THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Continued from first page.

rest. His speedy recovery is hoped for, but he has seriously overtaxed his strength by his energy, zeal and devotion to duty.

I. N. F.

EXACT TERMS NOT FORMULATED.

London, March 11.—In the absence of important news from the seat of war speculation is rife regarding the probability of an early peace. President Krüger's appeal to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities, announced on Friday, is taken as foreshadowing that the end will soon be in sight.

The Government's views are probably enunciated in the following semi-official statement, issued last night.

It is understood that the Government does not consider that the time has yet come for any authoritative statement as to ultimate terms of peace, and no member of the Cabinet has authorized any published statement on the subject. It is, of course, generally understood among all political parties in this country that, so far as the South African Republics are concerned, the status quo ante bellum cannot remain unaltered after the close of hostilities. Their part in the system which involved a large measure of political and military independence will, of course, be materially modified as a result of the war, but the growing prospects of restored peace must be further advanced before Her Majesty's Government can either finally formulate proposed terms of settlement or make any announcement of their plan.

BULLER'S FORCE IN MOTION.

BOER POSITIONS NORTHEAST OF LADYSMITH THREATENED.

London, March 10.—The only important change in the general situation in South Africa is that General Buller is again on the move. The news comes in a dispatch from the Boer camp at Biggarsberg, dated Thursday, March 8, saying:

Twelve thousand British are threatening the Boer positions from the direction of Helpmakaar, while a party of British scouts was encountered at Waschbank on March 8.

This force was probably General Hunter's division, and it is considered possible that an attempt may be made to traverse the ridge of Zululand into the Transvaal, thus effecting the double purpose of outflanking the Boers at Biggarsberg and threatening Vryheid and Utrecht.

The Boers are reported to be at Biggarsberg in considerable numbers, but it is said they are already sending their stores to the rear. General Joubert appears to have left active service to take charge of the War Office at Pretoria. Lourenço Marques stories attribute his action partly to the alleged fact that he has lost both control over the burghers and confidence in them, and partly to his wish to push the preparations for the siege which it is supposed are being made at the capital.

The military authorities are of the opinion that General French must be nearing Bloemfontein. Some critics credit to General French the design to corral both Presidents, whose exact locations, however, are difficult to ascertain at this distance.

SKIRMISH NEAR HELPMAKAAR.

Boer Headquarters, Biggarsberg, March 9.—Shots were exchanged this morning near Helpmakaar with a small body of British, who retired hastily. Scouts report that the British main advance is coming from Ladysmith toward Sunday's River.

KRUEGER BACK AT PRETORIA.

Pretoria, March 9.—The President has returned from Bloemfontein. General Joubert is expected here shortly.

BRABANT PUSHING NORTH.

Jamestown, Cape Colony, March 10.—General Brabant's column left at daybreak to-day for Aliwal North.

KITCHENER AT CARNARVON.

Carnarvon, Cape Colony, March 10.—General Kitchener has arrived at Victoria West to organize various columns for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, which is spreading in this district. Minor fighting has occurred in several directions.

THE QUEEN REVIEWS THE GUARDS.

London, March 10.—Queen Victoria brought her visit to London to a close this evening, and returned to Windsor after an inspection of two battalions of the Guards. Through the day vast crowds gathered outside Buckingham Palace and along the streets to the railroad station, and when the royal carriage finally started for Hyde Park on its way to Paddington the enthusiasm broke out in a roar of cheers, which was almost unbroken until the train departed.

Previous to leaving the palace there was a brief but interesting ceremony on the grounds, where 2,000 khaki clad Guardsmen, in full marching order, were drawn up for the final inspection of Her Majesty before their departure for South Africa on Wednesday. "Queen's weather" enlivened the scene with bright sunshine, and the temperature was as mild as May. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Beatrice, drove slowly along the yellow line, and to the Duke of Cambridge, who was present as Honorary Colonel of the Grenadiers, Her Majesty expressed admiration of the splendid appearance of the men. After the inspection cheers for the Queen were called for, and enthusiastic hurrahs rent the air, the soldiers waving their helmets on the points of their bayonets. The general public was excluded, but the Queen invited the wives and children of officers now in South Africa to be present.

ATTEMPT TO BURN EFFIGY OF QUEEN.

