

PROSPECTS OF THE TREATY.

COMMENT IN LONDON ON THE CANAL CONVENTION.

AMENDMENTS REFERRED TO ITS REJECTION OUTRIGHT—COST OF UNDERGROUND TRANSIT.

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London, Dec. 24, 6 a. m.—The announcement made in dispatches from Washington that the amended Canal Treaty will be sent to London represents the ardor of the press in discussing the new questions raised by the Senators. There are no cues from the Foreign Office, both Lord Lansdowne and Lord Cranborne being inaccessible so far as London leader writers are concerned, and the under officials not being allowed to say anything about diplomatic affairs. The controversy will not be kept up by the press at an unreasonable time when the Ministers are taking a holiday and nobody knows what view they take of the vague and academic quality of the Davis amendment or the precise effects of the interpolated clause superseding the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty or of other changes in the convention. Two inferences are safely drawn by men in touch with the diplomatic circle. One is that the British Government is better pleased with the amendment of the treaty than it would have been with the rejection of the convention outright, and the consequent reversion to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. It can now have the final privilege of examining the amendments and of either revising or rejecting them, and is left in a more dignified position than it would have occupied if the treaty had been thrown out altogether at Washington. The other inference is that the retention of the Suez rules in the convention will enable the American Ambassador here to confer with the Foreign Office, and possibly to effect some readjustment or compromise. The prospect of success may not be hopeful, but it is not outside the range of possibilities. Public opinion here has been confused by the contradictory lines taken by the American correspondents of the London press, and whatever conclusion is reached by the Foreign Office will be accepted without dissent.

Lord Kitchener's latest dispatches should help to allay the fears of people in this country who have been alarmed by the incursion of the small Boer commandoes into Cape Colony. The British commander-in-chief does not, it is true, report that he has been defeated or driven back, but he confidently declares the opinion of his officers on the spot that the movement has been checked, that the raiders are being surrounded, and that the Dutch farmers do not appear to be lending them any material assistance. The western commando has occupied Britstown, thirty miles west of De Aar, and blown up a bridge south of that important railway junction, but the raiders who invaded the colony from the east seem to have been quite unsuccessful. After occupying and subsequently evacuating Venterstad, they made a dash for Steynsburg, which is a vital point on the railway; but, finding the strategic points adequately guarded, they took refuge on the Zoutpansberg range, southwest of Stormberg Junction. The news of the defeat of Beyer and Delarey by French and Clements south of the Magaliesberg is confirmed. Lord Kitchener does not send many details, but the fact that the Boers fled toward Potchefstroom and were being pursued is sufficient to show that if Delarey's defeat of Clements on the 13th inst. has not been wiped out it has to a certain extent been atoned for.

The engineers make a curious calculation that the underground electric railways in London are costing four or five times as much a mile for construction as the same system in Paris. This is partly because the Paris lines are at a shallower depth, and the tubes are not lined with iron. But municipal socialism has a great advantage over private companies in raising capital at a low rate of interest.

CANNOT AGREE TO THE TREATY.

"THE TIMES" SAYS ENGLAND WILL FALL BACK ON THE CLAYTON-BULWER CONVENTION.

London, Dec. 24.—"The Times," in an editorial on President McKinley's decision to submit the Hay-Pauncefote Canal Treaty to Great Britain, reproaches him with "shifting a dangerous responsibility" on the British Government, and says:

The President must bear the responsibility for any friction that may ensue. The amended treaty is a bargain to which we cannot agree, and to which no reasonable American who takes the trouble to reflect upon our side of the question can expect us to agree. When Senator Lodge announced that Americans expect Europe to "keep out" of America, he forgets that England is a great North American power, and means to remain such a power. If the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty is not adopted in a form acceptable to us, we shall stand quietly upon our indubitable rights under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, rights which cannot be affected by any action the American Senate may choose to take.

TURKEY'S PAYMENT DELAYED.

GERMANY PROTESTS AGAINST THE SETTLEMENT WITH AMERICA.

Constantinople, Dec. 23.—The expected Imperial decree authorizing the signature of the contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Ottoman Navy by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, together with the initial deposit of £100,000, has not yet been issued. It appears that the German Embassy has protested to the Porte against the payment to the Cramps for naval guns being awarded to Herr Krupp for naval guns has been paid.

