



[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 1.—In 1875 Samuel J. Tilden became Governor with the avowed policy of reducing the State's expenses and reforming its affairs. The country was not prosperous and the Canal Ring was robbing the Treasury of the State.

There is no Canal Ring now, and the State is prosperous, but, nevertheless, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., took the oath of office today as Governor with a policy of administration apparently identical with that of Mr. Tilden. State officers and members of the Legislature who have had talks with Mr. Odell about public affairs say that he is resolved to reduce the cost of government in this State and to reform its affairs wherever reforms are needed. Mr. Odell as chairman of the Republican State Committee, they say, obtained a knowledge of errors of government, of an unwise use of the State's money, and is determined to improve the administration of the State's affairs. They frankly acknowledge, also, that Mr. Odell considers it good policy for a Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor to reduce the expenditures, rather than to leave that duty to a Democratic Legislature and Governor. Lastly, they admit that Mr. Odell will have a hard task before him in reducing the total amount of the State's appropriations, since the beneficiaries of existing extravagance will in the Legislature throw all the obstacles they can in his path when he attempts to reduce the State's expenses.

A BRIGHT INAUGURATION DAY.

Mr. Odell began his term as Governor on a bright day. Albany last night was shrouded in mist, but in the night the air grew colder, and this morning there was a bright blue sky visible and all moisture had disappeared from the sidewalks. The streets early in the day were filled with thousands of strangers, who were visiting the city. Bands of music could be heard, and military organizations were marching. On almost every building were American flags. From the Capitol, at the top of State-st. Hill, there waved in the breeze a big yellow flag bearing the arms of the State of New-York, and on another flagstaff the flag of the United States.

At about 10 o'clock military companies and the Governor's Guard arrived from Newburg, and there also arrived soldiers of the National Guard from Troy. A procession was formed at State and North Pearl streets. When completed it consisted of the 3d Signal Corps, the 2d Battalion of the 2d Regiment of Troy; the 10th Battalion of Albany; the 24th, 5th and 10th Separate Companies, and the Governor's Guard, from Newburg, under command of Captain Joseph M. Dickey. Bands were sprinkled through the procession, one of them being the West Point Military Band. Shortly after 11 o'clock the procession of civil and military organizations began its march to the Executive Mansion. Thousands of Albany's inhabitants gathered in the streets through which it passed to look upon the parade. The line of march was through South Pearl-st., Hudson-ave., Philip-st., Myrtle-ave. and Eagle-st. to the Executive Mansion.

