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THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

ALARMING REPORTS THOUGHT TO BE WELL FOUNDED.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA—CABINET MEETING—THE TRAIN MURDER.

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[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Jan. 19, 6 a. m.—Serious reports were current last night respecting the health of the Queen. These came from Portsmouth and Cowes and from friends of Cabinet Ministers who were in a position to know the feeling in Court circles. It was reported that the Queen was suffering from mental depression, insomnia and loss of appetite; that members of the Royal family were alarmed, and that it was not improbable that the journey to the Riviera would be deferred. Unfortunately there are the strongest reasons for believing that these reports are well founded. The Queen was not in her usual health when she left Windsor, and she has not derived as much benefit from her residence in the balmy air of Osborne as was hoped. Her appetite had fallen off before she left Windsor, and she had grown thin and haggard. To family bereavements and sorrows, with the increasing burden of years, were added anxieties respecting the campaign in South Africa, over which she had been brooding. It has been evident that the war, with its heavy mortality, was causing her great distress, for otherwise she would not have summoned Lord Roberts to Osborne for a prolonged consultation so soon after seeing him on his arrival. The Royal family, without a doubt, have been seriously concerned for several months, but everything has been done to spare the Queen's subjects unnecessary anxiety. Her physician is constantly with her, and she is surrounded with members of the Royal family.

The indisposition of the Queen is the leading topic in to-day's newspapers. The official announcement that Her Majesty's health is not satisfactory is regarded as of grave significance, and public anxiety will not be diminished by the intimation that the aged English sovereign has been advised by her doctors to transact no business for the present and to remain indoors. Some provision for signing documents and the performance of other necessary duties must obviously be made. But not even the Prince of Wales can act for the Queen without authority of Parliament. Attention is drawn to the fact that to-day the venerable ruler of the British Empire attains the age of eighty-one years and 240 days, or one day more than the age reached by her grandfather, George III, at his death, in 1820. Thus Queen Victoria has not only reigned the longest, but has lived the longest of any English monarch; and there can, indeed, be no doubt whatever that "The Times" is right when it says "the oldest British sovereign is also the best beloved."

General Kitchener continues to give favorable accounts of the British operations, and his laconic summaries are expanded by the press correspondents. Colonel Grey, with his New-Zealanders, has won a signal success over eight hundred Boers near Ventersburg, and Colville's victory on Vlaklaagte Road has increased in importance as fresh details are received. The Boers are meeting with serious losses, especially when they take the offensive and attack British positions and lines. They are not gaining any advantage north of the Orange River, where the British campaign has not been interrupted by the invasion of Cape Colony. The raiders have not made progress during the last fortnight, and the alarm has subsided at Cape Town, where the truth is perceived that loyalty has been stimulated by the invasion and that the Cape Dutch are now less favorable than they were to the Boer cause. It is surmised in military circles that General De Wet and General Botha may unite their forces and attempt to deliver a crushing blow at some point on the line of communications between Johannesburg and Ladysmith. The Boers are persistent and resourceful in carrying on guerilla warfare under most unfavorable conditions, but the ultimate failure of their supply of ammunition must bring the war to an end.

The response of the Yeomanry to a second call to arms continues to be satisfactory. Recruiting is in progress at many points, and it is evident that the number of volunteers asked for can easily be doubled. The War Office is censured in many quarters for having recourse to half measures which will not produce much impression upon the Boer leaders. The Ministers seem more anxious to save money than to convince the Boers that England is really in earnest and resolved that the war shall end only in one way.

A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday and many questions were discussed. There were no absentees and the secrets were jealously guarded. Rumors that the revised text of the canal treaty was discussed could not be confirmed with authority last night.

The murder in a compartment of the Southwestern Railway has caused much excitement, and enables sensational evening prints to sell large editions. The moral is an old one, which is never taken to heart, namely, that the compartment railway system tends to stimulate morbid impulses and facilitate crime. I. N. F.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM OSBORNE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ABOUT THE QUEEN'S HEALTH—RUMORS ALARM ENGLAND.

[By The Associated Press.]

Osborne, Isle of Wight, Jan. 18.—The following official announcement regarding the Queen's health has been made:

The Queen has not lately been in her usual health, and is unable for the present to take her customary drives.

The Queen during the last year has had a great strain upon her powers, which has rather told upon her nervous system. It has therefore been thought advisable by Her Majesty's physicians that Her Majesty should be kept perfectly quiet in the house, and should abstain for the present from transacting business.

