

WRECK AT GOLDEN GATE. OVER A HUNDRED LIVES LOST BY SINKING OF CITY OF RIO JANEIRO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP STRUCK ROCK IN FOG OFF SAN FRANCISCO.—CONSUL-GENERAL WILDMAN AMONG THE LOST.

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—A pilot's attempt to bring in a course of a thick fog for the big Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio Janeiro early this morning led to the wreck of the vessel on Fort Point reef, outside the Golden Gate, and the loss of 131 persons out of a total of 269 on board.

The explanation of the terrible loss of life is that the vessel sank in fifteen minutes after she struck, thus carrying down most of the small boats, which still hung on the davits. The passengers showed great coolness, and the passengers behaved well until the bow began to sink suddenly.

Then, when it was seen that the vessel was on the point of sinking, there was a wild panic. Men and women ran screaming to the boats only to find them not lowered. Over one hundred Chinese were huddled together below, simply dazed with terror.

Many jumped overboard and were carried down by the suction of the steamer. All about was thick darkness, which probably prevented many from escaping. Up to this hour only eight bodies have been recovered, as the tide runs swiftly out to sea where the vessel struck, and it is feared that most of the victims will never be recovered.

The following are the names of the passengers: Captain Hecht, of the German army; Mrs. K. West, returning from China, who lives at Paljaro, Cal.; H. Holz, business man of Shanghai, returning to do military duty in Germany; W. Brander, Jr., broker, of London, injured in Nagasaki; J. K. Carpenter, mining expert, returning from a trip to Java; H. Ripley, a nurse from Honolulu; — Brison, on the way to Italy from Honolulu to get laborers; Miss Gabrielle Leheron, Mr. Irvada, — Nusenbaum, R. H. Long, Philip Mussenblatt, Mrs. Robins Robbins and Miss Robbins, of Salt Lake City.

Officers and crew.—The second officer, Conaghan; the chief engineer, Herlihy; Dr. O'Neill, the storekeeper, Borge; the carpenter, Tramp; the maindeck watchman, Russell; the quarter-masters, Mathison and Lindstrom; a water tender, Lenn; the steerage steward, Donahue; the Chinese crew saved number forty-one.

The following were lost: Cabin passengers—Rounseville Wildman, Consul-General at Hong-Kong, wife, two children and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. A. Hart, of San Francisco; Dr. Dodd, oculist, of Burlington, Vt.; Dr. Ottavara and servant, of Japan; C. W. Henshall, a Honolulu attorney, who married one of the Afong girls; Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth, tourists; C. Dowdall, a barrister, of whose wife is; H. F. Seymour, proprietor of "The Manila American"; H. C. Mattheson, in Imperial Chinese Customs Service; W. A. Henshall, Miss Jehu, and William Caspi.

Ship's officers—Captain William Ward; J. C. Johnson, first officer; John Rooney, purser; G. J. Engelhardt, freight clerk; C. J. Holland, third officer; D. A. Carvin, J. Russell and J. Brighton, quarter-master; R. F. Maccoun, first assistant engineer; T. H. Brady, second assistant; W. A. Munro, third assistant; William Savage, J. H. Smith, H. N. Lewis, P. Walter Smith and F. B. Greenway, water tenders; H. A. Scott, chief barsteward; Paul Guero, steerage steward; Edward Barswick, butcher; J. L. Dermann, stewardess; A. Malcolm, saloon watchman, and J. A. McArthur, storage watchman.

CONFLICTING DETAILS OF DISASTER. The reports of the disaster were conflicting. Pilot Jordan declares that they were coming in slowly when a thick fog settled down on the water. They were going at about six miles an hour and the tide was racing out at four miles an hour. It was dangerous to go any slower, and the only thing to be done was to keep on and watch carefully. He could see the lights near the Cliff House and at Fort Point, and he guesses they were well in the stream when the vessel suddenly struck. Captain Ward asked what should be done, and Jordan, judging from the great damage that would be done by jagged rocks, said: "Get out all your boats at once."

