

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES

MR. BRODRICK'S APPOINTMENT AND WHAT IT SIGNIFIES.

TRUMPHE OF THE SOCIAL ELEMENT—HOPE OF GENUINE REFORM IN THE ARMY SHAKEN

[Copyright: 1900: By The New-York Tribune.]

London, Nov. 3, 6 a. m.—Cabinet changes remain the chief topic of conversation, especially in the clubs and military circles. Mr. Brodrick's appointment to the War Office is extremely well received among military men and in the social sets. This may or may not be a good sign. Mr. Brodrick is an experienced official, who knows the details of military administration. It is a good omen, and a man of great energy. He will not be a square peg in a round hole. He is also the eldest son of Lord Middleton, and is extremely popular among the smart people of the West End. Radical reformers do not hesitate to say that he is an optimist who cannot be depended upon to resist social influences. They despair of witnessing those sweeping changes in the system, and especially in the training and disciplining of officers, which are urgently needed. They say that Lord Roberts will smooth over everything in trying to find lines of least resistance, and that Mr. Brodrick will be a plausible advocate in defence of the present system.

The truth is that social influence lies at the root of the worst evils of the military service. This is what every war correspondent who has witnessed the campaign in South Africa frankly admits, and the conditions of society in London justify that conclusion. One of the best informed men about South Africa says:

General Kitchener is the only man who can reform the British army, for he alone cares absolutely nothing for the opinions of titled women and smart people.

Generals Buller, White, Methuen, Gatacre and almost all the generals except Macdonald and Kitchener, have social backing in London. There is a strong Guards clique, and titled and fashionable classes are bound up in defence of the military establishment, which is managed to a large extent by men of their own class. What is needed more than anything else is a thoroughgoing reform which will open the army on democratic lines to the masses of the nation. There will be many technical improvements in the artillery, cavalry and other services, and many weak spots in the system of Imperial defence will be strengthened, but there is not likely to be any infusion of fresh blood in the army.

Politicians assert that in place of the clean sweep of rusty functionaries the Cabinet changes have merely strengthened the grip of Mr. Chamberlain upon the administration. There are many people who see Mr. Chamberlain's fine Roman hand in everything that happens in public life.

No official announcement has yet been made of further changes in the personnel of the Government, and it is evident that Lord Salisbury has not finished his task of reconstruction. Irish Nationalists as well as Unionists derive satisfaction from the rumor that Mr. Wyndham will be appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. While Arthur Balfour occupied this office Mr. Wyndham, acting as his private secretary, won many friends in Ireland among all classes.

MISCELLANEOUS LONDON TOPICS.

Returns from the Borough Councils elections, now nearly complete, disclose considerable cross-voting, but the Conservatives are strongly in the majority in the local government of the metropolis. The doctrine of non-partisanship in local elections has suffered heavily.

Business circles, indifferent to the transformation of Vestrydom, are keenly interested in the American contest. Business in the Street and on the exchanges is virtually suspended until the decision of the American electorate can be known on the questions affecting the industrial interests of the world.

"The Express" endeavors to strike an alarming note to-day in connection with South Africa, where the revival of Boer activity has, it is stated, induced the authorities to take a serious view of the position. Lord Roberts's return may be again postponed. But the fact will not trouble the average Britisher in the slightest. The general opinion is that the war has been over for some time, and no interest is now taken in the dispatches from the front.

The London borough elections have resulted in a sweeping victory for the Conservatives. The Progressives have only been successful in six boroughs, whereas the Conservatives have captured twenty-two. Evidently the khaki influence is still strong.

It is rumored that the stewards of the Jockey Club have been investigating the alleged heavy betting of certain American jockeys now in this country.

The literary reviews to-day have favorable notices of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel and puzzled comments upon Lord Rosebery's Napoleonic essay. Maurice Hewlett's "Richard" competes in interest with Mrs. Ward's "Eleanor" and is regarded as a companion piece for "The Forest Lovers," but possibly as a book for men rather than for women.

