shot him in the leg and made his escape.

About a week ago George Collins, a Fayetteville merchant, saw the negro working in a field, and arresting him took him off to jail. Again the negro was started and made his escape, after beating Collins nearly to death and taking his shotgun from him. Collins lay out all night, and crawled home the next morning more dead than alive. His condition is still serious. Indignant citizens organized a posse and yesterday afternoon got on the track of the negro.

Bloodhounds were put on the trail, and soon after night were pressing the negro so closely that he took to a tree, carrying a shotgun with him. When the dogs had bayed him and the posse of the negro fired his gun, but his aim was faulty, and he himself was brought down by a shot in the back. The body was left in the woods and the party returned to the city.

THREATS OF LYING IN OHIO.

TRAMP SHOT A WOMAN, AND REPORTS OF HER DEATH AROUSED A MOB—SHE IS NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE.

South Charleston, Ohio, April 11 (Special).—A tramp named Karl Leckman shot and fatally wounded Mrs. James Hurstler yesterday. Reports to the effect that he had assaulted her and that she was dead aroused the citizens, so that when Sheriff Wilson, of Washington Courthouse, captured him, he would not bring him back here, fearing mob violence.

To the Sheriff Leckman said he had come from Germany about two years ago, and had no fixed abode. He acknowledged that he had shot Mrs. Hurstler, saying also that he had intended to shoot himself.

At 8 o'clock to-night Mrs. Hurstler was not dead, as had been reported, but was in such a critical condition that it is thought she cannot long survive. Mrs. Hurstler said that Leckman had come to her house and asked for a drink of water. She went into the kitchen to get it for him, and on her return he shot her. The authorities also to-night reported that Leckman had assaulted a woman named Mrs. Wilson last evening that he had communicated with Governor Bushnell with regard to the protection of Leckman from mob violence. The Sheriff is not in the least apprehensive that any attempt will be made to lynch Leckman, as Washington Court House is about thirty miles from the women's home, and it is not likely a mob of any appreciable size would walk that far, consequently the Sheriff told the Governor that he did not think it would be necessary to call out his militia at present.

The indignation here is still at white heat over the affair. A mob of nearly two hundred persons formed and spent some time considering the advisability of going to Washington Court House to lynch Leckman. At 9 o'clock no mob had started, however, although the streets were still crowded. If there is any possibility of a mob forming at Washington Court House, Leckman will probably be taken to Columbus.

PAY FOR CINCINNATI PRINCIPALSHIP.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11 (Special).—John B. Shotwell, a teacher in the First Intermediate School, says that Ralph Bauer, of the American Book Company, had offered him a principalship of a school for \$100 a month.

The Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Morgan, is investigating the charges, under instructions from the School Board Committee on Teachers. A teacher named Dubbs, of Reading, made an affidavit regarding the matter. Dubbs says that he had been engaged by an attorney named Mallon, and that he had been asked to retract his affidavit. He has refused to do so, and has been asked by the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

BRIDGE FALL KILLS FOUR.

MANY OTHERS INJURED AT WILLIS-AVE. AND THE HARLEM.

COLLAPSE OF THE "FALSE WORK" USED IN BUILDING THE SPAN OF THE NEW BRIDGE—FLIMSY WORK BELIEVED TO BE THE CAUSE.

The temporary superstructure, or false work, as it is technically called, of the big Willis-ave. bridge, which is intended to span the Harlem River, collapsed yesterday afternoon, carrying with it into the river below a large number of workmen who were employed in the construction of the bridge. Four men are known to have been killed, one man is thought to be fatally hurt, six sustained serious injuries, while seventeen others received more or less painful wounds. Although it is stated that every one who was at work on the part of the structure that gave way has been accounted for, it is believed by some of the workmen that other bodies are buried beneath the mass of fallen timber.

THE DEAD. Those who are known to be dead and whose bodies have been recovered are: BEATTIE, Lewis, mason, who lived at the Plymouth Hotel, One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. and Third-ave., taken home.

DELANEY, William, sixty-five years old, of No. 121 East One-hundred-and-ninth-st.

DELANEY, Walter, son of the above, twenty-two years old, taken home.

GRADY, Thomas, address unknown, mason's helper.

THE INJURED. ANDERSON, John, of No. 253 Hamilton-ave., Brooklyn; seriously injured; taken home.

AUSTIN, Frank, of No. 471 East One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st., injured by flying splinters; taken home.

BROOKS, Edward, a mason, address unknown, slightly injured; taken home.

CLAIR, Walter, of No. 179 Tenth-ave., cut by flying debris; taken home.