Winnipeg, Man., March 10.—The Gretna Mennonites, strong Boer sympathizers, attempted to burn the Queen's effigy last night, but a dozen Englishmen with rifles arrived on the scene and threatened to fire on the disloyal crowd if the effigy was lighted. The Mennonites were ultimately dispersed. The Altona Mennonites are also giving trouble, threatening to drive the English speaking people from the town.

DR. MULLER ON RED CROSS NEEDS.

John V. L. Pruyn, chairman of the American Committee to aid the Red Cross work in South Africa, announced yesterday that he had received word from the secretary of the Bureau of Immigration of Maryland in regard to a letter from Dr. Hendrik Muller, Envoy Extraordinary and Consul-General for the Orange Free State at The Hague. Dr. Muller in his letter said that at the present time the Red Cross was not in urgent need of financial assistance, but that contributions to the fund for the orphans and widows of the Boers killed in battle are very desirable, and are strongly recommended. He suggested that one-half of the sums collected be sent to him, and the other half to Dr. Leyds, at Brussels. A similar letter has been received from Dr. Leyds.

Mr. Pruyn said yesterday that under the agreement with the American Committee, the Netherland Red Cross will use such funds as are not used for wounded within the Boer lines, for the relief of widows and orphans. He added that the South African Society at Amsterdam will also receive from the American Committee contributions for this purpose, and that money specially designated by the donors to be sent to Drs. Leyds and Muller will be forwarded to them by the American Committee.

CAUSE UNKNOWN

Finally Found to Lie in the Coffee.

"We have had a curious and unpleasant experience with coffee drinking, husband and I. I have been a great sufferer for several years with indigestion and heart trouble, and did not know the cause of it until I finally came to the conclusion that it was the use of coffee. So we abandoned the coffee and took up Postum Cereal Food Coffee, which I had seen advertised in the daily papers.

"Since using it, I have, to my great surprise, improved wonderfully. Husband has gained 11 pounds in two months since he left off coffee and began the use of Postum. He sleeps soundly at night now, which he does not remember having done for several years before on account of nervousness. It is remarkable that people go on in ill health and do not discover the cause of the trouble.

"You may depend upon it we know how to make Postum good, and that is easy, if one will use a sufficient amount and boil it long enough. It is really an elegant and delicious drink. I don't want my name to appear in the papers, if you should publish this testimonial." ——, Chattanooga, Tenn. The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., are permitted to give the name of this lady by letter, if desired.

WAR LOAN THRICE COVERED.

ENGLISH PUBLIC EAGER TO LEND MONEY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

London, March 10.—The new war loan, which the Stock Exchange has named "Khakis," has proved most popular, and has been already thrice covered, exclusive of applications from the provinces, the colonies and the Continent. It is understood that offers have been received from the United States to take up the whole issue, which it is expected will be covered ten to twenty times.

Dealings have taken place to-day at 2¼ to 2½ per cent premium.

The rush of applicants for the war loan began at the Bank of England and the various other banks where prospectuses were obtainable immediately after they were opened this morning, and a steady stream of people continued throughout the day. All sorts and conditions of persons were present—silk hatted financiers, women well known in society, farmers, clerks, governesses and thrifty representatives of all classes.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS HERE.

It is understood that the American subscriptions to the British War Loan were practically closed yesterday noon by J. P. Morgan & Co., who are acting as the American representatives of the Bank of England in placing the loan. It was said at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday that the firm had received a large number of subscriptions, applications by mail being especially numerous; but the names of the local subscribers could not be ascertained. It is known, however, that several large life insurance companies have subscribed for the new consols, with the object of using them as part of the bonds which they are required to deposit in Great Britain as a condition of doing business there.

Mr. Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, says that the company has subscribed for £2,000,000 of the new English war loan. The company at first offered to take this amount outright, and even now hopes to secure it. The offer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was made before the books were officially opened for subscriptions, and, it is believed, stands now for investment in the new loan as the largest subscription made in this country.

Vice-President A. B. Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank, practically admitted that that institution would subscribe for the new war loan. He expressed the opinion that the subscriptions would have a tendency to advance local money rates, but not to a serious extent.

Vice-President E. O. Leech, of the National Union Bank, said: "The payment for the American subscriptions to the British war loan will not affect the local market, for the reason that the money subscribed will remain here. In a word, the obligations will be settled by the use of our foreign credits."