London, Jan. 18.—The Associated Press has received assurances from the Foreign Office that there is no reason for apprehension regarding the Queen's health.

Inquiries at Osborne at 3 o'clock this afternoon elicited a flat denial of the reports about the Queen.

The Prince of Wales is now at Marlborough House, where no news has been received indicating that Her Majesty is not enjoying her usual health. The Duke of York went to Sandringham this afternoon.

The Associated Press communicated with Osborne House at 6 o'clock this evening, and the Master of the Queen's Household, Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, replied that he was unable to discuss the matter further, but that a statement of the subject would appear in the "Court Circular" to-morrow.

In spite of the denials from Osborne and Marlborough House, the rumors about the Queen's illness have alarmed the public and adversely affected the Stock Exchange.

According to early Cowes telegrams, the Queen was not well yesterday and had not improved to-day, but later news from Cowes says the Queen has been suffering from insomnia, but is better this evening. Sir Francis Laking, surgeon to Her Majesty, has been called in to consult with Sir James Reid, Her Majesty's resident physician.

Although it is fully understood that there is no cause for alarm beyond what would naturally be felt at the indisposition of any one of the Queen's age, the official announcement issued last evening has caused a shock to the country the effect of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. Her Majesty's absolute freedom from illness during the longest reign in English history has led her people to regard her almost as more than mortal, and the mere novelty of having to face the possibility of a Regency alone suffices to create unnecessary apprehension.

The illness of Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany, the sudden death of Her Majesty's old friend, Lady Churchill, and the incidents of the war in South Africa have been great trials to the Queen, but even within a week she has received Lord Roberts and sent a message of condolence to the widow of Dr. Creighton, late Lord Bishop of London. It is understood that the arrangements for the Queen's visit to the south of France are proceeding on the lines originally laid down, and it is quite likely that rest and abstention from work will enable her to undertake the journey earlier than was originally intended.

CABINET DISCUSSES TREATY.

DECISION REACHED NOT KNOWN—PRESS OPINIONS OF THE SITUATION.

London, Jan. 18.—The amended Hay-Pauncefote Treaty was discussed at a long Cabinet conference to-day. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, has taken no action so far. He will probably embody the result of the deliberations in a dispatch or in an interview with the United States Ambassador, Mr. Choate, on Monday or later. The exact decision arrived at is guarded with secrecy. An impression exists that the Cabinet confined itself to authorizing Lord Lansdowne to have further conferences with Mr. Choate, the lines of which naturally are not given out.

"The Spectator," in an article discussing the Nicaragua Canal question, will say to-morrow:

It is a matter of business and not of manners. We hold that it is to the interest of the British Empire that the canal should be made, provided, of course, it is a canal which shall be used on equal terms by all ships. We are the greatest maritime nation. Any and every increase in the waterways of the world must be to our profit. Whenever and wherever you facilitate ocean carriage you confer a benefit upon British carrying trade.

Referring to the Suez Canal and its advantages, "The Spectator" will proceed as follows:

When once the Nicaragua Canal is made, we, the carriers of the world, shall obtain a considerable part of the benefit. It seems pretty certain that the canal will never be made on a commercial basis. The cost would be too great. The failure of the Panama Canal has been too patent to allow the Nicaragua Canal to be constructed by ordinary speculators.

The United States Government is prepared for political and trade reasons to make the canal, provided America is allowed to control a waterway which is created at her cost; and by control America means the right not only of policing, but of fortifying.

We should allow military control. Neutrality could not be enforced in war unless there was some one in effective military control. The Spanish, when their fleet was intending to go to Manila by way of the Suez Canal, began to commit a breach of neutrality. What stopped them was not paper regulations, but the strong arm of the British military control of Egypt. In the same way, if the Nicaragua Canal were neutral only on paper, and we were at war with a first class naval Power, we may be sure the neutrality would be violated, with apologies to the United States and other guaranteeing Powers afterward. If America were on the spot in force there would be no tampering with the canal.

After considering the case of a war between the United States and England, "The Spectator" will conclude that "the predominant naval Power could block both ends, and the Americans by manning the canal and policing it would be able to prevent England using it."

