

LONDON TRANSIT PLANS.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORK NOW IN PROGRESS.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN—MINE OWNERS WILL PAY THE PIPER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

[By Cable to The New-York Tribune.]

London, Nov. 19, 6 a. m.—While there are consultations in progress respecting the construction of the Hampstead Underground Electric Railway by the American syndicate, other rapid transit operations are going on. The most important of these projects is a railway between Waterloo and Baker-st. stations, with branches to Paddington in the north and the Elephant and Castle in the south. This line will be about half as long as the Hampstead line, but the construction will be more costly and difficult, since the river must be tunneled. The projectors will avoid making gradients as steep as those at Waterloo and the city line, and their train service will probably be lighter. The engineering processes are conducted with much deliberation, and the railway will not be open for nearly three years. This line may have a joint station, with suitable approaches, with the Hampstead line in Trafalgar Square. Extensions are now in progress for the two lines in Central London and the City, and the South London Electric Railway is also under construction from Finsbury Park to the City, and will be completed in twelve months. These undertakings are for lateral lines. There is no immediate prospect of the construction of a line parallel with the Central London through Inner Circle. The Yerkes syndicate will have the advantage of introducing American engineering methods and lighter train service, and will find the public already accustomed to trains without classes, and also to rapid emptying and filling of cars at stations. The Central London has taught passengers the necessity for hustling for trains every three minutes.

British interest in the visit of ex-President Kruger to France is on the increase, and the feeling of indifference is gradually changing into one of irritation. The sentimental admiration of Frenchmen for the rights of weak Powers is fully recognized, but there is an impression that the Kruger demonstrations will be made needlessly offensive to England, as such large sections of the people of France do not take the trouble to conceal their dislike for this country.

Nearly all the rarest of the Americana which gave distinction to the portion of Lord Ashburton's library, sold last week, have, it is said, been purchased for a collector in the United States. There were two further illustrations on Saturday of the enormous increase that has taken place in the commercial value of rare Americana. Captain Smith's "Advertisements for the Unexploded Planters of New-England or Anywhere" cost Lord Ashburton's predecessor about two guineas, and on Saturday was sold for £120. A fine copy of Lederer's "Three Several Marches from Virginia to the West Coast of Carolina" found its way into the library at 24 shillings. On Saturday it realized £102. Another scarce piece, "Good News from New-England," cost originally a guinea and a half; on Saturday £240 had to be paid before it could be secured. The amount of £6,000 realized by the week's sale represents a profit of £2,000 or £3,000 on the original cost.

The financiers are less positive than they were a week ago that American bankers will not be allowed to supply a portion of the money which the British Treasury requires. They admit that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will probably borrow in the cheapest market, and as rates are higher in London than in New-York and Chicago he may find it convenient to obtain accommodation where the terms are more favorable. While the national pride will be gratified by placing the new loan entirely in England, business is business. The financiers also admit that there is an advantage in allowing Americans to take a good portion of the new loan when the balances of trade are running heavily against England and the difficulty of preventing an outflow of gold is serious. These operations will depend upon the methods of borrowing and the extent to which the resources of the Dutch territories are mortgaged in payment of the debt. Some financiers calmly talk about pledging those resources for the full extent of the cost of the campaign, but experienced South African capitalists, like Alfred Beit, do not believe that the Dutch colonies can safely be asked to pay more than one-third of the gross amount, and not even that until they have had a long interval for recuperation.

MR. GRISCOM SEES THE SULTAN.

CONFERENCE THOUGHT TO BE ABOUT THE PURCHASE HERE OF A CRUISER.

Constantinople, Nov. 18.—The Sultan received in audience last Friday Lloyd Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires. It is believed that the conference was in connection with the proposed purchase in the United States of a cruiser for the Turkish navy.

SECRETARY ROOT AT SANTIAGO.

Santiago, Cuba, Nov. 18.—Secretary Elihu Root, General Wood and Mr. Root's son arrived here this evening at 7 o'clock on the revenue cutter Kanawha from Manzanillo. The other members of Mr. Root's party are expected to arrive to-morrow morning on the Viking. Colonel Whitely will entertain them at his country house. The trip from Manzanillo was very rough, and all the landsmen on the Kanawha were seasick, with the exception of General Wood, who is a good sailor.