DELAGOA CASE DECIDED.

FINDING SOON TO BE MADE PUBLIC—INDEMNITY QUESTION OPEN.

Berne, March 10.—The Bund announces that the Arbitrators' Tribunal has propounded judgment in the Delagoa Bay arbitration, but on the principal points only. The question of the indemnity to be paid by Portugal remains, and that will shortly be decided. The judgment will then be communicated to the countries concerned.

Delagoa Bay is the natural seagate to the Transvaal, and the Delagoa Bay Railway, over which the Portuguese Government has for several years exercised a monopoly, gives the shortest eastern outlet from Pretoria to the sea. This road was built by an American, Colonel Edward McMurdo, more than ten years ago, and because he could not complete it under impossible conditions, as demanded by the Portuguese Government, it was confiscated, and Colonel McMurdo and his heirs, as well as other stockholders, were dispossessed of their property.

Since September, 1890, three eminent Swiss jurists, who constitute an arbitration tribunal, have been holding conferences on the question. This harbor is an important strategic point of connection with the Transvaal, and it may pass into British hands, provided that Portugal is unable to pay the award of the tribunal.

It is more than three hundred years since Vasco da Gama discovered the bay and made a landing at Lourenço Marques. The Portuguese did not establish a colony, but claimed ownership by right of discovery. In the eighteenth century the Dutch, who then owned Cape Colony, established a fort and trading station on the bay, but did not maintain them long. After the Napoleonic wars the Dutch possessions in South Africa passed into the hands of the British. They sent an expedition thither, surveyed the bay and concluded treaties with the native chiefs, who ceded their respective territories to Great Britain. This gave to Great Britain possession of the southern part of the bay. Shortly after, in the absence of the British commander, an English schooner from Cape Town which had entered the southern part of the bay was seized by the Portuguese authorities at Lourenço Marques and condemned to be sold.

PORTUGUESE YIELD TO THE BRITISH.

On the return of the British commander he showed to the Portuguese the treaties he had concluded, and warned them that British authority must be respected. The Portuguese yielded and released the schooner.

This was in 1823, and for half a century thereafter no one ventured to dispute Great Britain's ownership of the southern half of Delagoa Bay. In 1871, however, the Portuguese again seized a British ship. If the British authorities had stoutly maintained their rights the Portuguese would probably have yielded, but Mr. Gladstone agreed to submit the case to arbitration, without appeal. The President of the French Republic was named as sole arbitrator. Marshal MacMahon soon became President, and decided in favor of Portugal. Great Britain acquiesced, although the equity of the decision has never been admitted.

In December, 1875, the Transvaal Republic entered into an agreemnet with Portugal for the construction of a railroad from the bay to the heart of its territory. By the terms of the agreement Portugal was to have the road built to the Transvaal frontier, a distance of fifty-five miles, and the Transvaal would continue it to Pretoria. In December, 1883, the Portuguese Government granted to an American citizen, Colonel Edward McMurdo, a charter for the building of a railroad from Lourenço Marques to the Transvaal border. A concession was granted to him for the operation of the road for ninety-nine years, during which time Portugal agreed not to allow the construction of any other road for a distance of seventy miles on each side of his line. This concession gave to him a practical monopoly of inland trade from Delagoa Bay. He also received various land and other grants of great value.

AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

By November, 1887, the road was completed to the Transvaal frontier, when, to the consternation of everybody concerned, the Portuguese Government declared that it must be built some distance further on, and that it must be thus extended and completed within eight months from that date. After a vigorous but unavailing protest the company undertook to meet the requirement. But the eight months included the whole of the rainy season of five months, during which it was impossible to do much work, and its expiration found the supplementary portion of the road not quite finished. Thereupon at the end of June, 1889, the Portuguese revoked the concession and confiscated the entire railroad property, which it has ever since managed for its own benefit.

About this time Colonel McMurdo died, but his rights were taken up by both the British and American governments. Several British warships were dispatched to Delagoa Bay, and Portugal was warned that she would be held responsible for any injury or loss to British subjects. The United States Government also made vigorous representations on behalf of Colonel McMurdo's heirs and other American investors. After some months of diplomatic fencing it was agreed by the three governments that the whole matter should be submitted to arbitration. The Swiss Government was called upon to act as arbitrator, and it appointed in September, 1890, three of its most eminent jurists to constitute the tribunal. On June 10, 1891, representatives of Great Britain, the United States and Portugal formally signed the writ of submission. The court was not organized until February 1, 1892.