Mrs. Craigie's new comedy is in rehearsal at St. James's Theatre.

BETTER OUTLOOK IN AFRICA.

NEVERTHELESS THE BRITISH SUFFER HEAVILY FROM GUERRILLA WARFARE.

London, Nov. 3.—The South African situation is improving, and Lord Roberts will shortly return to England with a majority of his staff. Arrangements are being made in Cape Town to send the first batch of refugees back to Johannesburg, and accommodation is being provided at Bloemfontein for a garrison of seven thousand.

Nevertheless the activity of the Boers continues. On October 26 a commando of three hundred captured a garrison of thirty men at Roodersburg, but afterwards released them. Trains from the south to Pretoria are attacked by the Boers almost daily. On October 24 the burghers occupied Koffyfontein.

On the other hand, General Knox has inflicted a reverse on General De Wet's forces near Parys, capturing two guns, one of them a weapon lost by the British in the Sannas Post affair.

The daily tale of British casualties is heavy. During the month of October the British lost 167 killed in action, including fifteen officers, seventy-one who died of wounds, 367 who died of disease, twenty-two who died of accidents and ninety-seven captured or missing, a total almost equal to the monthly average for the duration of the war.

"The Daily Express" publishes sensational statements that the Boer revival is more serious than has hitherto been believed, and that in consequence Lord Roberts's return is likely to be still further postponed. It says also that no considerable party of troops will return before

CONVENIENT TO ALL RETURNS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's 294, Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets stations afford access to its trains from all sections of New-York City.—Adv.

GREAT NAVAL INCREASE.

THE CONSTRUCTION BOARD ADOPTS A BIG PROGRAMME FOR 1901.

BUILDING OF THIRTY-TWO MORE VESSELS PROPOSED—FIVE OF THEM FORMIDABLE FIGHTING SHIPS.

[By TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 2.—As finally adopted to-day, the United States naval increase programme for 1901 involves the construction of thirty-two vessels of 171,000 tons displacement, or more than double that laid down in any preceding year. The list which Congress is to be asked to authorize is as follows:

Three 15,000 ton battleships, two 15,000 ton armored cruisers, six 2,500 ton gunboats, six 600 ton colliers, ten 200 ton gunboats, three 15,000 ton coalers, one 7,000 ton repair ship, one 7,000 ton marine transport.

It will be observed that the Board of Construction has decided to omit the torpedo boats, both surface and submarine, recommended by the Policy Board, of which Admiral Dewey is chairman, but the programme in all other particulars conforms closely to the initial project under discussion a week ago, and described in The Tribune last Saturday.

The programme divides itself naturally into three parts, according to the uses for which the Navy is to-day regarded as most in need of augmented strength, the era of building general utility ships of large size and devoid of protection intended solely for round the world cruising to display the flag having passed so far as the United States is concerned, that class of ships the Baltimore and the Chicago are types being already looked upon as sufficient in number. The programme makers have, therefore, confined their project to ships for offense, for police and for novel auxiliary purposes required by the new conditions imposed upon the Navy by the increasing importance of American interests in the Far East.

BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS.

The five fighting ships proposed are more formidable than any of the same category yet designed. With the seventeen new building authorized, and with the six battleships and two armored cruisers already in commission, they will give an offensive force of thirty ships. The eight now in active service—the Kearsarge, the Kentucky, the Indiana, the Iowa, the Massachusetts, the Oregon, the New York and the Brooklyn—average 10,000 tons; the six building—the Alabama, the Maine, the Illinois, the Missouri, the Ohio and the Wisconsin—average 12,000 tons; those just designed and to be contracted for next month—the Pennsylvania, the New Jersey, the Georgia, the Virginia, the Rhode Island, the West Virginia, the Nebraska, the California, the Maryland, the Colorado and the South Dakota—average 14,000 tons, while the 1901 designs will form a new 15,000 ton class. The object of the additional 1,000 tons is fuel, in order to gain radius of action and to adapt these powerful vessels especially to cover the great distances which separate our harbors, drydocks and coaling stations in the Pacific Ocean.