THE CZAR'S STAY IN LIVADIA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 23.—The correspondent of the Associated Press was informed by one of the Ministers of State this afternoon that Emperor Nicholas and the Ministers of Finance, War and Foreign Affairs do not expect to leave Livadia, where the Czar is convalescing, before the middle of January.

GENOEVSE STRIKE AT AN END.

Genoa, Dec. 23.—The strike that was caused by the closing by the Prefect of Police of the Bureau of Labor Unions came to an end to-day, on the announcement that the Government had consented to a reconstruction of the bureau.

ALMOST WITHIN THE SHADOW

of the great hotels stands the Grand Central Station of the New York Central. When going West you save time and travel at 2 cents a mile on that line.—Adv.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—cures all Colds—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MEN PROMINENT IN THE TRIBUNE'S CANVASS FOR THE MAYORALTY NOMINATION.



I. A. HOPPER. F. N. GODDARD. W. B. ELLISON. C. S. FAIRCHILD. J. D. CRIMMINS. ERNEST HARVIER. I. B. CRANE.

BOER RAIDERS CHECKED.

KITCHENER REPORTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TWO BODIES OF INVADERS—FRENCH AND CLEMENTS FIGHTING.

London, Dec. 23.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, December 22:

So far as it is possible for me to form an opinion from the reports of officers on the spot, I think the Boer movement into Cape Colony has been checked. Of the two forces that entered the colony the eastern is still north of the Zoutpansberg Range, while the one that entered west appears to have been turned in the direction of Britstown and Prieska. Our troops are getting around both bodies, and a special column is also being organized, which will be dispatched immediately when I know where its services are most wanted.

The Boers have not received much assistance in Cape Colony, so far as my information goes. We have armed some of the colonists, who are assisting our forces. Railway and telegraph communication has been much interrupted by the very bad weather.

De Wet is in the neighborhood of Senekal, General French, in conjunction with General Clements, attacked a force under Beyers south of the Magaliesberg. The Boers broke away in a southerly direction toward Potchefstroom, and were followed by General Gordon with a column of French's force.

Yesterday evening about five o'clock Clements's force was engaged south of Oliphant's Nek, but I do not yet know the result.

A later dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, December 22, says:

The western column of Boers occupied Britstown and the railway south of De Aar Junction. The enemy is being followed up. General French has been in contact for two days with the commandoes of Beyers and Delarey south of the Magaliesberg. The Boers have been completely routed, and have lost considerably, and Commandant Kreuse and others have been captured.

General Colville engaged two separate commandoes on December 21 near Vlakfontein, with slight losses, the enemy retiring.

London, Dec. 24.—Lord Kitchener's dispatches, breathing a confidence hardly justified by their contents, are almost the only available news from the seat of hostilities in South Africa, but telegrams from Cape Town depict the situation in anything but rosy tints.

Without believing the assertion of the Transvaal agency in Brussels that six thousand Boers have invaded Cape Colony, it is quite evident that the invasion was a serious and well planned affair. In connection with this a correspondent sends an extremely interesting letter, dated Bethulle, December 1, describing General De Wet and his doings. He says:

De Wet has never been taken seriously enough. It is his habit to pursue him, as he fights a rear guard action and gains twenty miles while he is being fought. He is a born military genius, whose wonderful powers have kept up this phenomenal resistance.

Once he falls, the whole thing could be crushed in a fortnight. He has every single commando under his supervision. All his patrols and columns march and counter-march on his order. The forces under his command have been reorganized, and he is moving to a properly organized army, moving at his word. The sooner the British rid themselves of the idea that De Wet's forces are a mere rabble, wandering aimlessly, the sooner they will get the credit of a determined effort which is necessary to capture him.

The Cape Colony Cabinet had an important sitting yesterday (Sunday). It appears that the Boers have destroyed a railway bridge ninety feet long about twelve miles south of De Aar and that no Cape mails have arrived at Bloemfontein for three days.

Further anxiety has been caused in Cape Town by the discovery that during the last two months public bodies in out of the way places have requisitioned supplies of dynamite. The Colonial Government is now endeavoring to recover possession of these explosives, and is removing all stores of arms and ammunition from suspected depots.