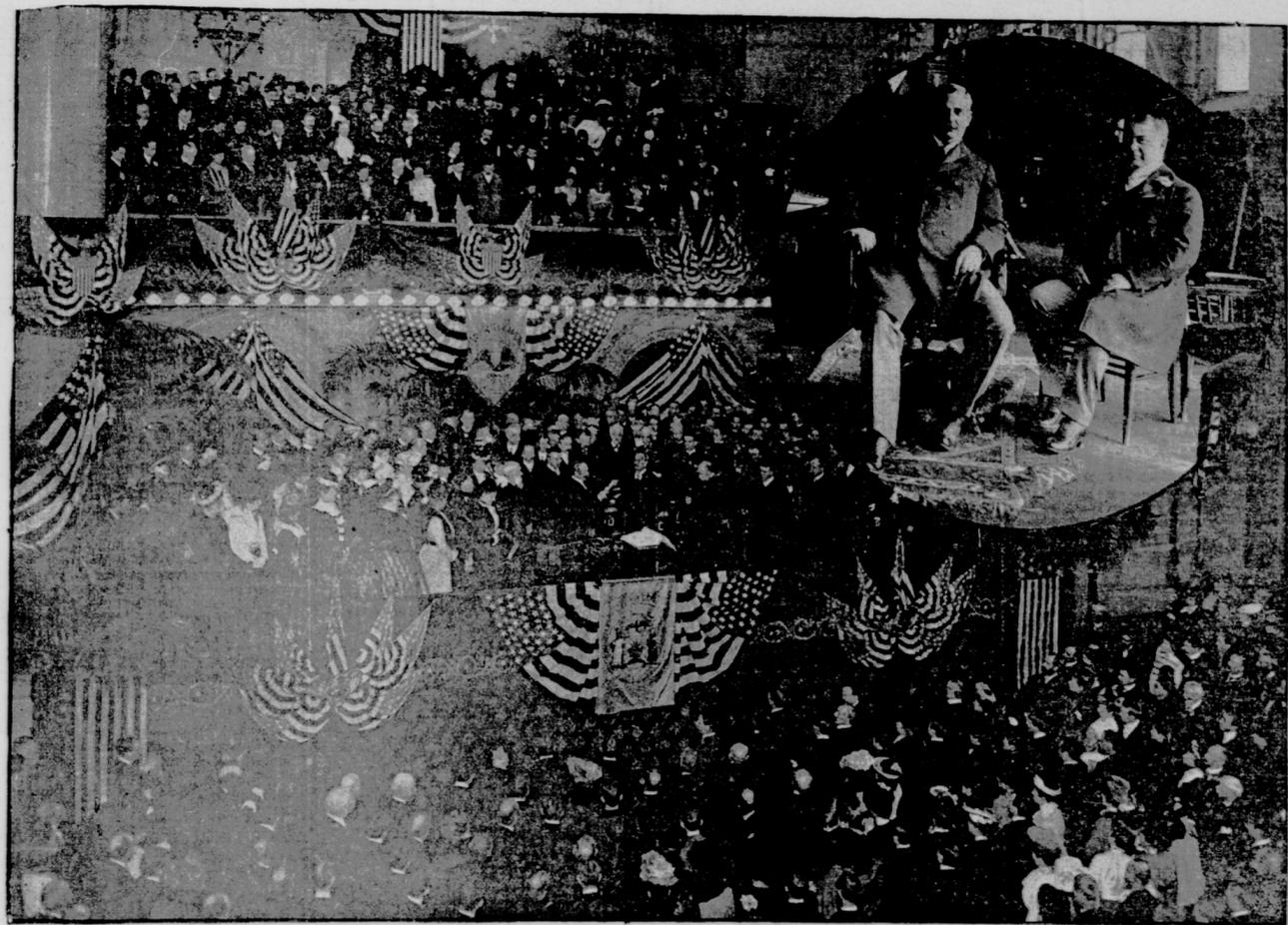
Governor-elect Odell upon leaving the Executive Mansion was escorted to a barouche and taken in it to the Capitol. His companions in the barouche were James G. Graham, his private secretary, and Major Bird, his military secretary. The line of march of the procession from the Executive Mansion was through Eagle-st. to Madison-ave., to Swan-st., to Lancaster-st., to Dove-st., and the State-st. entrance to the Capitol. Everywhere along the line of march Mr. Odell was greeted with cheers and the waving of hats. He was repeatedly compelled to take off his hat and bow his thanks. When Mr. Odell arrived at the Capitol he went to the Executive Chamber with the members of his military staff, where he was greeted by Governor Roosevelt and his military staff.

While the procession had been marching a large audience had gathered in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, where the inauguration ceremonies were to take place. H. H. Bender, the Superintendent of Buildings, had made admirable arrangements for the handling of the crowds which gathered at the Capitol. No one was permitted to pass above the ground floor who did not have a ticket of admission to the Assembly Chamber. The ticket was given to the members of the Assembly Chamber, as in former years. The Assembly Chamber under Mr. Bender's direction had been handsomely decorated. A platform had been built on the Speaker's desk, covering the space in which the journal clerks of the Assembly ordinarily work. Then a railing had been built along the front of this platform, and handsomely decorated with bunting and flags. The railing was hung with a banner which hung down from the ceiling of the platform. The platform was decorated with American flags, bright bunting and golden garlands. The railing was also decorated with handsomely ornamented with flags, bunting and shields. The arms of the United States were upon a banner hung midway on the front of the west gallery. The railing was hung with a banner which hung down from the central part of the platform.

EXERCISES AT THE CAPITOL.