GUNBOATS FOR POLICE DUTY.

The second group of twenty-two vessels is intended for police duty, principally in the Philippines, although adaptable for service in China. These vessels are to be sheathed in order to render them practically independent of drydocks. They are to have every provision to enable them to remain for long periods at a distance from a base of supplies. Their light draught will enable them to visit places situated on shallow water, and their armament is to be rapid fire for large guns and automatic for smaller calibres. Their quarters for officers and crew will be fitted to insure all attainable comfort and health during long stays in tropical climates, and speed will be sacrificed for more essential qualities. Six of them will be slightly larger than the Bennington, the Concord and the Yorktown, or about double the displacement of the Annapolis-Princeton class. These will be able to cross the Pacific under full steam. Six more are to have about the displacement of the old side wheel cruiser Michigan, for many years so useful on the Great Lakes, and slightly larger than the converted yacht Peoria, Hiss, Eagle and Hoquiam, which have demonstrated effective service in the Cuban blockade.

THE AMERICAN NAVY, ALONE OF MODERN FIRST CLASS NAVIES, ALREADY POSSESSES PROTOTYPES OF THE SPECIALIZED AUXILIARIES OF THE THIRD GROUP, BUT THEY HAVE BEEN IMPROVED FROM CONVERTED MERCHANT VESSELS AT MORE OR LESS EXPENSE, AND WERE NOT ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED. THEY HAVE PROVED INDISPENSIBLE, HOWEVER, AND THE EXPERIENCE GAINED FROM USING THEM TWO YEARS HAS DEMONSTRATED THE NECESSITY FOR BUILDING SPECIAL SHIPS OF THEIR CHARACTER.

THE AUXILIARY VESSELS.

The three colliers are designed to deliver on a single voyage from Norfolk ten thousand tons of coal at Manila, Guam, Pago-Pago or Hawaii, carrying at the same time two thousand tons of distilled water and fuel for their own propulsion on the outgoing and returning voyages. This is twice as much as any of the colliers now owned by the Government can do, and the new ships are to reduce materially the time now required for such voyages. They are also to have sufficient speed to enable them to accompany a fleet of battleships on a long cruise. They are to be equipped with automatic loading and unloading appliances to secure greater economy of time, and if necessary one or more of them can be quickly converted into a cable laying ship for use in the Pacific Ocean.

THE REPAIR VESSEL IS TO BE TWICE THE SIZE OF THE MACHINE SHOP SHIP VULCAN, WHICH PROVED ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE AUXILIARIES IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN. THE NEW VULCAN IS TO BE KEPT IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND IS VIRTUALLY TO BE A CRUISING NAVY.

The proposed marine transport is to be like the Solace, but half again as large and armed with light guns. She is needed by the Marine Corps, which now has six thousand men dependent on the Solace or on Army ships for transportation. The new vessel is to have accommodations for two battalions and to have high speed for the purpose of hurrying a force quickly to any scene of disturbance in the East, her headquarters being at Manila.

NAVAL OFFICERS EXPECT LITTLE OPPOSITION TO THE ADOPTION OF THIS PROGRAMME AT THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS, AS EVERY VESSEL ASKED FOR IS URGENTLY NEEDED, THEY SAY, IF AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN ARE NOT TO BE ABANDONED.

ANGERED THE VATICAN.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The "Courier du Soir," which is often inspired, announces that M. Waldeck-Rousseau's speech at Toulouse last Sunday, in the course of which he alluded to measures contemplated by the Government against religious congregations, has made a bad impression at the Vatican, and that the Pope has instructed the Papal Nuncio in Paris to modify his conciliatory attitude toward the French Government.