Captain Ward sprang to the starboard side and was dropping boats out when the bow suddenly got stuck. Jordan rushed from the bridge to the deck, realizing that the ship was sinking. He helped Mrs. Wildman into a boat and had one of the Wildman children grasp him around the neck. Then the vessel sank. He thought he went down fully fifty feet. When he thought up the child was gone. He could see nothing of the steamer or of any boats, so he struck out, and was soon able to climb on a part of the deckhouse, on which one Chinese was floating. After three hours they were picked up. Surgeon Arthur O'Neill was picked up with two Japanese and seven Chinese passengers by the Russian ship Harbinger. The surgeon was not injured by his experience, and he told one of the clearest stories of the terrible disaster. He said:

The ladder fell toward us into the water, and I did not see her again. Quartermaster Lindstrom, who had jumped into our boat, then started to bail out some of the water, which, with the weight of six persons, bore the boat down almost to the gunwales. In another moment the Rio had slid beneath us. Lindstrom left us a few moments later. We found ourselves close to a life raft, and he jumped to the deck of the raft. We bailed out water and picked up several Chinese and Japanese. We were about probably two hours before we were picked up. Our experience in the lifeboat was anything but cheerful. We were in total darkness most of the time, drifting as we knew not where, with a thick fog hanging over us and chilling us to the marrow.

When, after hard and continuous bailing, we failed to reduce the volume of water in the boat, we discovered that a plug was missing and the water pouring in freely through a hole in the bottom. One of the Chinese stuffed his cap into the hole, and it was not long thereafter that we heard no ship's bell, with a thick fog worthy. While we were still bailing out the boat we saw a light on the water, and I ordered the crew to pull in its direction. The lights were got out and we proceeded toward the light, only to find that it was one of the bunker lights of the Rio that had gone adrift with no one near it. Then we drifted around in the total darkness. It was foggy, pitch black and perfectly quiet. We heard no outcries and saw no persons in the water, dead or alive, after we picked up the three Chinese and one Japanese.

Later we heard a steamer's whistle and rowed in the direction of the sound in the hope of being picked up and carried into the harbor. We did not get sight of the steamer, however, but a little later we heard no ship's bell, with a thick fog worthy. While we were still bailing out the boat we saw a light on the water, and I ordered the crew to pull in its direction. The lights were got out and we proceeded toward the light, only to find that it was one of the bunker lights of the Rio that had gone adrift with no one near it. Then we drifted around in the total darkness. It was foggy, pitch black and perfectly quiet. We heard no outcries and saw no persons in the water, dead or alive, after we picked up the three Chinese and one Japanese.

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EXPERIENCES OF A WOMAN. Miss Ripley, who was returning from Honolulu, where she had been employed as a nurse, was on deck when the ship struck, and was one of the women who reached shore in the first boat. She said:

I wanted to see the Golden Gate, and early this morning, when I heard the engines going, I got up and dressed and went on deck. We had been lying at anchor off the point of San Francisco, and I moved in toward shore in the afternoon, when the fog settled down again, and we went to anchor. When the ship struck, the fog lifted again in the morning, and the ship started to go up the bay. We had hardly started, with the stars shining brightly and the lights on shore showing when the fog seemed to settle down again, and we went down very fast. There were few persons on the deck when the ship struck, but there must have been a great many who were dressing, for when the shock came a large number rushed up on deck half dressed.

From the story told to-night by Mrs. Kate West of San Francisco, it is plain that Captain Ward committed suicide just before his vessel went down. Mrs. West said to-night:

On the voyage over to Hong-Kong I was with Captain Ward at his table. He said one day: "If anything ever happens to me, I want you to have my things, and I shall go into my cabin and blow my brains out. I never could stand the disgrace of a wreck." Captain Ward also made the same statement to Dr. Wintermute, former surgeon of the Rio. Captain Ward was a Southerner, very proud and very sentimental, but a strict disciplinarian. Last night, when the ship was anchored in the fog off the Heads, Mrs. Wildman begged the captain to steer in, so that she could get home. He replied: "It is better to be here than on the rocks." When the ship struck, he rushed on deck. Captain Ward was calm. He put me in a boat, and then, after seeing the Wildmans in another boat, he bade us goodby and went to his cabin. He never entered his cabin, and I have no doubt he shot himself, as he was never seen again.

Captain Ward was to have been married in the spring to Miss Lena Jacobs, of San Francisco.

CAREER OF CONSUL-GENERAL WILDMAN. Rounseville Wildman was the son of a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and was born at Batavia, N. Y., on March 19, 1864. He was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and at Syracuse University. After his graduation from college he went to Boise City, Idaho, where he became Editor of "The Statesman" and was active in securing the admission of Idaho as a State. He was appointed Consul at Singapore by President Harrison, and later went to Bremen, Germany, in a similar capacity. He was recalled in 1893, but represented Borneo and the Straits Settlement at the World's Fair in Chicago. He became Editor of the Overland Monthly at San Francisco, in 1894, and continued in that capacity until 1897, when he was made Consul at Hong-Kong, becoming Consul-General in 1900.