The inauguration ceremonies began at 11:47 o'clock with the entrance into the Assembly Chamber of Garand's Band, whose members took seats in the east gallery and began playing "The Star Spangled Banner." The audience arose and stood respectfully until the playing of the National air had been completed. A few moments afterward, at 12 o'clock precisely, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff came upon the platform, escorting Mrs. Odell and Mrs. Woodruff, who took seats at the right of a mahogany desk which had been placed at the front of the platform. The platform seats then were rapidly occupied by State officials and their wives and the members of the Governor-elect's military staff. Mrs. McDonough, wife of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. Bond, wife of the State Engineer, took seats near Mrs. Odell. Soon afterward Benjamin B. Odell, Sr., Governor of New-York, came upon the platform, and was recognized and applauded. Mr. Odell's father had with him Miss Estelle Odell, the Governor's six-year-old daughter, to whom was given a seat directly behind that of Mrs. Odell. The Republican State officers—Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, Controller Knight, Attorney-General Davies, State Treasurer Isacker and State Engineer Bond—had seats on the front of the platform to the left of the desk, and behind them were seated the brilliantly arrayed members of Mr. Odell's military staff. At 12:38 o'clock Governor-elect Odell and Governor Roosevelt came upon the platform with the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany, and John T. McDonough, the Secretary of State. The band played "Hail to the Chief" and as the audience arose Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Odell bowed their acknowledgments to applause. The

IN BIN OF MALT AND BREW OF ALES the bubble of reputation. Respectfully yours, C. H. Evans & Sons.—Adv.



GOVERNOR ODELL TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

LONDON'S LATEST NEWS.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PURCHASE OF DANISH WEST INDIES UNCONFIRMED.

POSSESSION OF THEM MIGHT PREVENT CHALLENGE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE—TENNEL'S RETIREMENT FROM "PUNCH."

[Copyright, 1901, By The New-York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Jan. 2, 6 a. m.—There is no confirmation in diplomatic circles in London of the rumors which are constantly repeated from German and American sources that the State Department is negotiating for the purchase of the Danish West Indies. It was an open secret a year ago that the Danish Court was sounded upon the general subject by a confidential diplomatic agent, and that the State Department was in a position to obtain the islands, if it wished to gain possession of two good harbors on the line of approach to the Nicaragua or the Panama Canal. The negotiations have not been pressed at Copenhagen, nor have conferences been abandoned. It is a sluggish little capital, where the King and his Ministers require time for working out any new departure in policy. The German Government has disclaimed any idea of purchasing the islands, but it will be pleased, without doubt, if negotiations between the United States and Denmark for the cession of the group do not come to anything. The diplomatic view here is that if the Washington Government should obtain the islands before committing itself to any definite canal policy it would be the cheapest and surest safeguard against a future challenge of the Monroe Doctrine by a European Power.

Sir Hiram Maxim received yesterday many congratulations upon the honor of knighthood conferred on him by the Queen. In his long residence in London he has taken an active part in the work of the American Society. He has been a familiar figure at its annual banquets, has boasted of his Puritan ancestry and has shown pride in his American citizenship. He became a naturalized British subject a year ago, and knighthood has been the reward for important services rendered to the War Office.

Two other Americans have been honored in the same way by the Queen: one was Sir Curtis Lamson, who was made a baronet in 1866, and enabled to transmit the title to his son, and the other is Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, who was born under the shadow of Plymouth Rock.

The retirement of Sir John Tenniel from the staff of "Punch" is a national event, since his cartoons have been more powerful than the best written leaders in explaining political situations and directing public opinion during the last forty years. His draughtsmanship, which Leech considered singularly true, has fallen off after fifty years of active service, and his resignation is due to his own consciousness that his work is done. Linley Sambourne has been in training for the succession, but there are many admirers of Carruthers Gould who would like to see his work in "Punch."

The rumor that an American syndicate has offered \$2,000,000 for the London and Globe's interests in the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway cannot be confirmed with authority. The advances of the London and Globe to that enterprise have been large, and if the useless capital locked up in promoting that and other undertakings can be released the stockholders will have to decide next week whether it may not be wiser on all accounts to wind up their business.

The birth of the Australian Commonwealth is hailed with unalloyed satisfaction by to-day's newspapers. "The Standard" refers to the significant change which has passed over England's relations with her colonies. It used to be thought that the natural destiny of the group of colonies was to pass by gradual stages from dependence to separation, but Australia is more passionately loyal to the British Empire now than at any previous period of its career.