IT ALLEYS IRRITATION AND HEALS SORE LUNGS—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

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NEGOTIATIONS IN PEKING.

MINISTER CONGER TALKS OF THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Peking, Nov. 17.—The belief that the note of the Powers to the Chinese Commissioners, Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, will be completed soon is strengthened by the results of the recent informal conferences of the Ministers of the Powers. Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, said to a correspondent of The Associated Press to-day:

The situation is apparently very favorable to the early beginning of negotiations for a preliminary settlement. I believe that the next meeting of the foreign envoys will virtually settle all points of difference between the representatives of the Powers, who will lose no time in presenting the demands. What the result will be it is impossible to foretell. Events have placed China in a very critical position. Whether she will be able to preserve her integrity and to save her trade relations with the rest of the world will depend upon what the Powers demand in the final settlement and upon her willingness to accept promptly the conditions proposed.

It is quite unlikely, if not impossible, that the Chinese Court will return to Peking before next spring, but I do not anticipate any serious delay in the progress of the negotiations with the Chinese Commissioners, as they are in telegraphic communication with the Court.

Military operations are virtually at a standstill. The German and Italian expeditions northward passed through the Nan-Kau Pass unopposed.

London, Nov. 19.—Dr. Morrison, telegraphing to "The Times" from Peking, under date of November 15, says:

The foreign Envoys have reopened the discussion of the death penalty for the princes and other high officials. It is evident that the Ministers do not intend to accept any serious proposal from execution to the severest punishment provided by Chinese law, forgetting that Prince Ili beyond the reach of Chinese common law.

The news from the southern provinces is more reassuring. Li Hung Chang says that Prince Tuan has fled for safety to the residence of his father-in-law, at Ning-Hsiang, on the Mongolian frontier of the Province of Kan-Su.

BAD SANITARY CONDITIONS IN PEKING.

UNBURIED DEAD AND ACCUMULATED REFUSE THREATEN AN EPIDEMIC.

Peking, Nov. 16.—Sanitary conditions here are becoming serious. Since the foreign occupation many Chinese have died of smallpox and other infectious diseases. Fearing that their funerals will be interfered with, they have kept most of the coffins containing their dead in their houses and courtyards.

The question of removing garbage has become one of grave importance. As the natives are forbidden to deposit refuse in the streets, there is now an enormous accumulation in their dwellings and yards, which threatens a serious epidemic. In view of the large number of troops in and near the capital, the consequences of such an outbreak would be frightful. Smallpox, which is always prevalent, is much more malignant during the winter season, and the danger here is now alarmingly increased.

ALLIES REACH THE GREAT WALL.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—A telegram received to-day from the German headquarters in Peking says:

Colonel York's column on November 14 reached Tshen-Tau, on the Great Wall, north-west of the capital. A large force of Chinese cavalry had just evacuated the place.

RUMOR OF BRITISH FLYING SQUADRON.

London, Nov. 19.—"There is considerable commotion here," says the Hong-Kong correspondent of "The Daily Mail," in consequence of a report that Great Britain intends to send out a flying squadron.

PRECIOUS CHINESE MANUSCRIPTS LOST.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—The director of the Oriental Institute at Vladivostok pronounces the loss of the Chinese libraries at Peking and Tien-Tsin by fire at irreparable, as they contained numerous precious manuscripts on the subject of the Chinese dynasties.

THE CZAR DOING WELL.

CONTINUED FAVORABLE NEWS FROM THE SICK EMPEROR.

Livadia, Nov. 18.—Emperor Nicholas, according to the best information obtainable this morning, had a favorable day yesterday. He slept for some time and felt at ease. His temperature at 9 p. m. was 101.6 and pulse 64.

Last night he slept well and on waking this morning was comfortable, his head being quite clear. At 9 a. m. to-day his temperature was 99.6 and his pulse 68.

SPECIAL PRAYERS FOR THE CZAR.

A FEELING OF CONFIDENCE IN RUSSIA THAT HE WILL RECOVER.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—The Russian official world is anxious regarding the condition of Emperor Nicholas, but there is a feeling of confidence that he will recover. A Foreign Office official said last evening that the bulletins were regarded as favorable. He called attention to the distinction between typhus in the American sense of the word and typhus as understood in Russia, where the term corresponds to typhoid in American terminology. Typhoid is common, the official pointed out, in all Russian cities, owing to the defective hygienic arrangements, but is not feared in this country, as it is in the United States.