RENEWING THE MODUS VIVENDI. ACTION BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NEWFOUNDLAND. St. John's, N. F., Feb. 22.—This afternoon the colonial Legislature met in special session to renew the French Rus modus vivendi for the present session, so as to allow the carrying on of the negotiations between France and Great Britain for a settlement of the difficulty. They are now in progress in London, where the interests of Newfoundland are being looked after by Mr. Bond, the Premier, and Edward Morris.

THE RHYTHM OF THE RAILS. Is never more harmoniously accompanied than on the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES. made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted sausages in perfection unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

LATEST LONDON COMMENT. THE CABINET AND THE AMENDED CANAL TREATY.

RICHARD CROKER'S EXCLUSIVENESS IN HIS MOATED GRANGE—INJURY TO A REMBRANDT.

(Copyright, 1901, by The New York Tribune.) [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Feb. 23, 1 a. m.—The American Embassy was closed yesterday, and there was no dinner of the American Society. Washington's Birthday was not celebrated, unless the British Cabinet took advantage of the occasion and passed sentence upon the amended canal treaty. It is extremely probable that the question was considered and decided at the Cabinet meeting, and that the result will speedily be announced. The rejection or acceptance of the amendments will not involve a diplomatic consultation, but the term treaty will need to be extended if there are amendments to amendments, and the way is left open for prolongation of the negotiations. The next reception of the Foreign Office will be on Tuesday, when the result of the Cabinet action will be communicated to the American Ambassador, if there be no premature disclosure. The whole subject is regarded with indifference by the English press. This may be either a good or a bad sign for the settlement of an international controversy of long standing.

A curious explanation of Richard Croker's recent purchases of land at Letcombe reaches me from a well informed source. As the entrance to Moat House is virtually in the village, he cannot come and go without passing several cottages, and having everybody in the neighborhood know what he is about, and with reporters haunting the village and ready to swoop down upon him there must be safeguards for privacy and retirement. The new purchase, with a circuitous drive to the porter's lodge, will screen him from public observation. Moat House is about five miles from Wantage Road Station, and the old mill, which will be replaced by the porter's lodge, lies where a field road turns into the high road. When the improvement is made he can avoid both Wantage and Letcombe, escape observation, and enjoy absolute retirement from the world. The new drive will follow the course of the brook from the mill, and be truly rural. Much additional land will be placed at his disposal if he desires to enlarge his estate. There is good grassland adjacent to his stables, which his neighbors are anxious to sell. Moat House was once a show place, and there were many visitors within its historic precincts. The old order has changed. The Tammany chief, in his moated grange, figuratively hauls up the drawbridge, and every intruder is challenged by his retainers. He is as exclusive in his way as the master of Cliveden.

One of the best Rembrandts in the National Gallery has been injured by the accidental fall of an easel which an art student was using in copying the picture. It was overturned, and the canvas was heavily struck. A long indented scratch was made across the face of one of Rembrandt's most characteristic old women. The picture has been removed to a hospital for repairs, and additional precautions will be taken for protecting paintings from art students.

Edwin Warfield, president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, of Maryland, has made arrangements for entering the English field and extending the guaranty business of the American company to all sections of the United Kingdom. He is opening a London office, and taking preliminary steps for extending the business of his company to all cities in England and Scotland. A large deposit has already been made with bankers, and the American company will speedily be guaranteeing the honesty and efficiency of English officials, and providing bonds for them.

THE KING'S ANTI-CATHOLIC OATH. A STATEMENT BY LORD SALISBURY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. London, Feb. 22.—Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords to-day, referring to the anti-Catholic declarations contained in the oath which King Edward took at the opening of Parliament, said that though he deplored the language in which the declaration was couched it must be remembered that the enactment represented the passions and feelings of the period when it was adopted. The passions of Parliament now were not so strong, but there were undoubtedly parts of the country where the controversies which the declaration represented still flourished and where the emotions which it produced had not died out. If legislation were undertaken it ought to be started in the House of Commons, and he was not certain but that strong feelings might be aroused there.