The claims which were laid before the Commission were those of the Delagoa Bay Company for $7,250,000 and of Mrs. McMurdo for nearly $1,500,000. Competent engineers, thoroughly acquainted with that country and with the whole subject, estimate the concession to be worth at present more than $30,000,000. The line has long since been completed as far as Pretoria.

SEEKS THE AID OF TRADES.

CONTROLLER WANTS A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES—WILL NOT ANSWER MR. CARR.

Controller Coler yesterday began negotiations with several trades organizations in the city, asking them to aid in the appointment of a committee to investigate the purchases of supplies by departments of the city government. The committee will be asked to ascertain if the city is paying too much for its supplies and if the system of awarding contracts for supplies cannot be improved. Mr. Coler said yesterday that he expected the committee would get to work in a few days. Meanwhile the clerks in the Finance Department are making up a list of supplies for which the city has been paying more than the market price.

The attention of Mr. Coler was called yesterday to a statement made by Assistant Corporation Counsel Carr, of Brooklyn, in which Mr. Carr is quoted as saying that the Controller's charges against the Corporation Counsel were reckless.

"Mr. Carr is a subordinate of the Corporation Counsel," said Mr. Coler, "and I am not in the habit of answering the statements of subordinates. Whenever Mr. Whalen has a statement to make respecting this office, I am willing to reply to it."

Mr. Whalen said he had nothing to add to the controversy.

STRIKE THREATENS ST. LOUIS.

STREET RAILWAY COMPANY REFUSES THE DEMANDS OF ITS EMPLOYES.

St. Louis, March 10.—Shortly after noon the management of the St. Louis Transit Company gave its answer to the demands of its employes, presented last Wednesday by the Executive Committee of the local branch of the International Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes. Practically every demand was refused.

The company's answer, which is long, goes over each demand in detail. The management declares that a ten hour day is already in effect, and it is the policy of the company to have this day's work completed within twelve consecutive hours; that it cannot pay the 25 cents an hour demanded for the carmen, but will as soon as possible equalize their wages and give them at the rate of 20 cents an hour; that the work done by firemen, greasers, motor inspectors, car washers and shedmen is such that it is properly paid by the day or month, and cannot be paid otherwise. The demand that extra men be paid while under call and not at work was refused. In reply to the demand asking recognition of its committee, the management said:

The company cannot relinquish its obligations to the public to manage the property, but in any and all matters affecting the interest of any employe or employes we shall always be glad to meet and confer with those concerned.

It is believed that this refusal will result in a strike on all the lines of the Consolidated Street Railway Company.

The decision of the street car company soon became known all over the lines controlled by the Transit Company, and in a short time reports were received that the men were turning in the cars, starting the strike apparently without further orders from the Executive Committee.

MRS. WOOD AS EDITOR.

SHE RECEIVES "THE DAILY NEWS" PROOFS AND ISSUES HER ORDERS.

The developments in the contest between Mrs. Benjamin Wood, who owns a majority of the stock in "The Daily News," yesterday, and Colonel W. L. Brown, who has been deposed as a director, were of some interest. Mrs. Wood exercised her prerogatives as Editor of the paper, and received the proofs of articles and issued her orders concerning the conduct of the paper.

Colonel Brown's successor on the paper, it was said yesterday, has practically been determined upon, although no announcement is expected for several days. The man will be either Judson H. Cox, the cashier of the paper, or Edward W. Drew, who is one of the editors, it was reported. Both have been connected with the paper for ten years or more. No other changes of importance are contemplated.

George Bartholomew, the Managing Editor of "The News," is in poor health at present, and will go to Lakewood either to-morrow or Tuesday. Mr. Bartholomew will continue to be managing editor of the paper, and no change, it was announced, will be made in the editorial department except such as may be made necessary if Mr. Drew's duties are changed.

KRUEGER'S REQUEST FOR PEACE.

A COMPLETE SURRENDER FIRST.

From The Providence Journal.