Other advices from Cape Town represent the Dutch element in Cape Colony as greatly elated over the southward progress of the Boers and as boasting that the whole district of Victoria West will join the raiders. It is suspected in Cape Town that the force travelling from Zoutpansberg is not a body of Boers, but one of colonials, hastening to join the invaders.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

The Boers are active between Johannesburg and Pretoria, exchanging shots with the British outposts, and it is reported that parties of Boers are hovering around Johannesburg.

OTTER'S CANADIANS HOME AGAIN.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 23.—The steamer Lake Champlain, having on board Colonel Otter and 350 Canadian troops returning from South Africa, arrived this morning from Liverpool and disembarked here. The order to land at St. John, N. B., had been cancelled by the Militia Department. The time saved by the change will enable the Western men to get home for Christmas. They started this afternoon on a special train for Montreal and Toronto.

THE KAISER HONORS VON BUELOW.

Berlin, Dec. 23.—This afternoon Emperor William visited the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bismarck, and personally conferred upon him the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP.

Berlin, Dec. 23.—Count Zeppelin, the aeronaut, will soon address the German Colonial Society upon the prospects of utilizing his airship.

MOTHER STOPPED THE MARRIAGE.

Susquehanna, Penn., Dec. 23.—At Hawley last night, while David D. Owen and Miss Nancy D. Vaughan were being united in marriage by a local justice of the peace, and when the ceremony was just half completed, the young woman's mother jumped between the couple and forbade further proceedings. The marriage was then declared off.

For gentle, quiet, peaceful, easy sleep try Ballantine's India Pale Ale, or, better yet, Ballantine's Burton Ale.—Adv.

PEACE WORK AT PEKING.

JOINT MEETING OF NEGOTIATORS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

DEMANDS OF THE POWERS TO BE PRESENTED TO CHINA'S ENVOYS—ANSWER PROBABLY ON THURSDAY.

Peking, Dec. 23.—Li Hung Chang, answering an inquiry from the foreign envoys regarding his health, said he believed he would be able to attend the meeting to-morrow in order to accept with Prince Ching the preliminary joint note.

The note will be presented by the Spanish Minister, Señor E. J. de Cologan, doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, with a few words expressive of a hope of as prompt a reply as possible to a note which has been carefully prepared with every desire to continue the dynasty and not to be hard toward the nation, and of a further hope that the Chinese plenipotentiaries will urge upon Emperor Kwang Su the necessity of immediate compliance.

An answer is expected about Thursday.

CHINA WILL ACCEPT TERMS.

London, Dec. 24.—Dr. Morrison, telegraphing to "The Times" from Peking on Saturday, says that official Chinese declare that China will accept all the conditions of the joint note without "losing her face."

MINISTER WU AND PEKING NOTE.

HE REGARDS DEMANDS AS HARSH AND SEVERE.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Diplomatic circles discussed with interest to-day the provisions of the joint agreement which has been signed by the representatives of the Powers at Peking for presentation to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. The hope is generally expressed that the latter will act promptly in the consideration of the note and thus pave the way for speedy negotiations for the settlement of the peace terms.

To Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, the demands made by the Powers are a keen disappointment, and are not such, in his opinion, as should have animated the governments which have the ultimate best interests of the Chinese Empire at heart. He regards them as harsh and severe, but expresses the hope that they will be discussed by both sides in an amicable and conciliatory spirit, and that the Powers eventually will ameliorate many objectionable features.

Mr. Wu expects that, while Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching are fully qualified to act in the matter, yet the terms of the note will be put by telegraph to the Court at its present abode, which is connected with Peking by telegraph.

ARREST IN CUDAHY CASE.

"DARK MAN" FOUND, BUT SHOWS CONCLUSIVELY THAT HE HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH KIDNAPPING.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 23.—The mysterious "dark man" in the Cudahy kidnaping case was arrested this afternoon by the police, from the description given by Miss Maud Munshaw, who lives near the house in which "Eddy" Cudahy was held for ransom by his abductors. His name is "Ed" Johnson, and he is a laborer in the Cudahy packing plant, living at Twenty-sixth and Walnut sts. He admitted having gone to the Grover-st. house three times for the purpose of renting the building, which he found already let to the "light man" and his accomplices.

Johnson was easily able to prove to the satisfaction of the police and Mr. Cudahy, who was called in, that he had nothing to do with the case, and was allowed to return to his wife and family. Chief of Police Donahue is well pleased with the progress his men are making, saying that the arrest of Johnson narrows the case down by eliminating one of the extraneous features and centering the chief interest about the "light man" who rented the house from Mrs. Schneiderwind. In the mean time the city is being diligently scoured for any sign of the other men described by persons living in the vicinity of the house.