London, Jan. 19.—"The Daily Telegraph," in the course of a very temperate editorial on the Nicaragua Canal controversy, says:

There is not the smallest reason to believe that the United States Senate intended to affront or slight the British Government. Yet, by injudicious utterances and unrestrained criticisms, an attempt has been made to breed ill feeling. Not all English politicians are discreet, neither are all English newspapers guarded in their criticisms.

Happily, there is but very slight ground to complain of the attitude of the respective governments toward each other. It is quite possible that the United States may have a satisfactory equivalent to offer for fresh concessions such as the Senate desires, or that they may advance cogent arguments to justify our agreeing to the amendments without compensation.

Evidently it is a case for further negotiation. Nothing can be gained by indulging in acrimonious recriminations. We have demonstrated our desire to go more than half way to meet American wishes, and, if the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is demanded, the question will be discussed on its merits.

British Ministers do not wish to hinder the construction of the canal, and they recognize the natural desire of the United States to be the custodian of the canal. They cannot, however, assent to the establishment of the dangerous precedent of the abrogation of a treaty by a stroke of the pen. Happily, this view appears to be rapidly gaining adherence in America.

DADY HAS NO LEGAL RIGHTS.

BUT THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT ASKED TO CONSIDER HIS RIGHTS IN EQUITY.

Havana, Jan. 18.—The Administrative Council has decided that Michael J. Dady, the contractor, has no "tanteo rights," or legal rights, to the contract for the sewering and paving of Havana, but that he has rights in equity, which the Council recommends the Military Government to consider.

The Sanitary Department is taking measures to destroy mosquitoes as a preventive against yellow fever. The inspectors have been ordered to pay particular attention to breeding places, both inside and outside of houses; to use petroleum at least twice a month on stagnant water, to destroy the eggs and to seal all openings of wells and cesspools. They have also been instructed to advise the general use of mosquito netting.

VIGILANCIA IN DANGER.

Havana, Jan. 18.—A high north wind has been blowing all day. No further news has been received from the Ward Line steamer Vigilancia, aground off the Banks of Los Colorados, about eighty miles west of Havana, and it is believed that she is going to pieces. There has been no communication whatever from the westward.

RAPID SERVICE TO ST. LOUIS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad trains make the journey from New York in twenty-eight hours.—(Advt.

SECURED BY SILENT SAFEGUARDS.

The electric pneumatic switches and signals in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee passengers' safety.—(Advt.

NO ACTION ON CANAL NOW

REPUBLICAN SENATORS DECIDE TO AWAIT TREATY DEVELOPMENTS.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL TO BE RESTORED TO ITS PLACE OF PRIVILEGE, WITH CONCESSIONS TO WESTERN SENTIMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 18.—The caucus of Republican Senators held at the Capitol this morning resulted, as such gatherings have the habit of doing, in little action of a positive and definite character. Beyond adopting a resolution offered by Senator Lodge, committing the majority to a postponement of isthmian canal legislation so long as the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty remain under scrutiny in the British Foreign Office, the caucus did nothing virtually but authorize the "steering committee" to go ahead with any programme of business it may find most opportune and acceptable. It was generally agreed that the Ship Subsidy bill should be restored to its former place of privilege on the Senate calendar, and should again have the right of way, at least for the present, after 2 o'clock next Monday.

It was also decided, in an informal way, that the Emergency Revenue Tax Reduction bill should have early consideration, Mr. Aldrich indicating to the caucus that a unanimous report from the Committee on Finance would probably be obtained, and that the revised bill would in that case encounter little more resistance on the floor than did the Burleigh reapportionment measure. The time for the next two weeks will therefore be given jointly to the Subsidy bill, the Tax Reduction bill and such appropriation bills as are ready for passage; and if any further snarl in the legislative programme occurs another caucus will be called early in February to untangle it.

MODIFICATIONS OF SHIPPING BILL.

Though there was little or no discussion at the conference this morning of the changes proposed in the Shipping bill to make it thoroughly acceptable to Republican sentiment in both branches of Congress, it was understood that many important modifications were on the point of agreement.

The supporters of the Payne-Hanna bill have apparently yielded to pressure far enough to allow a number of the concessions which leading Western Republican Senators have stood out for. Among these is the decision to limit the life of the proposed subsidy system to fifteen years. All contracts whenever entered into are to be terminable in 1915. The number of foreign built steamships admitted to American registry, as offsets to the construction of new ships of equal tonnage at home, is to be fixed at eight, and not more than four are to belong to any single steamship company or line. Steamers of more than eighteen knots speed are to draw bounty on the same terms, no premium being given for excess of steaming capacity. Oil tank ships are to be excluded from the benefits of the bounty system, and additional restrictions are to be framed by the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent any speculation in subsidy contracts.