Obviously all of their territory must be wholly delivered over to the British arms. There must be actual occupation by the advancing force and unreserved recognition of the legitimacy of the British title to the Transvaal. That is the regular course with war when the possession of territory is a question of peace. Lord Salisbury cannot allow the Boers to fend off the British army of occupation, because in this particular case the duty of seizing the conquered country is founded on supreme imperial needs. There must hereafter be no dreams of a South African State to menace British rule in other parts of Africa and in India.

PEACE UNLIKELY.

From The Philadelphia Record.

When formal negotiations between the two Governments ended, in the latter part of September last, the British Government declared its purpose to formulate its own proposals for a final settlement of the issues created in South Africa by the policy of the Transvaal Republic. That purpose, although interrupted by the Boers' prompt declaration of war, has never been abandoned, and it may well be taken for granted that the conditions to be imposed will be very much harder than would have been exacted six months ago. There is blood atonement to be made, and a "price that will stagger humanity" yet to be paid before peace shall reign in the Transvaal.

KRUEGER'S TERMS WILL BE REJECTED.

From The Utica Herald.

It appears to be a fact that President Krüger of the Transvaal has cabled to Lord Salisbury certain peace terms. They are said to include practically nothing more than what the Transvaal Government offered prior to the war. In other words, they name as a condition the independence of the South African Republic. It goes without saying that Lord Salisbury rejects them.

MAGNANIMITY THE BEST POLICY.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The British Government, now that President Krüger has made overtures for peace, can afford to be magnanimous. The burghers of the South African republics have shown themselves to be sturdy fighters in defence of their liberties. They have waged war according to the rules of civilized usage, and the resistance which they have opposed to the overwhelming forces sent against them should appeal to the chivalrous instincts of their adversaries. It would not only be generous on the part of Great Britain to recognize and concede their aspirations for national existence, but it would be good policy as well.

A MENACE THAT MUST END.

From The New-York Commercial Advertiser.

If it is true that Lord Salisbury has hinted at a sweeping indemnification for expenses and losses it is probable that he intends to prepare President Krüger for great political sacrifices. It is more important to England to safeguard the future by extinguishing the constant menace of Boer independence than to exact a money indemnity. That is the only point that can be seen clearly to be a sine qua non of peace.

A DISQUALIFIED GEOGRAPHER.

From The London Chronicle.

The historic undergraduate who wrote out a list of the minor prophets as a substitute for the Kings of Israel he had forgotten has been surpassed in the art of evasion by a young woman teacher in a London Church school. Invited in a geography paper at the monthly examination to "describe a voyage from London to Plymouth, naming all places of interest you pass," she wrote as her answer: "When we got to the mouth of the Thames I felt so dreadfully ill that I had to go below, and saw nothing more for the rest of the journey."

DEWEY SPEAKS AT DINNER

AGREEABLY SURPRISED, HE SAYS, AT THE INTEREST TAKEN IN THE NAVY.

SPANISH RED AND YELLOW IN BANKS OF TULIPS AT THE NAVAL ORDER'S REUNION AT DELMONICO'S.

Admiral George Dewey spoke for himself last night at the annual dinner of the New-York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States at Delmonico's, and he did it in characteristic fashion. It was all arranged that the Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith, the chaplain of the order, who was connected with the Naval Academy when Admiral Dewey was there, should respond to the toast "Our Commander, the Admiral," after Admiral Dewey had merely bowed his acknowledgments. The toast was given, and the old sea dogs sprang to their feet and cheered themselves hoarse, waving napkins and conducting themselves like first year cadets. As soon as he got a chance Admiral Dewey said:

Mr. Vice-Commander and Comrades of the New-York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States: I thank you all most sincerely for the warm greeting extended me to-night, and my gratitude takes in new friends, as well as old. I am glad to be here to-night, and to have an opportunity to mingle with comrades of former days. Everything that has happened since my return to this country from the active scenes in the Philippines tends to show that our American people have a high and lasting regard for their Navy.

The American Navy has entered upon an era in its history which promises to be even more brilliant than its glorious record of the past. I have been agreeably surprised to find so much interest manifested in the Navy, and especially by the members of Congress.

As an evidence of this, I need only to cite the hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, before which I had the honor to appear a short time ago. They listened to me and to my suggestions apparently with the greatest interest. They listened to me with so much interest that I believe that whatever I might have asked for would have been agreed to—even to the building of a dozen battleships.