"Moreover," continued the official, "the Czar's general health has been good. Persons who have seen him frequently and at close quarters during the last few months give no credence to the stories regarding his alleged feebleness. They have not observed the slightest indication of lingering injury from the sabre blow he received in Japan. They utterly disbelieve the assertion, often made abroad, that the Czar is an epileptic."

Considerable surprise is expressed that His Majesty should have contracted a disease attributed to tainted nourishment. It appears, however, that he is imprudent in his diet, does not always follow medical direction, and often drinks any water he can get when walking or driving. The possibility of his having contracted the disease from milk is also considered. Yet another source of typhoid infection in Russia is quail, there being high medical authority for the statement that germs have been cultured from broiled quails.

The news of the Czar's illness is gradually reaching the general populace, and many sympathetic references to his condition are heard among the people of St. Petersburg, who are apparently greatly attached to the person of the monarch.

Special prayers for his recovery were offered to-day in the churches of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kharkov.

WISH GERMAN PRISONERS RELEASED.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—The German Government has begun steps in London and Berlin to induce the British Government to relinquish the German prisoners who fought upon the Boer side in South Africa. There are supposed to be 300 of these prisoners at St. Helena and 250 in the island of Ceylon.

MOVING AGAINST REBELS.

INCREASED MILITARY ACTIVITY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SPECIAL EFFORT TO CAPTURE LUKBAN ON THE ISLAND OF SAMAR—GENERAL GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

Manila, Nov. 18 (First uncensored news by cable since the American occupation).—Last week witnessed a very considerable increase in rebel and American activity in the field. Many skirmishes occurred, and several small engagements in Northern and Southern Luzon. The termination of the rains permits a resumption of operations on both sides.

The Americans are undertaking a series of aggressive movements against the insurgents, notably upon the island of Samar, against General Lukban, whose forces hold the entire island, with the exception of three coast towns, each of which is garrisoned by two companies of the 29th Infantry and a platoon of artillery.

THE SITUATION ON SAMAR ISLAND.

The rebels are continuously shooting into the garrisoned towns, and our forces have not been sufficient to retaliate effectively. Commerce in Samar has been at a standstill, and most of the influential inhabitants have departed. General Hare has arrived there with 250 men. He will bring eight companies of the 2d Infantry from the island of Marinduque, as they may be needed, and will proceed energetically to crush General Lukban. Meanwhile, United States gunboats will patrol the coast to prevent the escape of the insurgent leader. Lukban still holds three members of the 43d Regiment prisoners.

The rifles which the party of Captain Devereaux Shields, of Company F, 29th Volunteer Infantry, lost last September in Marinduque, at the time of the capture, have not yet been recovered from the Filipinos. All the Marinduque garrisons are being continued.

The 14th Infantry, which recently arrived from China, will relieve the 21st Infantry from Manila, and the 21st will relieve the 38th Infantry from Southern Luzon, the 38th Infantry proceeding to the island of Panay to reinforce the troops there. The 28th Infantry will reinforce the garrisons in the island of Mindanao, particularly at Kagayan, where an armed truce between the rebels and the Americans has existed for months past.

IN NORTHERN LUZON.

General Wheaton, commanding the Department of Northern Luzon, is sending reinforcements to General Young's provinces, where the natives, under General Timlo and Aglipay, the excommunicated Filipino priest, are showing signs of restlessness, deserting the domiciles they have occupied during the rainy season and joining under compulsion of fear the insurgents in the mountains.

Notable among the week's engagements was General Grant's advance with Macabebe and American scouts upon a rebel stronghold thirty-five miles north of Manila, which was defended by two hundred insurgents armed with rifles. After skirmishing and fighting for the greater part of a day and night, the enemy were dislodged from the mountain fastnesses, and immense quantities of rice and stores, with considerable ammunition, were destroyed. Fifty Filipinos were killed and many others wounded. The insurgents carried off their dead. The American losses were eleven privates and one officer wounded and one Macabebe killed.

Lieutenant Frederick W. Alstaeter, of the Engineers, who was captured by the insurgents in Luzon last September, has sent, with the permission of his captors, a letter to Manila, asking for food, money and clothing, which will be forwarded to him by a native runner. His health is broken and his release problematical.