"The Telegraph" sorrowfully reflects that under wiser guidance the relations between England and America to-day might have been those which bind the newer Commonwealth with the Empire.

The final arrangements for the reception of Lord Roberts are practically completed, and fine weather is all that is needed to make the welcome to the British Commander-in-Chief a memorable one.

Twentieth century services were held yesterday in Canterbury and St. Paul's cathedrals, and the Royal Choral Society gave a spirited and impressive rendering of "The Messiah" in Albert Hall.

BOERS CAPTURE CAVALRY.

THEY GET SOME OF NESBITT'S HORSE NEAR COLESBURG.

Colesburg, Cape Colony, Jan. 1.—Two hundred and fifty Boers have captured fourteen men of Nesbitt's Horse fifty miles southeast of Colesburg.

The enemy, since increased to eight hundred, has appeared near Weltevreden, and is driving off stock.

SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION GRAVE.

CALLING OUT FARMERS IN WESTERN CAPE COLONY NOT A SUCCESS.

London, Jan. 2.—The Cape Town correspondent of "The Daily Mail," who dwells upon the gravity of the situation in Cape Colony, says:

The Boer invaders now number five thousand. The western invasion gives the most concern. It has split into two divisions, which are marching like the prongs of a fork, one by way of Sutherland, toward Malmesbury, and the other toward Beaufort West.

The enemy are now ranging over immense tracts of territory, necessitating the employment of an army corps to deal with them. Lord Kitchener has poured troops into the disturbed areas, but the fugitive tactics of the Boers have to a large extent neutralized his precautions.

It was felt that the only means of excluding the invaders from the rich districts in the western part of the Colony was to call out the farmers. To-day's telegrams promise a splendid response from the eastern portion, but the western is doubtful, not 30 per cent of the population has responded as loyal. Hence the Boer concentration in that direction.

Letters are arriving here detailing damage and robbery by the invaders, and beseeching military assistance. Any action on the part of the Colony will not abate the urgent need of large reinforcements.

BOERS LOOTING FARMS.

Cape Town, Jan. 1.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, at which, it is understood, a decision was reached to make a further extension of martial law.

A telegram from Carnarvon reports that the Boers are looting every farm along their route for supplies.

KRUEGER WILL POSTPONE AMERICAN TRIP.

Brussels, Jan. 1.—Replying to an address from the American Boer Committee, Mr. Krueger expressed a desire to visit the United States, but said he must postpone the trip on account of the affection of the eyes, from which he is suffering.

TO LESSEN THE CARES OF LIFE.

And breathe some of its ozone and get a new lease of life by taking the New York Central the next time you go West.—Adv.

EARL LION CHINA'S ATTITUDE.

SAYS EMPEROR IS WILLING TO BANISH ALL OFFENDERS—WISHES POWERS TO STOP IRRITATING EXPEDITIONS.

Peking, Jan. 1.—A meeting of the foreign Ministers will be held as soon as Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British Minister, who is suffering from chills and fever, shall have recovered sufficiently to be present, and when a date and place for meeting the Chinese Commissioners shall have been agreed upon.

A representative of The Associated Press has had a personal interview with Li Hung Chang, who shows plainly physical evidence of his recent illness, but whose mind has not been affected by his sickness, and who is as vigorous as ever. In the course of his conversation Earl Li said he should prefer to meet the Ministers and Commissioners at his house, if such an arrangement were possible, on account of the condition of his health, but would not in the circumstances make suggestions. He said also that the Emperor is desirous of complying in all particulars with the demands of the Powers.

On the other hand, he thinks the Powers should order a cessation of the frequent irritating expeditions, which he looks upon as unnecessary and as doing a good deal of harm. It will be quite possible now, he says, to maintain complete order in the province, with the assistance of a small number of Chinese troops; and he hopes the Powers will agree to keep as at present the troops now stationed at Peking and Tien-Tsin and along the railway.

The Emperor, Li Hung Chang asserts, is willing to punish all those named by the Powers by banishment to the furthest part of the Chinese dominions on the northwestern frontier, and their return, he declares, will be prohibited under penalty of decapitation. His Majesty is anxious also to have the number of legation guards limited, and that other boundaries be specified; and he hopes the foreign armies will be recalled as early as possible in the spring. China will endeavor, says Earl Li, by every means in her power to prove that she intends compliance with the demands contained in the note and to show her desire to make the country safe and habitable for foreigners. He believes the Powers will not insist upon the total destruction of the forts.