If these amendments are incorporated in the bill, its chances of attracting a solid Republican support will have been vastly improved. It would still perhaps encounter some objection on the ground that its details are so involved and technical that few but the most practised shipping experts can tell what results its provisions will or will not produce. The less radical advocates of the measure look for its gradual betterment during the debate to which it will be subjected in the next two weeks.

CHANGES IN DETAIL.

As reduced to writing by the friends of the shipping measure, the amendments which it is proposed to attach to the Payne-Hanna bill are as follows:

No extra compensation to be allowed vessels over eighteen knots, thus cutting off about $50,000 from each of the fast going mail ships, as provided under the original terms of the bill.

No compensation to be allowed oil tank vessels.

The length of time for which contracts are to be made is reduced from twenty years to fifteen years.

The number of foreign vessels to be admitted to American registry, provided a like tonnage is built in the United States, is limited to four vessels to each firm for each class; that is, four vessels already built and four vessels for which contracts have been made and not completed. The effect of this will be to reduce the amount of foreign tonnage that may admitted to American registry under the terms of the bill from about 350,000 to 200,000.

A modification of Clause F of the bill makes it necessary for any shipowner or builder actually to begin the work of construction before a contract will be entered into.

Senator McMillan, who is credited with drawing the proposed amendments, said that a complete understanding had been reached in regard to them, and he felt convinced now that the bill thus modified would be passed. He added:

I have been for the bill from the beginning and, in connection with several Senators, urged certain amendments solely for the purpose of perfecting the measure in such details as seemed necessary and which will undoubtedly improve the prospects of the bill. I will give the measure my earnest support, and have little doubt that every Republican Senator will do the same.

The general effect of all the amendments which have been agreed to, in the opinion of those who drew and urged them, will be to remove the chief points of criticism made by those who have contended that an undue advantage was given the Standard Oil Company, the owners of fast ships and of foreign built vessels.

MAY NOT BE BOUND BY CAUCUS ACTION.

[By The Associated Press.]

Washington, Jan. 18.—After the caucus of Republican Senators, Mr. Allison, as its chairman, gave out the following statement:

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, made a request of the Republicans of the Senate that a day be fixed by order of the Senate for the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill. This request was made to the Committee on the Order of Business, and this committee considered the request, and made the recommendation to the Republican conference this morning that at this time it is not expedient or wise to fix a day for the consideration on the bill, in view of the pendency of consideration by Great Britain of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. This view was approved by the Republican caucus without division. There was a universal sentiment expressed in favor of the construction of the canal by the United States at the earliest practicable time.

Notwithstanding the formal decision to leave the canal question in abeyance for the time, several Senators gave notice that in case there should be a motion to take up the Canal bill they would not be bound by the resolution adopted, but would vote for a motion to consider. In this expression Senator Platt, of New-York, was the leader. He said he considered the proposed canal of prime importance, and would not refrain from voting to take it up whenever a motion to that effect is made. Senators Simon, Foster and Bard followed with similar declarations. They did not, however, express determination to initiate a movement in behalf of the Canal bill, and it was suggested that Senator Morgan could be prevailed upon to allow the present status to remain.

Senator Foraker stated that he would seek again to set up the Harlan nomination at the first opportunity, and he asked that Republican Senators remain in sufficient numbers to guarantee a quorum because of Senator Pettigrew's notice that he would require a rollcall on the vote to confirm. The importance of getting the Spanish treaty through was presented by Senator Lodge, who said that the ratification of the treaty was necessary to clear up our dealings with Spain.

Senator Proctor also asked time for consideration of the Oleomargarine bill. Senator Hale replied to this request that the bill had not yet been reported from Senator Proctor's committee. To this the Vermont Senator replied that the committee probably would be prepared to report next week.

For the smothering spells of Asthma, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—(Advt.

MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE

SO THE JURORS SAY OF M'ALISTER, CAMPBELL AND DEATH.

PRISONERS BORE THE ORDEAL WELL AND SEEM SATISFIED WITH VERDICT—CASE TO BE APPEALED.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 18 (Special).—"We find the defendants guilty of murder in the second degree!"