FILIPINOS KEEP THE DAY. THOUSANDS AT MANILA JOIN THE AMERICANS IN CELEBRATING. Manila, Feb. 22.—Thousands of Filipinos gathered around the Luneta band pavilion, near the shore, this afternoon, and listened to and applauded American sentiments expressed by native and American orators, the occasion being the celebration of Washington's birthday.

It was the first great gathering under the auspices of the Federal party. Filipino and American flags fluttered from the ships in the bay and over various parts of the assemblage. They were intertwined on the speakers' stand. The Federalists marched in sections from various directions, each following a banner designating its own locality, and crowded closely about the pavilion, where were seated Governor-General MacArthur and other Generals, the members of the United States Philippine Commission and a number of Filipino leaders.

President Tervera, who was one of the principal speakers, testified on behalf of the Federal party to the confidence felt by Filipinos in the American Government. He said his fellow countrymen especially revered Washington as a type of the highest Americanism and considered there was no servility in acknowledging American leadership. General Luke E. Wright, of the Commission, in the course of a speech dealing with Washington's career and achievements, assured the Americans that the Filipinos had come among them to plant such forms of liberty as they knew and enjoyed at home.

The closing address was made by Señor Tomas Del Rosario, secretary of the Federal party.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS. Constantinople, Feb. 22.—Fighting has occurred between a large body of Bulgarian agitators and a force of Turkish troops at a village near Ghevgjoli, Macedonia. Six Bulgarians were killed and three taken prisoners. Five of the Turkish troops were killed and several wounded.

ORDER FOR CARS PLACED IN AMERICA. London, Feb. 23.—"The Daily Mail" announces that the city of Bern has placed a large order for electric cars in the United States.

LUXURIOUS DAILY TRAIN TO CALIFORNIA. Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:20 p. m., via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 4:45 p. m. third day. Double drawing room, sleeping car, buffet, library car (with barber) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 B'way.—Adv.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSIONER AND THE MAN WHO SUCCEEDS HIM AS HEALTH BOARD PRESIDENT.



MICHAEL C. MURPHY. JOHN B. SEXTON.

CANAL TREATY DISCUSSED.

ACTION OF THE BRITISH CABINET ON THE AMENDMENTS NOT YET KNOWN.

London, Feb. 22.—In spite of the great secrecy with which, as is usual, the deliberations of the Cabinet are guarded, the Associated Press is able to assert that one of the subjects under discussion at to-day's meeting was a dispatch from Lord Pauncefoot which, it is understood, dealt with the probable attitude of the United States toward Great Britain's counter proposals in the Nicaragua Canal matter. Inquiries in official quarters as to whether the Nicaragua or China questions were even mentioned meet with the inevitable noncommittal answer that all the proceedings of the Cabinet are carried on with the strictest privacy, and that it is impossible to admit the truth or falsity of suppositions regarding even the general nature of affairs discussed.

As the official action resulting from to-day's meeting has not yet had time to take definite shape, it is impossible to say what conclusions were reached. United States Ambassador Choate will probably be summoned to the Foreign Office next Monday, when Lord Lansdowne is likely to communicate to him the British views regarding the Nicaragua and China controversies. No expectation need be entertained that this interview will settle one way or the other the Nicaragua Canal difficulty.

THE BOER WAR. QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Feb. 22.—The questions to-day in the House of Commons were of little general interest, but Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, replying to Mr. Mansfield, Liberal, took occasion to offer an explanation regarding the retirement of Major-General Colville, for which (Mr. Brodrick) had been so much criticised. General Colville, said Mr. Brodrick, was sent home by Lord Roberts for inefficiency in the field. General Colville was never tried, and though the case was considered on his return to England, and he was allowed to resume his command at Gibraltar, he was not exonerated from blame. Subsequently, General Sir Evelyn Wood, the Adjutant-General, brought the Lindley disaster to Mr. Brodrick's notice. After consultation with Lord Roberts, who advised that General Colville should not be allowed to retain his command at Gibraltar, Mr. Brodrick ordered action in accordance with this advice.

Mr. Brodrick added that he understood the matter would be brought to the attention of the House later, and therefore he would defer a fuller statement.

Replying to Mr. Redmond, Nationalist, Mr. Brodrick admitted that Lord Roberts had previously commended General Colville, but subsequent events made necessary his removal from the army.

Replying to Mr. Dillon, Irish Nationalist, Mr. Brodrick said he had received a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner confirming the ill treatment of natives by the Boers at Calvinia. Sir Alfred Milner said he had absolutely no doubt but that the Boers murdered the man named Esau, that he was fogged, and afterward shot.