General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commander of the British forces in China, who has been ill for a few days past, is pronounced to be suffering from pneumonia, but is better to-day.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wint, of the 8th United States Cavalry, who left Peking in command of an expedition sent to investigate the alleged burning of Christians by Boers, as reported by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, a Presbyterian missionary, has returned, and says he does not believe the Boers have been operating in the territory his troops covered.

The Germans have sent two regiments twenty miles south of Tien-Tsin to investigate the troubles reported to have occurred in that vicinity. The Germans and French, it is said, find frequent causes for expeditions, which the Americans and English, upon investigation, seldom find to be well founded.

EMPEROR WILLIAM PLEASED.

Berlin, Jan. 1.—In course of the New Year's reception at the Palace Emperor William engaged Ambassador White in conversation, expressing his satisfaction that the Chinese question was nearing a solution.

His Majesty also referred with pride to the development of Germany's commercial marine, particularly instancing the steamers plying between Germany and the United States.

GRATIFICATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 1.—The news that China has acceded to the demands of the Powers is received joyfully in all circles, official and unofficial, here. The press, which had steadily prophesied that there would be no peace, has thus far made no mention of the news, but will probably find its tongue to-morrow.

BARON VON KETTELER AVENGED.

HIS MURDERER BEHEADED IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL.

Peking, Jan. 1.—The man who killed Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister to China, in June last, was beheaded yesterday in the presence of a large number of spectators.

Berlin, Jan. 1.—A dispatch from Peking, dated yesterday, says that Su Hai, the murderer of the German Ambassador, Baron von Ketteler, was decapitated on the scene of his crime at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE QUEEN TO AUSTRALIA.

MESSAGE READ BY EARL OF HOPE-TOUN WHEN SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL—WELCOME OF GOVERNMENT.

Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 1.—The Earl of Hopetoun was to-day sworn in as the first Governor-General of the federated Australian colonies amid scenes of brilliancy such as never before had been attempted in the Antipodes. Many thousands of persons participated in the demonstration, and a general joy marked the occasion. The rejoicing of the commonwealth was intensified by a message which Queen Victoria sent through the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, and which was read by the Earl of Hopetoun, as follows:

The Queen commands me to express through you to the people of Australia Her Majesty's heartfelt interest in the inauguration of the commonwealth, and her earnest wish that, under Divine Providence, it may insure increased prosperity and well-being to her loyal and beloved subjects in Australia.

The weather for such an occasion was not of the best, but it did not deter immense crowds from thronging the streets from an early hour. A procession, formed of Ministers, officials, judges, clergy, members of the House of Commons, trades unions and all other kinds of societies, accompanied cars, colonial, Indian and Imperial troops and bluejackets, moved at 10 o'clock toward the Government House.

Stands which had been erected at every available spot were thronged with sightseers. The footways were packed with enthusiastic thousands, gay summer dresses lending variety to the scene.

As the centre of the procession halted at the Government House the Earl of Hopetoun, in full Windsor uniform and wearing his orders, emerged from the grounds in the State carriage, with postilions and outriders all in State liveries. Escorted by the New South Wales Lancers, the Governor-General drove past the remainder of the procession and took up a position at the rear. As he passed each stationary band played the national anthem, in which the crowds joined.

Shortly after noon the procession entered the park, into which thousands of the public followed, swelling the multitude that had already assembled on the hills which formed a vast amphitheatre overlooking the pavilion which had been erected for the ceremonies connected with the inauguration. A magnificent sight was presented by the teeming humanity on the surrounding eminences.

The Governor-General's arrival at the pavilion was announced by artillery salutes and the pealing of cathedral and other bells. The Chief Justices and Cabinet officers were awaiting him, and as soon as the Earl of Hopetoun took up his position, a choir of a thousand voices sang "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." A special prayer by the Archbishop followed. After his commission had been read the Earl of Hopetoun took the oath of office, and signed it at a table which had been presented by the Queen. A salute of twenty-one guns, the playing of the national anthem by the massed bands and rousing cheers re-echoing among the hills accompanied this act. The signatures and swearing in of the first Federal Ministers followed.