The only sound in the courtroom was the voice of the foreman of the jury in the Bosschieter case when he uttered the above words in answer to the interrogatory of the clerk of the court. Justice Dixon, upon taking his seat, had warned the spectators against making a demonstration, and they waited in almost breathless silence for the foreman to speak.

The prisoners were slightly pale as they stood looking at the jurors, but the jurors did not return their gaze. The same remarkable self-control that they have generally shown remained with the defendants. Campbell was the most resolute of the three. Traces of emotion could be detected in the others, but Campbell held his head high.

On the way back to the jail McAlister said to the constable who escorted him, "There were lies, at that!" meaning that the State's case was not spotless, but evidently admitting the general correctness of it.

HOW THE JURY STOOD.

There were rumors in the vicinity of the Courthouse soon after the verdict that the jury had taken eleven ballots, and that at first they stood seven for murder in the second degree and five for murder in the first degree. Their deliberations were conducted quietly, and they seemed to have had little difficulty in agreeing upon their verdict. It is said that seven of the jurors had been for a conviction in the second degree for the last three days.

The extreme penalty for murder in the second degree is thirty years in State prison. Sentence probably will be imposed next week, but there is a possibility that it will not be pronounced until after the trial of Kerr.

Prosecutor Emley said to-night, after the verdict, that Kerr would be tried some time during the present term, but he could not at present fix the date. In referring to the result, he said that he did not understand how the jury arrived at the verdict. They could not do it logically, he said, but he was perfectly satisfied with it. One of the counsel for the prisoners said that he considered the verdict a victory for the defence.

On reaching the jail the three prisoners hurried to Kerr's cell and cried out rather exultantly:

"The second degree!"

"That is awful," Kerr replied.

CASE TO BE APPEALED.

No one was allowed into the jail to see the prisoners after the verdict except Counsellors Michael Dunn and Charles B. Dunn, who afterward said that the prisoners still maintained the same control over themselves that they exhibited in court. Michael Dunn said that counsel for the defendants would undoubtedly take the case to the Supreme Court on error, and if the verdict was affirmed there they would carry it to the Court of Errors and Appeals, so that it may be eighteen months before a final adjudication is reached.

There now is a probability that Kerr may plead non-vult to murder in the second degree; but if he should do so he would lose the chance the other prisoners have of getting the case reviewed in the upper court.

The general sentiment among the people of this city to-night regarding the verdict is one of satisfaction. Most people look at the case as one lacking the preconcerted and deliberate design to kill, and, although the circumstances were most revolting, they are satisfied that the verdict was rendered honestly.

The pleadings to-day were by ex-Judge William J. Hoffman for the defence and by Prosecutor Emley for the State. Judge Hoffman's efforts were directed toward dissipating or weakening the testimony of Professor Witthaus, while the Prosecutor eloquently hammered home the revolting scenes of the crime, taking up the evidence piece by piece and thread by thread, in a speech of two hours' duration.

But it was when Justice Dixon began his charge that the scene in the court room became dramatic and impressive. Every one seemed to realize as he listened to the voice of the Justice, through which a thrill of emotion was plainly perceptible, that he was justly, but fairly, laying down the law. He spoke for forty minutes, deliberately and solemnly, and with the clean diction and earnest force for which he is famous. The jurors bent forward and listened intently, and the spectators, apparently forgetful for the time of where they were, hung upon every word of the charge. Mr. McAlister, one of the jurors, became so deeply interested that unconsciously he now and again nodded his head affirmatively, or shook it negatively, or raised it quickly, in rhythm with that of the Court.

Justice Dixon's charge was concluded at 3:45 p. m., and the jury retired.

Many of the spectators remained in the courtroom, and others went into the street for a breath of air after the jury went out, but as soon as it became known that a verdict had been found they filled the seats again, and only seemed glad to get away when the prisoners had been led back to their cells.

FREDERICK GILBERT DEAD.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING MAN OVERCOME AT NEW-YORK CLUB.

Frederick Gilbert, of Brookline, Mass., died suddenly last night at the New-York Club, Thirty-fifth-st. and Fifth-ave. When dining with J. P. McQuaide Mr. Gilbert was suddenly attacked with a fit of coughing so severe that it brought on apoplexy. He was at once carried from the club dining room to a room upstairs, and Dr. A. A. Moore, of No. 11 West Thirty-fifth-st., was called in. All attempts to relieve the sick man were unavailing. He passed away soon after 8 o'clock.