NEW MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS.

London, Nov. 2.—Baron Chesham has been appointed Master of the Buckhounds.

NOTHING ELSE SO COMFORTABLE.

As the great trains of the New-York Central which leave for the North and West every hour, scenery, track, service, perfect.—Adv.

CLEVELAND MAY NOT VOTE

REPORT THAT HE WILL SHOOT DUCKS ON ELECTION DAY.

HE SAILS WITH E. C. BENEDICT ON THE YACHT ONEIDA, WHICH IS REPORTED AT GREENWICH.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland came in from Princeton yesterday morning, and went to the office of his old friend, Commodore E. C. Benedict, at No. 80 Broadway. The news of his presence in town speedily spread, and several reporters endeavored to see the ex-President, but he refused to talk with any of them, sending out word that he had nothing to say. A half hour later Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Benedict left the office, and a representative of Mr. Benedict's firm said they were going out of town for a few days. He did not know, he added, whether or not Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Benedict would be at their respective homes on Election Day. An employe of the Benedict firm later said that he understood that the two men were going on a duck shooting expedition down Maryland way, and that they would not return before the latter part of next week.

Their destination yesterday, however, was Greenwich, Mr. Benedict's home, to which they journeyed on the yacht Oneida.

It is the duck shooting season now, and Mr. Cleveland and the Commodore have made not a few trips to Maryland to enjoy the sport, of which both are exceedingly fond. The ex-President registered in due course at his home, in Princeton, but in view of his declaration the other day, in a published letter to a friend, that he stood where he had stood in 1896, the impression prevailed yesterday that he had decided this year to "take to the woods"—or, more strictly speaking, the marshes—and that in company with Mr. Benedict, who is a sturdy Sound Money Democrat and so thoroughly opposed to the influences at present dominating his party that he has refused to contribute anything to the Democratic campaign fund either in this State or in Connecticut, he might spend Election Day in duck shooting.

SEVEN BITTEN BY MAD DOG.

THE ANIMAL, CRAZED BY A BULLET, RUNS THROUGH NEW-ROCHELLE'S STREETS.

A mad dog has been at large in New-Rochelle and at last reports had bitten seven persons, including Joseph Buzzard, the local agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who met the animal in a dark street and attempted to arrest its progress. The dog is a mongrel cur and is owned by Alfonso Lepert, an Italian, of Allard-ave.

About two weeks ago Lepert became tired of the dog and attempted to kill it. He fired a bullet into it from a big revolver, but it failed to reach a vital spot, and the mongrel ran away. Lepert was arrested at the time and fined in the sum of \$5 for cruelty to animals.

The dog disappeared for a few days, but was heard from again on Thursday night, when it turned up in Main-st., yelping and frothing at the mouth. In Main-st. it met two women, whose names could not be learned, and bit them on the ankles. Then it rushed through an alley, with Mr. Puzard in close pursuit. The mad dog turned on Buzzard in a dark place and sank its teeth into his leg. Buzzard shook it loose, but before he could stoop the dog escaped.

The next victim was Daniel Hines, a messenger boy. The little fellow was going up the steps at the railroad station when the dog came bounding suddenly upon him, biting through one of his shoes and sinking its teeth in the boy's ankle. The boy, with a cry of pain, reached down to pull the dog away. As he did so it seized his hand in its mouth and nearly bit one of his fingers off.

After biting the messenger again and leaving him lying prostrate on the stairway the dog set out toward Larchmont, where it met Edward O'Meara, who is employed by a laundry company, and attacked him. It sprang into the wagon, and before O'Meara succeeded in shaking it off he was bitten a half dozen times. His injuries are said to be worse than those of any of the other victims.

The last that was heard of the dog was that two Italians had come upon it in the cellar of a house in Allard-st. early yesterday morning, and not knowing that it was mad had attempted to put it on the head. The supposed pet suddenly sprang upon them, and before they could get out of the cellar they were bitten several times. It is supposed that the bullet wound inflicted upon the animal by its owner led to its violent mania.