The Earl of Hopetoun briefly congratulated the members of the Cabinet, and then read the Queen's message, given above, which evoked prolonged cheering. This was followed by a second message, as follows:

Her Majesty's Government send cordial greeting to the Commonwealth of Australia. They welcome her to her place among the nations united under Her Majesty's sovereignty, and confidently anticipate for the new federation a future of ever increasing prosperity and influence. They recognize in the long desired consummation of the hopes of patriotic Australians a further step in the direction of permanent unity of the British Empire, and they are satisfied that the wider powers and responsibilities henceforth secured to Australia will give a fresh opportunity for a display of that generous loyalty and devotion to the throne of the Empire which has characterized the action in the past of its several States.

Three cheers were given for the Governor-General and another salute was fired. Ten thousand pupils of the public schools sang the hymn "Australia Fair," and the exercises were concluded by the choir singing a Te Deum, the "Hallelujah" chorus and "God Save the Queen."

THE BUSINESS MAN Appreciates the rapid schedule, and the convenience of taking the New York Stations of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

POOLROOMS SHUT TIGHT.

ANOTHER RUMOR CONCERNING PRESIDENT YORK.

GOSSIPS SLATE HIM FOR THE NEW SINGLE COMMISSIONER—NO CONFIRMATION.

Tammany gave one more striking demonstration of its hypocrisy yesterday, when it closed up the poolrooms of the city as tight as a drum by the simple method of sending out the customary formal order, but backed by the oral command that this time it must be obeyed. Mayor Van Wyck told Devery to do this, and although he has frequently said it could not be done Devery did it because he had promised to the Legislature to put him and President York out of office at the same time by reorganizing the Department under a single Commissioner.

How long the poolrooms will remain closed can only be conjectured. Some of the proprietors seemed to think it would not be long; others took a more gloomy view of it.

The causes which led Mayor Van Wyck to use his authority with Devery to this end are not entirely clear. Some think he was scared by the visit of Chairman Nixon of the Committee of Five to District Attorney Philbin the other day. Van Wyck keeps a watchful eye also on the Committee of Fifteen, and Mr. Philbin's announcement, after Charles Stewart Smith called on him, that he would appoint one of his staff to attend particularly to cases brought in by either of these committees has caused considerable apprehension in the breast of the little Mayor, who does not want to run any risk of Governor Odell administering to him a dose of the same kind of medicine which Governor Roosevelt gave to Asa Bird Gardiner.

The fact that Mr. Van Wyck failed yesterday to reappoint Police Commissioner Jacob Hess, whose term expired with the old year, and also failed to appoint any new man in his place, revived the gossips who love to make brilliant guesses about the force. Their best effort yesterday was that President York would be made the single Commissioner who will rule the entire Department when the Legislature puts it under one head. The rumor, once started, flew from mouth to mouth, and soon it was said positively that the local Democratic and local Republican machines at least had decided on York, and that the only barrier was Governor Odell, who might demand a Commissioner with a better record than York's.

The mere thought that York might be outwitting him after all was disturbing enough. But in the opinion of close observers of the political game it is thought that some entirely new man will get the place, and Lewis Nixon is mentioned among others as representing the kind of compromise between an out-and-out Tammany brave and a real reformer whom Croker would recognize for the place, in default of the absolute power to appoint whom he pleased.

It was also reported yesterday that more changes will be made this week in the District Attorney's office. Mr. Philbin would not confirm the report.

TO PREVENT GAMBLING IN WESTCHESTER.

So far as can be learned, no gambling houses or poolrooms have yet been opened in Westchester County as the result of the change of District Attorney in this county. The gambling houses usually invade the suburbs when a reform wave strikes this city, under the guise of "athletic clubs," "amateur clubs," etc. It is said that Sheriff Samuel C. Miller, who took office yesterday, will enforce all the laws against gambling.