Mr. Gilbert was president of the Boston Electric Light Company, and Mr. McQuaide said that he had come to this city on Thursday evening to confer with J. Pierpont Morgan about the proposed consolidation of the Boston Electric Light Company and the Edison Electric Light Company, of Boston, through the sale of the two companies to a syndicate of which Mr. Morgan was to be the head. Mr. Gilbert, according to Mr. McQuaide, was in conference with Mr. Morgan the greater part of yesterday. What effect his death will have on the pending negotiations could not be learned.

Mr. Gilbert was born in New-Haven, Conn., about 1845. For a few years when a young man he was a butcher there, but on the discovery of the electric arc light and the incandescent light he became deeply interested in lighting by electricity, and soon organized the New-Haven Electric Light Company, which was one of the first electric lighting companies organized in this country. Subsequently he became interested in many other companies, and at the time of his death was one of the prominent men in the electric lighting field. He was also a director in several banks, trust companies and other institutions. In 1886 his business interests took him to Boston, and he had since lived in Brookline, near that city. Mrs. Gilbert was Miss Todd, of New-Haven.

A widow, one married daughter, Mrs. Sears, of Buffalo, and a son and daughter, who are still in school, survive Mr. Gilbert. The body was taken last night to the Waldorf, where Mr. Gilbert was staying, and will remain there pending the arrival of Mrs. Gilbert, who left Boston last night on the midnight train, ignorant of the nature of the trouble that called her to her husband.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES.

Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted sausage in perfection unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—(Advt.

HOLD-UP IN MAILLARDS.

ONE OF TWO DESPERADOES SHOOTS AT THE CASHIER.

INTENDED VICTIM SAVES LIFE AND MONEY BY DODGING BEHIND SHOWCASE—ONE ROBBER ARRESTED AFTER A CHASE.

Two men armed with revolvers made a bold attempt to hold up the cashier of Maillard's restaurant and confectionery shop, Twenty-fourth-st. and Broadway, a little before midnight last night, while he was counting his cash preparatory to closing for the night.

Just a short time previously the place had been crowded with late customers, who had gone in on their way from the theatres.

The robbers evidently watched from the park across the street until they saw the shop empty of customers. Then they entered the shop, and one of them, menacing the cashier with his revolver, ordered him to throw up his hands. The cashier promptly grabbed the money from the counter before him and ducked behind the showcase. The robbers seem to have been somewhat inexperienced, for the order to the cashier had hardly been given before the revolver was fired. The bullet, thanks to the agility of the cashier, crashed into the woodwork back of where he had been standing.

PASSERS-BY CROWD IN.

The shot was heard by passers-by and also by one or two policemen, all of whom rushed to the shop and crowded in.

In the mean time the waiters had come out from under the tables where they had taken refuge. Two or three of them drove the robbers out of the shop. The robbers brandished their revolvers and forced their way through the crowd. One turned into Twenty-fourth-st. and ran west, the other ran across Madison Square and through Twenty-fifth-st to Fourth-ave., where he was captured by Policeman John Eagan.

The captured man said he was Edward Burgess, a steamfitter, living at Mills Hotel No. 1. He was locked up in the West Thirtieth-st. station. The police say that they know the man who escaped and will have him soon.

STATEMENT OF THE CASHIER.

The cashier is Henry M. Mathey. He lives at No. 107 West Sixty-fourth-st. He consented, when seen at his home, to talk about the hold-up. He was still visibly nervous.

"I was almost through counting my money," he said. "I had, I believe, about $1,000, mostly in bills, in front of me. There is no railing on the counter. It was the easiest thing in the world for the fellow to have grabbed some. I had a lot of ten-dollar bills in my hand. I was counting, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, when I noticed two men come in. One stopped at the door. The other walked over toward me. I saw he was well dressed. 'Two men want to make a kick,' I thought, and went on counting and then I looked up. A great big revolver, almost as big as a shotgun, it seemed to me, was under my nose.

"'I want you to throw your hands up and be —— quick,' said the man. I made a grab for the money and he fired. Then I yelled for help and a lot of the waiters came running. The fellows got out. They didn't get a cent.

MAN WHO FIRED ARRESTED.