Judge Van Selm yesterday morning ordered the dog to be shot, but at a late hour last night the officers had not been able to find it.

SKULL CRACKED IN A FIGHT.

CUES AND BALLS USED AS WEAPONS IN A POOLROOM.

A dozen or fifteen men took part in an all around fight last night in the poolroom kept by a Mrs. Cameron, at No. 204 East Eighty-first-st. Pool balls and cues were used as weapons, and chairs, windows and cus racks were smashed, with other furniture. When the fighting ended Alonzo Fosket, twenty-three years old, of No. 1,398 Second-ave., lay on the floor unconscious, with a fractured skull. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he was unconscious all night. His condition is dangerous. No arrests were made.

Two men came to blows over a game, and then the general fight began. Cues were wielded with telling effect, and the balls were thrown about promiscuously, breaking many panes of glass and pictures. A few of the non-combatants ran out during the row, and Mrs. Cameron called for help. When the police arrived an ambulance was hastily summoned, and it arrived in charge of Dr. Williams, who hurried back to the hospital with the patient. It was said Fosket had been drinking.

Detectives Finn and Carroll, of the East Eighty-ninth-st. station, were detailed to investigate the affair, but they could make no arrests, being unable to learn who any of the other men in the fight were.

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT FOR MCKINLEY.

INDIANA MANUFACTURER LEAVES THE PARTY OF BRYAN AND SILVER.

Indianapolis, Nov. 2 (Special).—There was considerable disappointment at Democratic headquarters to-day when information was received from Fort Wayne that John H. Bass, owner of the largest carwheel foundry in the world, and all

MCKINLEY-BRYAN

Portraits, painted by J. G. Brown and J. Wells Chapman, fit to frame or for window decoration, with charge of Dr. Williams, who hurried back to the hospital with the patient. It was said Fosket had been drinking.

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A RELIABLE ELECTION FORECAST.

The Brooklyn Eagle to-morrow will publish the result of a postal card canvass in every election district in the State, and in all the pivotal States. Order the paper to-day.—Adv.

READY FOR BIG PARADE.

FIREWORKS TO BE A FEATURE—MAYOR STRONG'S DEATH NOT TO INTERFERE WITH PLANS.

BEVERIDGE DID NOT SAY IT

STATEMENT THAT HE FEARED A LANDSLIDE TO BRYAN AN OUTRAGEOUS LIE.

[By TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Indianapolis, Nov. 2.—The Democratic organ here printed a statement this morning, which it attributed to United States Senator Beveridge, to the effect that he feared there would be a landslide to Mr. Bryan. The language quoted was in such marked conflict with other utterances of the Senator that his friends believed it was false, and others who were in conversation with him were appealed to. They said he expressed a fear that something might turn up at the last moment to rob the Republicans of their victory, but he did not intimate that he thought such a thing probable.

Later in the day a telegram was sent to the Senator at Vevey, where he spoke to-day, acquainting him with the story attributed to him, and he replied as follows:

I am informed that "The Sentinel" states I predicted a landslide to Bryan. Such a statement is an outrageous and malicious lie, without even a shadow of truth. I have made no other or different statement directly or indirectly, even in developing the case then sustains against me. I increase this estimate. The enemy must be desperate, indeed, to resort to such base practices as "The Sentinel's" statement about my predictions. It makes the statement I am informed it made.

SHOT DOWN AS HE KNELT.

SHIPPING CLERK FATALLY WOUNDED BY A MAN HE SPAT UPON UNAWARES.