The order under whose auspices we gather to-night will prove of particular value in keeping old comrades together and keeping alive the memories of days gone by. I heartily appreciate the honor conferred on me in making me your commander, and I shall prize the recollection of it as long as I live.

The Admiral's speech was delivered in good voice, and afterward he was congratulated by some of his friends on coming out as an after dinner speaker.

About one hundred and five members of the society attended the dinner, which was given in the supper room on the fourth floor. The walls were decorated with the National colors. Back of the great table was hung the Admiral's flag, with three big white stars on a wide background of blue. On the guest table were three banks of red and yellow tulips, the colors representing the Spanish colors and the banks representing Luzon, Cuba and Puerto Rico. On each bank floated a small American flag. Admiral Dewey commented on the arrangement and significance of the tulips. They were the idea of Herbert L. Satterlee, chairman of the Dinner Committee.

TROOPING OF THE COLORS.

After grace had been invoked by the Rev. Dr. Humphreys, the trooping of the colors was effected by George Sanford Wylie and a color guard, who marched down the centre aisle to the guest table, and handed the colors to the presiding officer, Vice-Commander Cheney.

The first toast was "The President of the United States," which was drunk standing, followed by the selection "Hail, Columbia!" Next was the toast "Our Commander the Admiral." The Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith was to have responded to this, but, as before stated, Admiral Dewey spoke for himself. Dr. Smith followed the Admiral, and paid a glowing tribute to the graduates of Annapolis who had helped to make American history glorious. He spoke in terms of affectionate interest of his experiences at the Naval Academy, and of his friendship for Admiral Dewey while there.

"Our Old Navy" was responded to by Rear Admiral Belknap, who spoke of the extraordinary accomplishments of the wooden fighters of early days and the men they helped to develop.

Captain H. C. Taylor, formerly of the Indiana, spoke of "Our New Navy," and as the chief officer of one of the Nation's battleships in actual war he received a flattering greeting.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan's toast was "Our Navy in the Future." He said that he did not care to risk a prophecy as to what the Navy in the future might be, but he was confident it would be worthy of its past history. He said the difference between the old Navy, the new Navy and the Navy of the future practically all disappeared when one stopped looking at types of ships and regarded the Navy as an efficient branch of the Government.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT PRESENT.

Governor Roosevelt reached the supper room at just 11 o'clock, in company with Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff. The diners rose and gave him a rousing reception.

He was escorted to the guest table and seated beside Admiral Dewey. The two shook hands, and Governor Roosevelt said, among other things, that one of the important lessons of the war was that the Nation ought to be prepared for war at all times, as there was no way of telling when complications might arise. He asserted that the possession by a nation of a first class navy was the best safeguard of peace.

He said that personally he felt a great pride in having been connected with the naval branch of the service as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and it was a genuine pleasure to meet at the dinner many officials whom he had had pleasant relations with when he was in Washington. He said that the officials in command of the ships at the time of the war with Spain were entitled to the credit of the highest efficiency, and this credit was shared by the men under them. The victories of two years ago were not all the result of mere bravery, however. They were to be attributed in part to the arduous drilling and preparatory work to which the officers year after year, with no war in prospect, had subjected their commands, this continued effort resulting in a high state of discipline and efficiency when the trying hours came.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff responded to the toast "The Empire State." His reception was like that given to Governor Roosevelt in its heartiness. Mr. Woodruff touched upon the early history of the State, and then spoke briefly of its tremendous importance in trade and commerce and finance at the present day.

The Rev. Dr. Humphreys spoke entertainingly of "The Builders of the Navy."

Present, among others, at the dinner were Jarvis B. Edson, H. A. Edson, Isaac Bromley, Lieutenant H. E. Rhoades, Dr. George H. Butler, Jerome E. Morse, Marshall T. Davidson, Civil Engineer D. B. Macomb, Commander J. A. B. Smith, Captain John Lloyd, Captain J. W. Miller, Robert S. Sloan, Aaron Vanderbilt, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Lieutenant-Commander C. McR. Winslow, Loyall Farragut, son of the hero of Mobile; Cornelius N. Bliss, Park Benjamin and others.