"The one the cops got over in Madison Square was the one who held me up and fired the gun. Was I scared? Well, how would you have liked it. I'm glad they didn't get any of the old man's money, though.

"I must have had a pretty close shave. I felt the bullet whistle by my ear. It was hardly more than an inch out of line from my head. The gun found on the robber had six cartridges. One of them was exploded. Why, it was the boldest thing I ever heard of. Just think of it. On Broadway and under an electric light, making it like day. There were lots of folks passing at the time."

The place where the hold-up was attempted is almost opposite where the Dewey Arch stood. It is one of the most frequented places in the city. The shop is in one corner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the rendezvous of famous politicians for many years.

The police are much chagrined because one of the men got away. A dozen of Captain Titus's men were sent up from the Central Office, and at 2 a. m. were scouring hiding places for him.

CAPTAIN C. BELMONT KILLED.

RUN DOWN BY A TROLLEY CAR IN BROOKLYN—HIS CAREER.

Captain Charles Belmont, who was in command of the steam yacht Saranac, owned by J. W. Quintard, of the Quintard Iron Works, and now lying in Tebo's Yacht Basin, was almost instantly killed last night by being run down by a trolley car at Twenty-seventh-st. and Third-ave., Brooklyn. He was on his way to his home, at Thirty-sixth-st. and Third-ave., from a visit to Robert Bissert, chief officer of the Atalanta, which is lying in the Erie Basin.

The accident happened at 8 o'clock. Belmont was crossing the track when he was struck and knocked down. The front trucks passed over his body. The car was No. 992, of the Hamilton Ferry line, going south. Thomas Welch, the motorman, who was afterward arrested and locked up on a charge of homicide, said that Captain Belmont fell on the tracks, otherwise he would have got out of the way before the car reached him.

A doctor was called, but his services were not needed, as when Captain Belmont's body was taken from under the car trucks it was found to be badly mangled. It was taken to his home.

Captain Belmont, who was born fifty-five years ago, had followed the sea for forty years. He was said to have been the first man to cross the ocean in a schooner yacht. He took this trip in the Faustina thirty years ago. He had acted as captain of the yacht Intrepid, owned by Lloyd Phœnix; the Vesta, owned by Ayres, the medicine man, and the Nera, owned by Henry K. McHarg. Two years ago he became captain of the Saranac, and then left to become first officer on John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal. Six months ago he returned to the Saranac as captain.

Captain Belmont leaves a widow and sister.

AVOID GRIP.

Platt's Chlorides is the best disinfectant.—(Advt.

ARMY BILL PASSES SENATE

CANTEEN CLAUSE THE ONLY IMPORTANT CHANGE.

VOTE STOOD 43 TO 23—PROHIBITION, VETERINARY CORPS AND MANY OTHER AMENDMENTS DEFEATED—SENATOR HALE'S SPEECH.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Just before 6 o'clock this evening the Senate finally disposed of the Army Reorganization bill. The measure having originated in the Senate, the final question was not upon its passage, but upon agreeing to the Senate amendments. They were agreed to by a vote of 43 to 23. While party lines were drawn on the measure, four Democrats voted for it—Senators Lindsay, of Kentucky; McLaurin, of South Carolina; Morgan, of Alabama, and Sullivan, of Mississippi. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, who was detained at his home by illness, was paired against the bill with Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin. The bill has occupied practically the entire attention of the Senate since January 3, when it was made the unfinished business. While the opposition to it at all stages was vigorous, it never was bitter. Numerous amendments were made to it, but in general the committee was sustained and the measure, with the exception of the elimination of the canteen clause, is not widely different from that reported to the Senate.

A determined effort was made to amend the bill so as to provide against the sale of liquor in the Philippines and to prohibit the importation of any kind of intoxicants into the islands, but it was defeated.

A notable speech was delivered during the day by Mr. Hale, of Maine, who, while opposing the increase in the strength of the Army, stated cogently his reasons for supporting the bill. Every effort to prevent the increase in the strength of the Army was defeated by a decisive majority.

As the bill originated in the Senate, it now will go directly to the conference committees appointed by the two branches of Congress. The final vote on the bill was as follows:

AYES.