FAMINE THREATENED IN SIBERIA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 1.—A dispatch received here to-day from Vladivostok reports that famine threatens the Amoor and maritime provinces. The crops there are bad, and the railways, being almost wholly engaged for war purposes, cannot be used for the transportation of food to the inhabitants. In addition, the prohibition of foreign coastwise trade has prevented importations into the threatened provinces. The situation is deplorable, and becoming worse.

"GENIUS MARRIED TO SCIENCE."

Herbert Spencer's definition of Evans' Aids.—Adv.

STREETCARS IN COLLISION.

THREE PASSENGERS HURT AT EIGHTH-AVE. AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.

Two streetcars were in collision last night soon after 10 o'clock at Eighth-ave. and Twenty-eighth-st., and three passengers were injured. An uptown Eighth-ave. car was struck by an eastbound Twenty-eighth-st. car and thrown from the track. The rear of the Eighth-ave. car was wrecked. Felix Bradley, a passenger of No. 210 East Eighty-eighth-st., had his back hurt and his right leg broken. He also sustained internal injuries. James H. Brown, thirty-four years old, of No. 124 Lewis-st., another passenger, had his right knee hurt and received internal injuries. Bradley was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance, but Brown refused to go to the hospital, and was taken home.

Mrs. Margaret Needham, of No. 770 West End-ave., was cut about the hands and face by flying glass. She, with her three-year-old daughter, was seated near where the car was struck. Seeing that a collision was inevitable, she jumped to her feet, but was thrown with considerable force to the opposite side of the car. The little girl fell on top of her, but was not hurt. Mrs. Needham was taken into a drug store near by, and later went home in a cab.

Detective Sergeant Devery was a passenger on an uptown car when the accident occurred. He rescued a woman and her ten-year-old son by pulling them through a window of one of the wrecked cars. The woman disappeared in a cab before her name could be learned.

Mrs. Needham in describing the accident said to shut off the power on his car, but it had seemed that he could not, and he then had cried to the motorman on the Eighth-ave. line for not had sufficient time to avert the collision.

At midnight traffic was still suspended on the Eighth-ave. line.

Philip Clark, of No. 356 West Fifty-eighth-st., the motorman of the Twenty-eighth-st. car, was taken to the West Thirty-seventh-st. police station, and Daniel Meyer, of No. 382 Tench-ave., the motorman of the Eighth-ave. car, was left in charge of the wreck.

FALLS SIXTY FEET TO DEATH.

WOMAN'S BODY TERRIBLY MANGLED BY DROP DOWN AIRSHAFT.

Mrs. Louisa Merritt, thirty-six years old, who lived with her husband, Richard A. Merritt, a florist, at No. 927 Park-ave., a five story apartment house, yesterday fell from the roof through the airshaft, a distance of sixty feet, and was instantly killed. Almost every bone in her body, the doctor said, was broken. The body was crushed and mangled almost beyond recognition.

Mrs. Merritt had been ailing for some time, and only ten days ago returned home from the Presbyterian Hospital, where she had been a private patient. Just before the accident yesterday she asked Mrs. Annie Samson, her married sister, who temporarily was living with the family, to take the children into the front room, as she wanted to dress preparatory to going out. Mrs. Merritt dressed and went out. It is thought that she went to the roof to get the air. The next thing the family knew of her was when the janitor, George Schmidt, said that Mrs. Merritt was lying dead at the bottom of the airshaft.

Schmidt found Mrs. Merritt soon after she had fallen. He at once called a policeman, who sent an ambulance call to the Presbyterian Hospital. The ambulance surgeon could merely pronounce the woman dead and say that death had been instantaneous.

Word was sent to Mr. Merritt, who was in his shop downtown arranging a floral piece. He hurried home. When he learned of the accident he broke down. Later he said that his wife probably had fallen over the coping, which is low. He said there was no reason why she should wish to end her life. She had been happy with her husband and three children.

PATTI'S ESTATE TO CHANGE HANDS.

London, Jan. 1.—Mme. Adeline Patti's beautiful estate, Craig-y-Nos, upon which the prima donna has expended upward of £130,000 in the twenty years of her residence there, is about to change ownership. It is understood that Sir George Newnes, the London publisher, is the purchaser of the estate.

NO TRUSTING TO CHANCE.

The electric automatic signal system of the Pennsylvania Railroad protects all trains to the West.—Adv.