DAVIS, John, address unknown; not seriously taken home.

EWING, G. R., thirty-one years old, of No. 179 Willis-ave., seriously injured; taken to the Harlem Hospital.

ELLIX, Frank W., engineer, no address; not seriously injured; taken home.

GAINES, Walter, thirty years old, of No. 123 Willis-ave., seriously injured; taken to the Harlem Hospital.

HEADRICK, James, superintendent, of No. 187 Willis-ave.; not seriously injured; placed under arrest and taken to the East One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st. station.

HILBRAND, Thomas, of No. 671 East One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st., not seriously injured; taken home.

JOHNSON, Charles, of No. 963 Forest-ave.; not seriously injured; taken home.

JOHNSON, William, of No. 239 East One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st.; not seriously injured; taken home.

LAMB, B., address unknown; slightly injured; taken home.

LEWIS, Joseph, of No. 421 East One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st.; not seriously injured; taken home.

LUCKEY, Thomas, boss of the "pushers," address unknown; injured; taken home.

MEDBO, Simon, twenty-eight years old, of No. 671 East One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st.; seriously injured; taken to the Harlem Hospital.

PERRY, Joseph, twenty-seven years old, of No. 671 East One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st.; seriously injured; taken to the Harlem Hospital.

PURLEY, Charles, thirty-one years old, of No. 179 Willis-ave.; skull fractured; believed to be fatally injured; taken to the Harlem Hospital.

SHEEHAN, Daniel, twenty-five years old, of No. 690 East One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st.; seriously injured; taken to the Harlem Hospital.

SHAWKEY, Harry, of No. 671 East One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st.; slightly injured; taken home.

STANBERG, George, of No. 400 East One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st.; not seriously injured; taken to the Harlem Hospital.

WOLFE, C., thirty years old, of No. 848 East One-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-st.; seriously injured; taken to the Harlem Hospital.

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WAR WITH SPAIN ENDED

RATIFICATIONS OF PEACE TREATY EXCHANGED.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY PRESIDENT MCKINLEY—BELLAMY STORER SELECTED FOR MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Washington, April 11.—The state of war which has existed between the United States and Spain since April 21, 1898, terminated to-day, when the last formalities in the restoration of peace were performed by the exchange of ratifications of the Peace Treaty. Immediately after this ceremony President McKinley issued his proclamation declaring that the war was at an end and the appointment of Bellamy Storer, now Minister to Belgium, as United States Minister to Spain.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. The President's proclamation reads as follows: Whereas, A Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII., was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows: (Here the full text of the treaty, already printed, is included.)

And Whereas, The said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

THE GATHERING AT THE WHITE HOUSE. The principal ceremony of the day occurred in the reception-room at the White House. An account of the historic character of the affair, many members of the Cabinet and officials prominent in the Administration had assembled. They included Secretaries Hay, Wilson and Hitchcock, Senator Davis, one of the Peace Commissioners who negotiated the treaty; Assistant Secretaries Hill, Adee and Cridler, of the State Department; the Acting Secretary of War, Mr. McKeljohn, Adjutant-General Corbin, Solicitor-General Richards, Wayne MacVeagh and Sidney Smith, chief of the Bureau of Diplomatic Consular Service, State Department, who prepared the American copy of the treaty.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, arrived, in company with M. Thiebaut, First Secretary of the Embassy, the latter bearing the Spanish copy of the Peace Treaty. Mr. McKinley cordially greeted the Ambassador, and after a brief exchange of good wishes the formal ceremony began. The President stood behind the large desk presented to the Government by Queen Victoria, while Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon occupied places at the desk. Around this central group were ranged the Cabinet officers and other already mentioned and officials of the household. The credentials of M. Cambon and Secretary Hay were examined, a protocol concerning the day's ceremony was signed, and other formalities were concluded. These preliminaries took some time, so that it was nearly 3:30 o'clock before the actual exchange began.

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS. The signing of the protocol of exchange occurred at 3:28 p. m. Ambassador Cambon signed for Spain and Secretary Hay for the United States. The protocol was in French, and briefly excited the circumstances leading up to the exchange. This cleared the way for the President, constituting the final act. The President took from the desk the American copy of the treaty, handsomely engraved, bound in dark blue morocco and incased in a black morocco portfolio, and handed it to M. Cambon. At the same time M. Cambon handed to the President the Spanish copy of the treaty, also engraved, bound in morocco and incased in a maroon-colored morocco box. There were deferential bows as each received from the other this final pledge of peace. The exchange of ratifications occurred at 3:35 p. m. The President was the first to speak.