Between 7 and 7:30 o'clock, before the dinner was announced, Admiral Dewey held a reception, and nearly all the guests obtained his autograph.

The Admiral went with friends to the University Club at 12 o'clock, intending to stay over night in town.

At the guest table in addition to Admiral Dewey and Vice-Commander Chenery were Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, Captain Frank Wildes, Captain F. E. Chadwick, formerly of the cruiser New-York; Captain John R. Bartlett, Professor F. S. Luther, of Trinity College; George R. Schieffelin, representing the Society of Colonial Wars; Colonel W. C. Church and ex-Congressman Philip D. Low.

TRIES TO KILL MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A CROWD THREATENS BODILY HARM TO A STATEN ISLAND NEGRO.

Oscar Kingsings, twenty-four years old, of Stapleton, Staten Island, was arrested early yesterday morning for shooting and slightly injuring his mother-in-law, Mary Glasblow. Kingsings, who is colored, lives with his wife and her mother in "Rocky Hollow." In an altercation with Mrs. Glasblow he fired five shots at the woman. One shot went through her right ear.

A small mob gathered and threatened Kingsings with bodily harm. The latter was held in default of $1,000 bail.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Lyons Silks.

Rich Fancy Crèpes,
Chené and Bordered Taffetas.

Novelties Spring 1900.

Printed Foulard Robes.

Cachemir and Fancy Squares
for
Waists.

Printed Foulards and Soft Satins
Rich Panne Velvets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Spring
Millinery Opening

Tuesday and Wednesday, March 13th and 14th.

Will be an event of interest to mothers. We will show the greatest variety of hats and bonnets for misses and children, made by Girls' Milliners, who are specialists in this work.

Besides the large assortment of goods of our own production, there will be many very attractive models especially imported by us.

60-62 West 23d St.

POSITIVE DISPERSAL
BY AUCTION

Absolutely all the Horse Property, Vehicles, Harnesses, Driving and Stable Paraphernalia.

Unquestionably America's Grandest Aggregation of High Class Horses, Show Ring Winners.

OF THE
ESTATE OF THE LATE
CHARLES F. BATES
— AT —
Madison Square Garden

TUESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING
WEDNESDAY FORENOON

MARCH 20 21

EVERYTHING WILL BE SOLD.

FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS
FASIG-TIPTON CO.,
Madison Square Garden.

AUTHORIZATION OF MR. BARTLETT

HIS SELECTION AS THE SCULPTOR OF THE LAFAYETTE STATUE AT PARIS.

An interesting statement regarding the authority of Paul Bartlett, the American sculptor, to execute the Lafayette statue to be erected in Paris was given to a Tribune reporter yesterday by Quincy Ward Boesé, of the law firm of Boesé & Carhart, No. 27 William-st., who represents Mr. Bartlett's interests in this country during his absence abroad.

"The position I take in the matter with regard to Mr. Bartlett's status in the affair," said Mr. Boesé, "entirely agrees with that of the jury, consisting of J. Q. A. Ward, John La Farge and George B. Post. Certain names were suggested, and the jury indorsed Paul Bartlett and Karl Bitter. Now, I can't tell how Bartlett was finally left alone in the matter, but he sent photographs of his models to Paris and finally followed them there himself. The next thing I heard from it was a letter from Mr. Bartlett inclosing a copy of a letter from M. Redon, the architect of the Louvre, approving Mr. Bartlett's sketch of the monument. This was last July. As soon as Mr. Bartlett's sketch was approved I was requested by him to arrange for a formal contract with the Lafayette Memorial Commission, and accordingly I opened up a correspondence with that body through Robert J. Thompson, its secretary.

"I had a long interview with Mr. Thompson on October 31, and again on November 2. I urged on Mr. Bartlett's behalf that, while it might be possible to reason from the correspondence between Bartlett and Thompson that a contract existed between them, yet there actually was no authoritative employment by the Commission of Mr. Bartlett to execute this work. Therefore I insisted that an official letter be given to Mr. Bartlett, retaining him to execute the work, and that as soon as possible thereafter a formal contract be signed. Thompson objected to making a formal contract at the time, on the ground that it was impossible for him to get his Executive Committee together, and that Mr. Bartlett was not here to execute it. This last objection, I explained, amounted to nothing, as I had a power of attorney from Mr. Bartlett, giving me full authority to execute the contract on his behalf. Finally, after much urging, Mr. Thompson agreed to send me an official letter, engaging Bartlett, and in November last I received this letter from him, addressed to Mr. Bartlett. It read:

Chicago, November 9, 1899.