General MacArthur has gone to Subig Bay with Admiral Remy on the United States cruiser Brooklyn for the purpose of examining the locality. It is probable that eighteen hundred marines now in Philippine waters will be used to relieve certain army posts, rendering the relieved soldiers available for other and more urgent duties. It is understood that General MacArthur is considering the question of establishing more marines in the vicinity of Subig. He is expected to return here to-morrow.

Although news and commercial messages between Manila and points in America and Europe are not subject to censorship, all messages between the Philippines and the Orient are censored as heretofore.

SAFEGUARDING THEIR CURRENCY.

For the purpose of maintaining the existing ratio of two Mexican silver dollars to one gold dollar, arbitrarily fixed by General MacArthur last August, to be maintained until such time as the Philippine Commission should consider the date had arrived for establishing a gold medium in the Philippines, Henry C. Ide, of the Commission, introduced a bill, which has been passed by the Commission, providing for a charge of 10 per cent on all Mexican silver coin exported from the Philippines.

The demand of China for Mexican currency had created exportations and threatened a derangement of business in the Philippines. The Commission passed the bill because, in view of existing circumstances, it seemed obligatory to provide, so far as possible, by legislation, a stable and ample currency for the protection of business.

CAPTAIN M'CALLA ON TRIAL.

Captain Bowman H. McCalla, of the United States cruiser Newark, is undergoing trial by court martial convened by Admiral Remy. He is charged with "irrational and bad management and lack of discipline" on board the cruiser. The trial is the result of a letter written by Lieutenant-Commander Colwell to Admiral Remy. The witnesses are being examined on board the Newark, and the court's decision will be officially sent to Washington.

NINE DAYS FROM NAVESINK IN.

BARKENTINE BLOWN TO SEA HAS TROUBLE IN GETTING BACK.

The Nova Scotia barkentine F. B. Lovitt arrived here from Montevideo and Barbados on Saturday night, after a long and stormy voyage. The Lovitt left Montevideo on August 21, and encountered heavy gales and generally rough weather. The mainmast was carried away and took the foretopgallantmast, the yards, the rigging and the sails with it. The sailors were forced to put into Barbados, where Captain J. C. Sanders was landed for medical treatment.

The Lovitt sailed from Barbados for New-York on October 20. Up to November 9 she had fine weather. On the night of November 9 the flash on the Highlands of Navesink was sighted, and a terrific northwest gale came on and drove the Lovitt so far out of her course that it took her nine days, against head winds and rough weather, to make port. In this gale her spars and rigging were again damaged.

When the Lovitt arrived, Saturday night, she was held in quarantine for disinfection, owing to the presence of the plague at ports on the river Plate at which she had touched.

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE

The Original Imported and Best.—Adv.

ODELL'S FIRST MESSAGE.

SOME PROBLEMS THAT THE GOVERNOR MUST FACE.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS A SERIOUS QUESTION—ARGUMENTS FOR DANNEMORA SITE FOR CONSUMPTIVE HOSPITAL.

Albany, Nov. 18 (Special).—Governor-elect Odell has begun to collect information from the heads of the State departments here in relation to the cost and records of their branches of the State government for the last year, with the object of using the facts in his first annual message to the Legislature. Mr. Odell, it is said, intends to give very close attention to the business affairs of the State, and therefore will, no doubt, scrutinize with especial care the financial reports of the Department of Public Works, which show the cost of the canal system of the State; of the State Commission in Lunacy, which indicate the sums expended in the care of the indigent insane; of the State Controller, giving the cost of the maintenance of the minor charities of the State; of the Superintendent of Prisons, revealing the expense to the State of its prison system, and of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, relating to the various expenditures toward the support of the schools of the State.

Senator Raines, in the platform which he prepared for the Republican State Convention this year, stated that in 1893 the State expended only \$2,357,341 73 for the support of its indigent and insane, whereas the appropriations for that purpose this year amounted to \$8,922,443. Mr. Raines further stated that the total expenditures this year for the support of the State Government amounted to \$22,031,674, thus showing what a large proportion of the State's mind and insane. It may be properly stated here that the State Commission in Lunacy, which has charge of a population of twenty-two thousand indigent insane persons, has reduced the cost of maintaining these inmates in the last year \$11 per capita, but nevertheless the total cost ranges up in the millions.

SERIOUS PROBLEMS TO FACE.