Robert Elkins, thirty-one years old, a shipping clerk living at No. 40 Eighth-ave., was shot in the neck yesterday in front of No. 244 Wooster-st., by John Sweet, sixty-two years old, a salesman, of No. 221 West Houston-st. Sweet was locked up in the Mercer-st. station and Elkins was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital in a dangerous condition. According to the witnesses, the shooting was wholly unprovoked. Elkins is employed by the firm of Borgfeldt & Co., commission merchants at Nos. 242 and 244 Wooster-st. He had knelt down to make a case of goods on a hand truck, and turned his head and excommunicated thoughtlessly. Sweet, who was passing at the moment, and was unknown to Elkins, stopped suddenly and called Elkins a vile name. Elkins asked him what he meant, and Sweet repeated the epithet, at the same time telling Elkins that he had spat upon his clothing. Before Elkins could rise to his feet Sweet pulled a revolver and fired point blank at Elkins. The bullet struck the latter in the neck and he fell to the sidewalk with a groan.

A large number of truck drivers and others started in pursuit of the fugitive, who fled as soon as he had fired the shot. He turned into West Third-st. from Wooster-st. and ran toward Broadway, with his pursuers at his heels. John Kelly, of No. 103 Clinton-st., Hoboken, was close behind the fugitive, when the latter turned and fired a shot at him. The bullet grazed Kelly's hat. The fugitive slipped and fell heavily, but he picked himself up and continued on. When he reached Mercer-st. he turned north and entered the police station with a bound, and with the revolver in his hand.

An ambulance was sent for from St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Westcott, the surgeon in charge, declared that the wound was of the most dangerous nature, and expressed the opinion that the injured man could not recover. A corner was sent to take the man's ante-mortem statement.

Sweet, the prisoner, said that he fired at Elkins in self defence. He was bleeding from a wound in the forehead, which he said had been given him by Elkins, who hit him with a club. This was denied by Elkins's friends, who said that Sweet's wound was a result of the fall.

HAWAIIAN LAWS IN FORCE.

JUDGE ESTEE HOLDS THAT THE CONSTITUTION DOES NOT FOLLOW THE FLAG.

Honolulu, Oct. 25 (via San Francisco, Nov. 2).—United States District Judge Estee has rendered a decision to the effect that the Constitution does not follow the flag in an important libel case which has been before the courts here for some time. William H. Marshall was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for criminal libel on account of publications he made about the late Chief Justice Judd. He appealed to the Supreme Court of Hawaii, alleging that the methods pursued in his trial were not in accordance with American procedure. The lower court was sustained and Marshall returned to Judge Estee with a writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Estee held that the laws of Hawaii allowing conviction of defendants on a verdict by nine jurors were still in force at the time of Marshall's trial, which was long after the passage of the resolution annexing Hawaii to the United States. The Judge said that Hawaii before being annexed "was a free, enlightened State, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty, and when the islands were annexed by the United States not only the lands, but the people, with their laws and customs, were annexed, and by the well established law of nations these laws and customs remained in force until new laws were enacted for the government of the territory."

The question of whether the Constitution follows the flag to have decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. One of the Circuit Judges here, taking a view opposite to that of Judge Estee, has already released a prisoner who was convicted without a grand jury indictment, but the Circuit Judge to whom Marshall's appeal went held the other way. The result is the release of one man and the confirmation of the sentence of another, though both applied on exactly the same facts. The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion that the old Hawaiian law requiring vessels arriving here to pay half pilot fees, even if they do not use a pilot, is not in force now, so far as American vessels engaged in domestic trade are concerned. Foreign and American ships in the foreign trade are still liable to the charge.

Signor Marconi has sent to Hawaii a new expert from London to investigate the cause of the failure of his system here.

RESCUED AN AMERICAN CREW.

London, Nov. 2.—The British steamer Freshfield, Captain Norton, arrived here to-day from Portland, Me., and reported that a fire broke out in her second hold on October 20, which was successfully extinguished. On October 20, when one day out from Portland, the Freshfield was with the American schooner W. K. Smith, leaky and dismasted, rescued her crew and brought them to this port.

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