Paul Wayland Bartlett, Sculptor, New-York.

Dear Sir: In conformity with and agreeable to the recommendations of the expert council and jury of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, you have been commissioned—appointed by the Lafayette Memorial Commission—to execute the Lafayette monument to be erected in Paris, France, the bronze equestrian statue and sculptor work and pedestal therefor, or the bronze statue and sculpture work alone, as may be decided later.

Formal contract for the above work, subject to recommendations of our council and jury, will be entered into at a later date. It is to be understood that the entire cost of the monument, including sculpture work, bronze casting and the pedestal therefor, architects' fees, etc., is not to exceed, in maximum, the sum of $100,000. Very faithfully,

ROBERT J. THOMPSON, Secretary.

"During the time these negotiations were pending, and, I presume, subsequently, acting on my instructions, Mr. Bartlett drew on Mr. Thompson, as secretary of the Lafayette Commission. I believe the amount was $4,100. That letter of Mr. Thompson's is the only paper that Mr. Bartlett has which will bind the Commission to pay him, but when Mr. Thompson returns to New-York from Paris I expect to have a formal contract. Mr. Bartlett has agreed in writing that he will abide by the decision of the jury as to his compensation."

BABY'S FOOD

It is so important to know just what Baby should eat. The following is only one of the many letters the manufacturers of that delicious new scientifically cooked Breakfast Food, Cook's Flaked Rice, are receiving daily:

Dear Mr. Cook:

I wish to let you know what your Cook's Flaked Rice has done for our baby. She was sick and could not assimilate or retain any of the several different foods we tried until we tried your Cook's Flaked Rice, and to our delight she is now a fat, healthy, good-natured baby, and wants no other Food but your Cook's Flaked Rice.

The way I prepared it for my baby was to put from one and one-half to two cups of Cook's Flaked Rice into two quarts of slightly salted boiling water, and stir gently for four or five minutes—not longer; then add a little boiling milk and a pinch of sugar.

You may publish this letter if you wish, as I think you would be doing mothers with sick babies a great kindness by advertising your Cook's Flaked Rice more as a food for baby.

MRS. V. P. ASH,
28 Portland st., Cambridge, Mass.

Your grocer sells Cook's Flaked Rice; it is absolutely pure Rice (the finest that grows), which has been scientifically sterilized and cooked.

There is a little cook book in each package of tested recipes telling just how to make many new and delicious rice dishes with

COOK'S FLAKED RICE.

SOLDIERS CREATE A SMALL RIOT.

START IN TO CLEAN OUT A RESTAURANT IN NEW-ROCHELLE.

A party of drunken soldiers from Fort Slocum created a small riot last evening in the restaurant of Robert Lesser, in Mechanic-st., New-Rochelle. The restaurant was full of patrons, when the soldiers took offence at some alleged insult and started to clean out the place. Customers joined in the scrimmage, and tables were soon upset and dishes and chairs were flying in the air. An alarm was sent to the police station, and when Sergeant Cody and Patrolman Farrington arrived they found a man, who was said to be Corporal Stapleton, of the 7th Artillery, chasing the proprietor and his wife around the room with a large fork. Sergeant Cody struck the soldier across the arm with his night stick and knocked the fork to the floor, after which the policeman overpowered him and locked him up in the police station. In the excitement the other soldiers made their escape.

THE REV. DR. BURRELL ILL.

HE HAS BEEN CONFINED TO THE HOUSE FOR A WEEK, AND WILL NOT PREACH TO-DAY.

It was learned yesterday that the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, was sick at his home, No. 248 West Seventy-fifth-st. A Tribune reporter called at the house last night, and was told that Dr. Burrell had been confined to his home on account of illness for about a week. Dr. Burrell was now able, it was said, to be up and about, but he would not occupy the pulpit of his church to-day. He intended to deliver a lecture on "Oliver Cromwell and the Roundheads" on Friday evening next at the Reformed Church at Peekskill, but he has announced that he will be unable to give the lecture.