Mr. Odell, when he becomes Governor, will find himself confronted with several serious business problems which must be solved or the State's tax rate will be increased. Mention has been made of the large cost of the work of the State Commission in Lunacy. It is not only the maintenance account of this department which is large, but there is also the item of new buildings and additions and repairs to present buildings which must be considered.

In the present fiscal year the Commission must continue its work of constructing buildings on Long Island for the accommodation of thousands of insane patients who must be removed from the asylums of the county of New-York. Buildings must also be built elsewhere in the State for the indigent insane, and, altogether, the expenditures of the Commission in this direction will exceed \$1,000,000.

Persons acquainted with the character of the buildings of the State now used as State prisons, at Sing Sing and Auburn, as well as some at Dannemora, well know that those buildings are antiquated and unsanitary, and that there is great need of better structures for the imprisonment of the convicts, and possibly in other localities. Sing Sing Prison is built almost upon a swamp, and its site is very unhealthy. There is, therefore, a prospect that soon the Superintendent of Prisons will be driven to appeal to the Legislature to grant him an appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of enabling him to erect modern prison buildings for the accommodation of the convicts now at Sing Sing, Auburn and Dannemora.

IDLE CONVICTS IN THE PRISONS.

The labor of the convicts would, of course, be employed in a large measure in the construction of new State prison buildings. It may be said that aiding the Superintendent of Prisons and the Commissioner of Prisons to find labor for the convicts will be one of Governor Odell's chief tasks. Mr. McLaughlin, the secretary of the Prison Commission, stated yesterday that practically a thousand convicts are out of employment.

It will be noticed that only 196 men were employed at Clinton Prison on State industries out of 1,050 convicts there. It may be well to state that this does not include a hundred or so men who are employed in the construction of the new State Hospital for Insane Criminals adjacent to Clinton Prison. But such a large proportion of the convicts at Clinton Prison need employment that Cornelius V. Collins, the Superintendent of Prisons, and the State Prison Commission both earnestly favor the placing of the convicts in the construction of the buildings. It is believed that the State would save a large sum of money if the labor of the convicts were so employed—a consideration not to be slighted, in view of the increasing cost to the State of the work of supporting its charitable institutions.

The members of the Prison Commission have formally approved of the suggestion that the Consumptive Hospital be placed at Dannemora, the site of Clinton Prison. The Superintendent of Prisons also favors that site, in order, as stated, to give employment to the convicts. Some time ago the trustees of the proposed hospital for consumptives recommended the selection of a site at Big Clear Lake, in Franklin County, but this recommendation has not yet been adopted by the Forest Preserve Board or the State Board of Health, whose approval must be secured.

WORK THAT PRISONERS MIGHT DO.

An examination of the Dannemora site was suggested by members of the State Board of Health, and it is said that this examination has been made recently by a committee of one trustee of the State Consumptive Hospital. One member of the State Board of Health says he will not approve of any site selected by the trustees of the hospital for consumptives unless he has a choice of two sites. It is argued that the cost of the Big Clear Lake site would be large. That at Dannemora would cost the State nothing, and the labor of the convicts could be used, as already stated. The site at Dannemora is fully as healthful for consumptives as that at Big Clear Lake. The purpose of the establishment of a hospital for those threatened with consumption would thus be fully accomplished if the hospital should be built at Dannemora.

The convicts also, it is apparent, should pay more for their keep in labor. Mr. McLaughlin states that in the year ending September 30, 1899, the total value of the output of the State prisons was \$426,000, and only a small part of this value represented prison labor, the cost of the raw material from which the products were

DURING HORSE SHOW WEEK

for the convenience of our patrons we have arranged to reserve special tables for Luncheon, Dinner and Supper. For full particulars see our announcement on page 8. GASTON'S, 2 West 39th St.—Adv.

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TITUS TO SPARE WOMEN.

HERLIHY'S SUCCESSOR WILL ATTACK LANDLORDS.

VICIOUS RESORTS OF THE EAST SIDE STILL SHOW NO SIGNS OF ALARM AT THE PROSPECT.

Faith in Richard Croker's protestations of reform is shown neither by his friends, the keepers of illegal resorts, nor by his foes, the advocates of their suppression. The latter keep away and the former keep open. The decent people are waiting for Croker's investigating committee, which meets to-day, to show what it is willing to do without their assistance in rooting out evil, the divekeepers show no fear as yet that their horrible trade will be seriously or permanently interfered with.