ALDRICH.	HANNA.	PERKINS.
ALLISON.	HANSBROUGH.	PLATT (Conn.)
BARD.	HAWLEY.	PRITCHARD.
BURROWS.	KEAN.	PROCTOR.
CARTER.	KYLE.	QUARLES.
CLARK.	LINDSAY.	SCOTT.
DEBOE.	LODGE.	SEWELL.
DILLINGHAM.	M'COMAS.	SHOUP.
DOLLIVER.	M'CUMBER.	SIMON.
ELKINS.	M'LAURIN.	STEWART.
FORAKER.	M'MILLAN.	SULLIVAN.
FOSTER.	MASON.	THURSTON.
FRYE.	MORGAN.	WARREN.
GALLINGER.	PENROSE.	WETMORE—43.
HALE.		

NOES.

ALLEN.	CULBERSON.	TALIAFERRO.
BACON.	DANIEL.	TELLER.
BATE.	HARRIS.	TILLMAN.
BERRY.	JONES (Arkansas).	TOWNE.
CAFFERY.	MALLORY.	TURLEY.
CHILTON.	KENNEY.	TURNER.
CLAY.	PETTUS.	WELLINGTON—23
COCKRELL.	RAWLINS.	

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT REJECTED.

When consideration of the bill was taken up Mr. Gallinger addressed the Senate in support of his amendments providing for "a proper and adequate rank" for the veterinarians of the Army, and for a chief veterinarian with the rank of major attached to the Quartermaster-General's Department. Mr. Gallinger also vigorously advocated his amendment providing for the revocation of all licenses granted to American saloons in the Philippines, and providing against the manufacture, sale or importation of liquors in the Philippines.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, hesitated, he said, to embark upon legislation for the Philippines when the Taft Commission was in charge of affairs in the islands. No five men could have been selected in the United States, he urged, in whose judgment and integrity the people would have greater confidence and who would work more sincerely in the interests of the Filipinos. "I am not ready," he added, "to believe that the Commission is not giving all the attention to this matter of liquor selling which honorable, patriotic and temperance men could give."

Mr. Lodge, chairman of the Philippine Committee, said that with American occupation of the Philippines four hundred or five hundred American barrooms had been established and licensed in Manila. They had done and were doing infinite harm. Mr. Lodge directed the attention of the Senate to the good results of General Ludlow's liquor regulations in Havana and said he did not know why a similar course had not been followed in Manila. He was satisfied that the proposed amendment would not be objectionable to the Taft Commission.

In opposing the amendment, Mr. Carter urged that Congress, acting upon what was at best only partial and imperfect knowledge of the situation in the Philippines, ought not to enact such legislation. It was evident, he said, that Congress had not reached a conclusion as to the extent it would exercise legislative authority over the Philippines.

Mr. Towne interrupted to say that Mr. Carter had "demonstrated the incapacity, inaptitude and unreadiness" of the American Congress to deal with the Philippines problem.

Mr. Carter replied that the best possible evidence of the capacity of Congress to legislate wisely for the Philippines was the fact that it refused to legislate at all in the absence of full and complete information after order and peace had been restored in the islands.

MR. HALE'S REASONS FOR HIS SUPPORT.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, then in an earnest speech enumerated some of the reasons why he should vote for the pending bill. He agreed that the time had not come for general legislation with respect to the Philippines, but he did not regard the proposed amendment as general legislation, as it dealt largely with the good order and good health of the Army. Discussing the general features of the measure, he said there was no need to endeavor to conceal the purposes of the bill. There ought to be no doubt as to the objects for which the proposed large Army was to be used. The burden of such statement must rest upon Senators who advocated the bill.

"It is well known," he said, "that the army raised under this bill is to be a fighting army. It is not to fight in the old States of the Union; it is not to fight in Cuba or in Porto Rico; it is not to fight in China; but it is to fight in the Philippine Islands. If it were not for the fact that this army is to conduct this war in the Philippines, no committee of this body would present here a proposition for the creation of a permanent standing army of one hundred thousand men."

Mr. Hale pointed out that unless this bill was passed there would be in the Philippines after July 1 next only twenty thousand American soldiers. Pressed by the Filipino forces, they would be "hemmed in in Manila," and would be "lucky if they were not driven into the sea." "No Senator could stand that!" declared the Maine Senator. "No man, no party, could stand upon such a condition. Therefore I am constrained, as much as I am opposed to it, to support this measure." Mr. Hale said he was cognizant of all the conditions, but he voted for the bill be-

MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT

Trains leave Grand Central Station, New York, by the New York Central for Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. Luxurious trains, smooth tracks.—(Advt.