Lord Chamberlain, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, assured William Redmond that the Emperor of Germany had not offered to arbitrate the question of terminating the war in South Africa.

RESENTED BY "COMBINE."

NIXON'S VICTORY DISAPPOINTS THE CARROLL-SEXTON SULLIVAN CROWD.

THEY PREFER COLER AS A MAYORALTY CANDIDATE—RAMAPO BILL UNSATISFACTORY TO THE CONTROLLER.

The possible effect of the appointment of Michael C. Murphy as Police Commissioner on inside Tammany circles was discussed last night wherever Tammany men gathered. The Carroll-Sexton-Sullivan combination is bitterly disappointed over the victory of Nixon and the other Purifiers. They got Devery as a consolation prize, but they wanted to boss the job. They see in it the second really important move by Croker to make Lewis Nixon the Tammany Mayoralty candidate. His appointment as an East River Bridge Commissioner was made in order to give Croker an idea of Mr. Nixon's "style, speed and action," as the horsemen say. Mr. Nixon seemed to suit, and his appointment as chairman of the Committee of Five for the purpose of giving the Police Department a partial housecleaning, and incidentally, to afford Mr. Nixon an opportunity to acquire a reform record. He is expected to go just far enough, and not too far, in the way of whitewashing Tammany Hall and making thousands of disaffected East Side citizens believe that, after all, Tammany is not so bad.

Anything that hits at the revenue producing sources of the gambling "combine" protected by certain Tammany district leaders is fiercely resented by the men who are getting rich in vice. These men are on friendly terms with the gambling interests, and they are just as anxious to get rich as is Mr. Croker himself. Some of these men can't see any real difference between forcing tribute from "dives" and disorderly houses, and buying real estate just where Tammany commissioners are compelled to run new streets and to make extensive improvements. They will fight anybody or anything that disturbs their "business," and they have marked Lewis Nixon for an early political death.

They assert that as Mayor, Mr. Nixon will squeeze them, and that if they help elect Coler he will "go light" with them. Sullivan's and Carroll's friends now are saying nice things about the Controller. Mr. Coler last summer stood on a fire escape in the Bowery and reviewed the Sullivanites as they marched by. Sullivan likes the Controller, and he does not like Mr. Nixon, and unless the Tammany gamblers get some sort of an assurance from Mr. Nixon that he is only bluffing, they are going to be with Coler for Mayor.

When Controller Coler was seen at his house yesterday and asked about the friendly feeling entertained toward him by Sullivan and his friends, he said:

I have refused all along to discuss the subject of the Mayorality and my possible connection with the nomination. I am busy enough with the affairs of the Controller's office, and I am not bothering with politics.

When asked about his trip to Albany and his fight against the Ramapo Water Company, he replied:

The bill agreed on by the Senate Judiciary Committee is unsatisfactory. It does not kill Ramapo. It is largely a make believe remedy for a glaring abuse. It is rather ridiculous for the Senators to attach any weight to the assertion of the Ramapo people that an absolute repeal of the company's charter would be unconstitutional or illegal. If the proposed repeal is illegal, what have they got to fear by its passage? They could upset it in the courts if it were illegal. The Ramapo people would not have made a hard tag against an illegal measure. It will take a year or two perhaps to get the necessary legislation to prevent the Ramapo company from extorting money from the city, but we'll get it in time.

Colonel Roosevelt Back. The Vice-President-Elect to Go to Washington Next Saturday.

RAPID TRANSIT TO THE WEST. Pennsylvania Railroad the short line to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.—Adv.

MURPHY POLICE HEAD. DEVERY, FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

GIVES UP CHIEFSHIP WITH A PROTEST AND TAKES NEW OFFICE—SIXTON HEALTH BOARD PRESIDENT.

Commissioner and Chief of Police—MICHAEL C. MURPHY. First Deputy Commissioner of Police—WILLIAM S. DEVERY. President of the Health Board—JOHN B. SEXTON.

The new police law went into effect in this city at 3:15 p. m. yesterday, when Mayor Van Wyck appointed Michael C. Murphy to the office of Commissioner and Chief of Police, under the measure which Governor Odell signed in the morning. Mr. Murphy said he received notice of the Mayor's intention only a quarter of an hour earlier, when he was at his home in Broome-st. He went immediately to the City Hall to receive from the Mayor's hand the certificate of appointment and to be sworn into office by the Mayor. Before taking the oath as Commissioner of Police, however, Mr. Murphy signed his resignation of the office of president of the Board of Health.