DIAMOND'S TRANSFER LOOKED FOR.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that a report was current at Headquarters yesterday that Captain Diamond is destined to be transferred in the next day or two. In this precinct yesterday everything was running in full blast. Saloons were open, and the precaution in many instances was not even taken to draw shades over the windows. That clause of the Raines law which insists that there shall be unobstructed view of the bar from the streets on Sundays was totally unheeded.

THROUGHOUT THE "RED LIGHT" DISTRICT THE DIVES WERE OPEN AND DOING AS GREAT A BUSINESS AS THEY DID A WEEK AGO.

The disorderly houses were as easily accessible as before, and there was no attempt to do away with the signs which betoken the existence of a vicious resort. The only difference that could be perceived was that the flagrant and impudent openness which prevailed before the crusade began was somewhat mitigated. There was no general soliciting from windows, while the women, who were hitherto sat at the tables in the cafes, were confined to rear rooms. From conversations which a Tribune reporter had yesterday with keepers of resorts, it would seem that the impression prevails among them that their "pulls" are as strong as ever, and that in a few days the purity wave will have passed, and that then things will go on as before. Mr. Croker's professions, they do not hesitate to declare, they regard as a mere "bluff."

CAPTAIN TITUS ADDRESSES HIS MEN.

"Remember you are policemen, and not statesmen," was the sage advice which Captain George F. Titus gave to the men of his command in an address he made to them last evening at the six o'clock rollcall. The purport of the Captain's instruction was obvious, and was meant to convey to his men that their sole and only duty was to report infractions of the law which came under their notice.

As was reported in yesterday's Tribune, Captain Titus has been transferred to the Eldridge-st. station in the place of Captain Herlihy, whose insult to the Rev. Dr. Paddock led to the action taken by Bishop Potter. Captain Titus has entered upon his new duties with no idea of eradicating vice and immorality from his district. That task, he explains, could be accomplished only by an army of angels and not by mortals. But it is his professed resolve to subdue the open flaunting of viciousness which for the last two years has been rampant and unrestrained, and it is his alleged determination also to clean out the tenement houses.

The war which he says he intends to wage will not be against the unfortunate women, who are often themselves the victims of their surroundings, but will be against the dive-keepers and the landlords of the tenement houses. If he adheres to this purpose it may be that his efforts will be productive of some good, inasmuch as he could strike at the root of the evil and demonstrate that "pulls" would not protect the landlord and the resort keeper from the punishment which should rightly be visited upon them, and not upon the women.

TENEMENT HOUSES TO BE CLEARED.

"Conditions on the East Side," Captain Titus said to a Tribune reporter yesterday, "cannot be materially, and certainly not permanently, improved by arresting the women. That plan has been tried more than once and has always failed. I shall devote myself to hunting out the tenement house landlords and those who run the dives. In every case where I obtain evidence of the existence of disorderly characters in tenement houses I will proceed against the landlord. It will not avail him to plead, as he always has done hitherto, that he was unaware of the character of those to whom he rents his apartments. I will hold him responsible, and prove to him in the courts that it is his duty to see that no immoral people are housed in his property."

"I propose to clean out the tenements, and the surest means of doing this is to proceed against the landlords. This is the path I have marked out for myself, and in following out that purpose I have been promised the support of Chief Devery and those about me. To stamp out vice in this district would be impossible; only an army of angels could accomplish that. But I am determined that vice shall not longer openly display itself in this district. It shall be suppressed, and children shall no longer be contaminated by sights that they ought never to witness."

"I am anxious to obtain the co-operation of the men and women who are working for the improvement of affairs on the East Side. When I had charge of this precinct in 1897 James B. Reynolds, of the University Settlement Society, was one of my best friends, and I shall seek his aid now to help forward the work I have undertaken. I have not seen Mr. Reynolds or Dr. Paddock to-day, but I hope to have the opportunity of meeting both of them to-morrow."

FLORAL HORSESHOE FOR TITUS.

In the Eldridge-st. station last night there was reared against the desk an immense horseshoe of flowers, which stood fully eight feet high. It had been sent to Captain Titus by the men of the Elizabeth-st. station, who in this way expressed their admiration for the commander who had been taken from them. Captain Titus expressed himself as extremely gratified at the spontaneity of the compliment which had been paid to him. He added that