There is still a dark complexioned man in the case, but he is larger than Johnson and younger. Otherwise he is much like Johnson, having a black mustache and dark hair, slightly mixed with gray. If the police have any idea who this man is they will not admit it. So far as they know he was seen by only one person, and that is Eddie Cudahy himself. The other hand was the light complexioned man, with the brown hair and long, light mustache, slight of build, and whose age is said to be somewhere between thirty and thirty-five years.

This individual is described by three persons besides the kidnaped boy, namely, B. K. Munshaw, James Schneiderwind and Frank Glynn. He is the man who called at the Schneiderwind home to engage the cottage at Thirty-sixth and Grover sts., who called up the Cudahy mansion from Glynn's livery stable to give notice of the letter's being in the front yard. The police are satisfied that they know this man, and if he is the person they think he is, he will probably be in custody within the next ten days. If guilty he cannot remain at large long, they say.

E. A. Cudahy, sr., still entertains the theory that if "Pat" Crowe was not one of the men who kidnaped his son, he will lose no time in advising him of this fact. Mr. Cudahy has been friendly Crowe many times in the past. "Why," said the packer, "Pat" Crowe knows perfectly well that if he had come to me a week ago and asked me for \$25 he would have got it. He has often expressed a sense of gratitude for what I have done for him, and in this way he would turn against me in this way.

AN INSANE COUNT MISSING.

Stockholm, Dec. 23.—The disappearance of Lieutenant Count Snodsky, Military Attaché of the Swedish and Norwegian Legation in Berlin, is attributed to mental derangement.

TO WASHINGTON IN FIVE HOURS.

From New York, Royal Blue 5 P. M. train, leaves foot of Liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited"—no excess fare at 2:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 7:30 P. M. and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier. Best dining and café car service to the world.—Adv.

DISTRUST HILL AS LEADER.

LITTLE SUPPORT FOR HIM IN AN ANTI-TAMMANY MOVEMENT HERE.

Ex-Senator Hill, ex-Senator Murphy, James K. McGuire, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee; Frank Campbell, chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Elliot Danforth and a number of other prominent Democrats were at the Hoffman House yesterday. They all came to town to attend the thirty-fifth anniversary celebration at the Manhattan Club. They stayed over Sunday, and naturally gravitated together and talked politics. Some people were inclined to place stress upon the fact that ex-Senator Murphy talked long and confidentially with Mr. Hill. The truth is—as politicians realize it—Mr. Murphy is no longer a factor in the party in the State. He cannot control his own organization in Rensselaer County. He is looked upon as a figurehead put forth by Richard Croker as State leader to cover Croker's own sinister designs.

John B. Stanchfield was also in the group. It is said that he has received a faithful promise of a renomination in 1902 from Richard Croker, and he seems to be trying to keep to the fore. Augustus Van Wyck was also fitting around with a benign smile on his face. On the whole, it seemed to be a field day for the insurgents and regulars, the important and the unimportant figures in the State organization.

Many people wondered what Mr. Hill was doing here, but the fact is plain to nearly every politician. Mr. Hill is working night and day to bring about a condition of affairs by which he can attend the next Democratic National Convention as a candidate for President with his own State delegation back of him, and to quote a Tammany leader, he is having his "own troubles." Hill is largely responsible for the present and prospective scheme of an anti-Tammany organization in this county. He knows that Croker is the great obstacle in his path for political promotion. He has gathered around him such revolvers from the Tammany organization as John C. Sheehan, Henry D. Purroy, Bird S. Coler, William F. Sheehan and others, and is trying to get support for an organization which is to be built up. He has received little encouragement. Some honest, stalwart and earnest Democrats who want to see Croker overthrown in this city have said bluntly that they did not want Hill as a leader in the movement. They see clearly the selfish motives which are actuating Mr. Hill. Some have gone so far as to say bluntly that if Hill and Sheehan were able to build up a cohesive and powerful machine to fight Tammany, as soon as Tammany saw the menace and was ready to make terms Hill and John C. Sheehan would sell out wholesale. One prominent Democrat said yesterday:

"Hill and Sheehan are both rank quitters. Sheehan once had Croker down, and had him absolutely beaten, and he let him up. Sheehan's protest yesterday morning was most laughable to those who know the facts. Why, Sheehan has the heart of a kitten, and Croker knows it. When Sheehan won his fight in the IXth District, and retained the leadership after Croker tried to depose him, what did he do? As soon as the returns were in, and he saw that he had won, he went into the Hoffman House and called up Croker on the telephone and said: 'Mr. Croker, you know I have never said anything about you.' Croker laughed over this many times. John C. Sheehan's brother, William F. Sheehan, who is a great deal better than the man who heard of the abject attitude taken by his brother when he had won his fight. Sheehan is a fine man to lead an anti-Tammany fight, isn't he? Then take Hill. He is no better. If Croker would promise Hill the delegates from this State in 1904, Hill would get down and blacken his shoes. He has been pushed out into the open two or three times to fight Croker, and he has always quit. All Hill is after now is delegates. That is what his visit to town at this time is for. Hill wants to build up an anti-Tammany organization to use as a club. When it became strong enough he would employ it as a means to make terms for himself. There is not an honest Democrat that would foster or help a movement engineered for this purpose by Hill."

There was much talk about the Manhattan Club celebration of Saturday night in political circles yesterday. It was regarded as a great success. The politicians, however, were not inclined to look upon it as significant. While it became strong enough he would employ it as a means to make terms for himself. There is not an honest Democrat that would foster or help a movement engineered for this purpose by Hill.

There has been a great deal of talk to the effect that William C. Whitney would soon enter politics and help to reorganize the party. To this was added the report that Grover Cleveland would come out and try to take a commanding place in the National councils of the party and once more become its acknowledged National head. It may be said authoritatively that Mr. Whitney will take no active part in politics, for a while yet, anyhow. Just what Mr. Cleveland will do is unknown yet. He has spoken freely of late, and there are indications that he may become active once more, but those closest to him in this city say that they have received no intimation from him that he wants to be supported in any movement for a reorganization of the party. The better element of Democrats and the men who want to see the party reorganized talk in a conservative way. They say it is too early yet, and that a year or two more of things, so-it is just as well to wait and do nothing rash.

BROKEN SHAFT LAYS UP THE PURITAN.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 23.—The Fall River line Puritan arrived here this afternoon with a broken shaft. The break was discovered yesterday in New-York, but as it was not a bad one it was decided that she should make her regular trip to this city. After the passengers and freight had been discharged she proceeded to Newport, where repairs will be made, and it is unlikely that she will resume her place upon the line before next spring. The Priscilla will take her place.

NEW-YORKER'S SUMMER HOME BURNED.

EARLY MORNING FIRE AT BELLE HAVEN, CONN. DOES \$20,000 DAMAGE.

Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 23 (Special).—The summer home of S. W. Brown, of New-York, at Belle Haven was burned at 5 o'clock this morning. The dense fog which prevailed at the time hid the flames from the near neighbors. The alarm was brought to the village by a messenger in an automobile. The loss is \$20,000.

Mr. Brown is a dealer in real estate, and lives with his family at No. 40 West Seventy-first-st. He started for Greenwich immediately after receiving a telegram in relation to the fire. His wife and daughter regretted exceedingly the destruction of the house, as it was undergirding the destruction of the fire, as it was undergoing extensive alterations. The family thought that the fire was caused by smoldering embers probably left in the house by the workmen.

The coachman lived on the property, and the barn, carriage house and contents, containing a number of valuable horses and carriages, were saved. The house was insured.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERAL RESIGNS.

FRANK N. PARSONS GIVES UP OFFICE TO AT-TEND TO PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Albany, Dec. 23 (Special).—Frank M. Parsons, of Weedsport, Deputy Attorney-General, has resigned that place from a desire to attend to some private business affairs. The office of First Deputy is also vacant. John H. Coyne, who held the place, died last spring, and for several months the duties of the office were executed by his brother, Edward B. Coyne, the County Judge of Livingston County. Judge Coyne a week ago found it to be impossible to continue his work, as his duties in Livingston County required his entire attention, and he therefore returned to Genesee. Attorney-General Davies now has two important vacancies to fill in his office.

BLIZZARD IN NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 23.—This portion of the Northwest is experiencing the first blizzard of the present winter. The last week was extremely mild and pleasant. Early to-day, however, the wind shifted to the northwest and changed the rain to snow. In St. Paul the snowfall has been light, but the fierce wind blew it in blinding sheets and made things exceedingly disagreeable. The storm is general throughout the State.