"Mr. Ambassador," said he, "I will issue my proclamation at once."

M. Cambon thanked the President for the promptness with which the proclamation followed. This ended the formal ceremony, and after brief felicitations the Ambassador and other officials withdrew. Secretary Hay took with him the Spanish copy of the treaty received to-day, and deposited it in the archives of the State Department. M. Cambon informed the Spanish Government by cable of the final restoration of peace, and said that the American copy of the treaty would be forwarded through the French Foreign Office.

PEACEFUL RELATIONS RESTORED. The effect of the action taken to-day is completely to renew the peaceful relations—trade, official, diplomatic, consular and in all other ways—between this country and Spain. Following the appointment of a United States Minister to Madrid and a Spanish Minister to Washington, it is expected that consuls will be sent to Barcelona and the other large places in Spain where American consular representatives were suspended by the war. At the same time Spanish consuls will be appointed throughout this country. For a time trade and navigation between the two countries will proceed without treaty protection, as the war put an end to the commercial treaty, but a treaty of trade, navigation and commerce suitable to the new conditions and the needs of both countries, and also an extradition treaty, will be negotiated soon.

The method of paying the \$20,000,000 due to Spain under the treaty was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and it was decided to pay the amount by a draft on New-York, to be delivered to any person the Spanish Government authorizes to receive it. No designation, however, has yet been made.

THE NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN. Mr. Storer's selection for the Madrid Mission is a distinct promotion in the diplomatic line. The difference in salary is not considerable, but the new Minister to Madrid will have important duties to perform, including the early negotiation of a general treaty of trade and commerce.

Bellamy Storer is fifty-two years of age, having been born in Cincinnati in 1847. He was graduated from Harvard in 1867 and two years later from the Law School of Cincinnati College. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and until he entered public life, as a member of the Lillard Congress from the 1st Ohio District, he gave his time to the pursuit of his profession. He was re-elected to the Lillard Congress, and was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. In his service in the House of Rep-

CITY GAS FOR CITY BUILDINGS.

RICHARD CROKER SAYS THE PLANT WILL CERTAINLY BE ESTABLISHED.

When Richard Croker was seen at the Democratic Club last night he said: "Whatever may be the result at Albany, and whether the Legislature provides for a municipal gas plant or not, the city will certainly establish a plant of its own to provide gas for public buildings, and this will be the first step. The city will then be in a position to acquire the municipal ownership of all gas plants in this city."

Mr. Croker said that he did not know of the first plant, but he expected it would be established as soon as practicable.

FATAL RESULT OF KENTUCKY FEUD.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER DYING—COME OF LAWSUIT.

Louisville, April 11 (Special).—A feud between the Freemans and the Dills, who live on the border just across the Tennessee line, resulted in the death of William Dills and the fatal wounding of his brother at the hands of William Freeman and Thomas, his son. The feud grew out of a lawsuit which Freeman won. The Dills were angry, and they had been found to have won the lawsuit in ten days. One of them had a picture of a man hanging by the neck.

William Freeman got wind of a probable attack on him from the Tennessee line, and Thomas lives in Lafayette. The feud was not broken up until the other day when the Dills appeared and had a warm reception. Both were shot with bullets, and the first hostile movement. One died and the other was in a dying condition this morning.

SPEED OF THIRTY-THREE KNOTS.

TRIAL TRIP OF ONE OF THORNYCROFT'S DESTROYERS—SAID TO BREAK ALL RECORDS.

London, April 11.—The Albatross, a new type of torpedo-boat-destroyer, just built at the yards of Thornycroft & Co., at Chiswick, has attained a speed of thirty-three knots, making this record on her trial trip, with the Admiralty officials on board. This is said to be the highest speed reached by any war vessel. The destroyer is 27 feet long and 2 feet beam, with a draught of 8 1/2 feet.

FORTY-FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

BRITISH STEAMER SINKS A GRECIAN COASTER OFF THE COAST OF TRIPOLI.

Malta, April 11.—The British steamer Kingswell, Captain Humphreys, arrived here to-day, and reports being a collision with a Greek coaster, the Maria, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tripoli. The Maria was sunk, forty-five persons going down with her. The Kingswell left Malta last month for Euparato. She was un-

ORDERS FOR AMERICAN MACHINERY. ENGLISH FIRM MAKES LARGE CONTRACT BECAUSE OF QUICKER DELIVERY.

London, April 11.—An important engineering firm at Sheffield has just placed a large order for coasters being unable to promise sufficiently quick delivery.