The Mayor announced that he had decided to appoint John B. Sexton, one of the Police Commissioners legislated out of office by the new law, to succeed Mr. Murphy as president of the Health Board. No explanation was made by the Mayor as to the manner in which he had received official information that the Governor had signed the Police bill.

From the City Hall Commissioner Murphy went to Police Headquarters in Mulberry-st., accompanied by Colonel Ladd, the Assistant Corporation Counsel assigned to the Mayor's office. They arrived at Headquarters at 4:10 p. m., and walked into the office of the Chief of Police, where William S. Devery and John B. Sexton were waiting to receive them. Chief Devery as well as Commissioner Sexton had been put out of office by the new law. They had been told over the telephone of the appointment of Mr. Murphy. Commissioners York, Hess and Abell, who had been legislated out of office, too, had remained away from Headquarters.

DEVERY NOT OUT LONG. Devery was out of the Police Department only a short time before he was in office again as First Deputy Commissioner of Police. One of the first acts of Commissioner Murphy was to appoint Devery to the Deputy Commissioner's office. The second deputy is yet to be named. It was reported almost immediately that Mr. Sexton was to have Mr. Murphy's former office, the presidency of the Board of Health. Mr. Sexton said he had no knowledge of the Mayor's intention to make such appointment. Mr. Murphy said he did not know who was to succeed him in the Health Department.

Commissioner Murphy had not been at Headquarters many minutes before he sent out an order to transfer Captain Westervelt from the Second Precinct, in which is No. 20 Dey-st. The order was understood to mean that Mr. Murphy would "stand for" Captain Westervelt's failure to discover the poolroom at No. 20 Dey-st., against which District Attorney Philip led the recent raid. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Tammany Committee on Vice and an associate of Lewis Nixon, who helped the District Attorney to secure evidence against the pool sellers. Mr. Murphy is the Tammany leader in the 1st Assembly District, in which the Second Police Precinct is situated.

The appointment of Commissioner Murphy was a surprise to most of the policemen of the city, and to most of the politicians. Many thought that Mr. Sexton would get the Police Commissioner's office. Probably he knew better when he was waiting for some hours at Headquarters yesterday for the Mayor's action. Probably Chief Devery, who was practically in command of the Police Department yesterday until he was transferred into a Deputy Commissioner, knew what was coming. Other officials at Headquarters, including Deputy Chief Cortright, remained completely in the dark until Commissioner Murphy arrived, some after 4 o'clock.

The first information of the change that was flashed over the police wires was the following message, sent out from the Central Office at 4:15 o'clock:

Michael C. Murphy has been this day appointed Commissioner of Police and has qualified.

That was followed almost immediately by the following:

Captain Westervelt, transferred from the Second to the Ninth Precinct; Captain Halpin transferred from the Ninth to the Second Precinct. By order of MICHAEL C. MURPHY, Commissioner of Police.

Soon after the transfers of the two police captains were announced, the newspaper men who had been waiting in the outer room were admitted to the office which has been Devery's private office. Commissioner Murphy received the reporters with a smile, and said:

There is little that I can say to you. All I ask is that I shall be proved by my deeds. I have been appointed Commissioner of Police of New York, and I mean to enforce the laws as I find them. It doesn't make any difference who interferes, I'll see that the laws are enforced. I shall use all the means in my power to do that.

I have just appointed Chief Devery as First Deputy Commissioner. I would like to appoint Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, as Second Deputy Commissioner, but he is not here, and I have had no opportunity to talk with him. I would like to be surrounded by men who have had good police experience.

APPOINTED ON SHORT NOTICE. Mr. Murphy was asked about his appointment to office, and he said in reply to the inquiries:

"Why did you transfer Captain Westervelt?" was asked. "Oh," Mr. Murphy replied, "there was nothing special in that. I ordered the transfer because I thought it would be for the good of the service."

"Did you give any pledges when you received appointment?" "No, and I'll administer the Police Department as I have administered the Health Department. I'll be boss while I stay here. Make no mistake about that."

While the new Commissioner was talking to the newspaper men Devery was receiving congratulations from several police officials and giving orders to some of them as he had been accustomed to. Devery, in fact, seemed to be FULL ACCOUNTS OF ENGLISH SIMULTANEOUS Missions, edited by the Rev. Dr. N. D. Hill, appear in next Monday's "Brooklyn Eagle."—Adv.