OMAHA, NEB., DEC. 23.—Considerable snow fell all over Nebraska last night. The temperature is not so low, but a sharp wind and a fine snow heralds the approach of winter weather. Several minor accidents have resulted from the storm, but only one of them was fatal.

ABREAST OF THE INVENTIVE WORLD.

No detail for the safety and convenience of travelers is overlooked in Pennsylvania Railroad trains.—Adv.

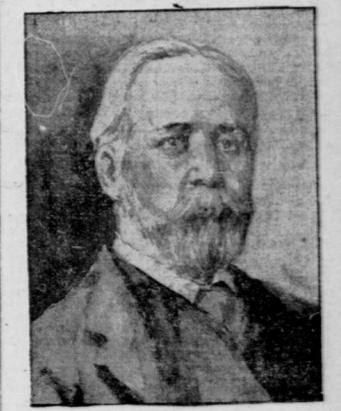
GARDINER WON'T FIGHT.

WILL ACCEPT THE INEVITABLE IN HIS REMOVAL.

THE PRESENT STAFF WILL SERVE UNTIL REQUESTED TO RESIGN—MR. PHILBIN OUTLINES HIS PLANS.

Asa Bird Gardiner made yesterday what is probably his first rational decision since he became District Attorney of New-York County. This was to accept the inevitable as gracefully as possible and vacate the offices of the District Attorney without any contest. When the news that Governor Roosevelt had ousted him from the District Attorneyship of the County of New-York first reached Mr. Gardiner, on Saturday night, he appeared to have a more or less clearly defined intention of resisting the order in some way or other. To that end he called a meeting of his staff for yesterday morning at the Democratic Club.

After a consultation lasting some time the meeting broke up to seek legal advice from the best constitutional lawyers who could be found on Sunday. The staff again met their deposed chief at the same place in the afternoon, and reported that the vast preponderance of legal opinion conceded the point that Gardiner had no appeal from the Governor's decision and therefore must submit. With much reluctance Mr. Gardiner came to the same conclusion, and



EUGENE A. PHILBIN.

The new District Attorney of New-York County. Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre was appointed to make the announcement to the waiting reporters.

When Mr. McIntyre did so, he was asked what foundation there was for the report that Gardiner's staff would walk out in a body with him. Mr. McIntyre replied that while this action had been advocated by some, it had been so vigorously opposed by others, including himself, that it had fallen through.

MCINTYRE'S STATEMENT FOR GARDINER.

So great was Mr. Gardiner's rage against reporters that, by his express request, none were allowed to enter the doors of the Democratic Club while he was there yesterday. The To-Hell-with-Reform champion holds those who published his remarkable utterances responsible to a far greater degree for his removal than the bad judgment which led him to utter them. It was impossible to get an interview with him. Speaking as the representative of Mr. Gardiner and the staff, Mr. McIntyre said:

Mr. Gardiner has been advised that he has no appeal from the Governor's decision. He has, therefore, decided to submit to it, and will make the entry of the new District Attorney upon his duties as early as possible. The new occupant of this important office will find a large number of important and intricate cases confronting him, and that is one reason why he opposed the suggestion that we should all resign and go out



JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.

Whom Governor Roosevelt has appointed to the Supreme Court to succeed the late Justice Beekman.

In a body. My resignation is ready for Mr. Philbin the moment he calls for it, but I shall not resign until he is quite ready to fill my place.

I take this attitude because I consider that I owe a duty to the citizens of New-York as well as to the retiring District Attorney, and my duty to the citizens is to see that the important work of the District Attorney's office is not hampered or embarrassed any more than the Governor's action makes necessary. It takes about two years to educate a staff of assistant District Attorneys up to the technical work of the office so that all may move smoothly, and that education is gained at the expense of the taxpayers. Therefore we owe it to the citizens to keep the machinery moving until such time as the new District Attorney is ready to name our successors.

Of course, all of us feel that Colonel Gardiner has met with great injustice, and as individuals we protest against the Governor's action. Our sympathies are with Colonel Gardiner, and we would stand by him to the last ditch had he not decided to enter into no legal contest over the matter. He will spend to-morrow in getting

TRAVELLERS BY TRADE

Know the merits of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.