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## NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

### *LONDON.*

KING EDWARD'S KNOWLEDGE OF AND INTEREST IN HIS WORK.

FULL DEBATE IN THE COMMONS—MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN REAPPEARS—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS—AN EXODUS OF FASHION TO THE CONTINENT.

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

London, Feb. 23.—There are seventy-eight bodies in the United Kingdom which have the traditional right to be received in special audience on the accession of a new sovereign. The King must hold court in each instance and accept in proper form their congratulations. Audiences of this kind are arranged already with greater state than has been known for a long period. The King has accentuated strongly from the first day of his reign the ceremonious side of royalty. To-day he has received addresses at St. James's Palace from Oxford and Cambridge universities and the Royal Society. The ceremony corresponded closely with the reception of the City Corporation and the London County Council. A guard of honor was mounted outside the palace, and a military band was in the courtyard. The Yeomen of the Guard, who are indispensable at every Court function, were in attendance, with their quaint and picturesque uniform. The throne room was reserved for the delegations, which were large. The Chancellors and other functionaries of the universities appeared in their academic robes, and the fellows and officials of the Royal Society were well represented. The declarations of these delegations were received with stately dignity, and the King's reply was his own in phrasing and manner. All ceremonies of this kind are well managed by the King. He excludes superfluous functionaries, and converts the function into a special audience, and in nearly every instance confers decorations and awards honors.

King Edward happily deserves all the conventional compliments and the flatteries showered upon him by the English press in its stilted and formal accounts of these functions. The Court officials who are behind the scenes report that he knows the stage business of reigning already, and has nothing to learn from any prompter. Three functionaries at the opening of the reign asserted strongly their inherited ceremonial rights, which had fallen into desuetude during the Victorian period. The King has not resented their officious zeal, but in dealing with them he has convinced them that he knows more about the details of Court ceremony than they do. Every official has been impressed during the fortnight with the King's force of character and lucidity of mind. He does not lack either decision or knowledge. He knows his mind and never changes an order. He is not a wabbler, who hesitates and asks advice; he knows how everything ought to be done, and will not have unnecessary discussion or deliberation. He has a kingly manner suited to every State function, and a remarkable talent for delivering stately messages with simplicity of style. This is the account which I receive from Court officials. They also add that his health has seemed to improve since the Queen's death, owing to the intense interest which he has taken in his work.

There will be a short cessation of Court pageantry owing to the King's departure for Germany to-night to visit the Empress Frederick. This has been kept as quiet as possible, but there will be no lack of stateliness in the passage of the North Sea, since two cruisers will escort the yacht Victoria and Albert from Sheerness to Flushing.

Debate on the Address has dragged along in the House of Commons until everybody is weary of the dull talk, even if passages of it are illuminated with what is known as the true Parliamentary debating style. If the country does not take as serious a view of "the best club in London" as the members of the House of Commons themselves, it is because there are no signs of real force in the leadership of the parties on either side. Neither the Ministerialists nor the Opposition are well led, except for purposes of dress parade. The only real fighting men are Mr. Chamberlain and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and unless they run a tilt at each other they have no adversary worthy of their steel. So prosaic has debate become at St. Stephens that Mr. Chamberlain is reproached for paying too much attention to his opponents when he makes a fighting speech. The only arts now practised at Westminster are those of inquisitive ignorance and carefully studied evasion, but these displays are better than the exchange of subtly worded innuendo and overwrought epigram which goes on night after night in the dull reaches of the debate on the Address.

Mr. William O'Brien has reappeared in Parliament with his old time mannerisms accentuated, and has extolled the utility of the United Irish League, which has made him the real Nationalist leader. The Irish party is united, and shows better directed fighting power than any other section of the house.

Reputations are neither made nor unmade in these degenerate days, when there is no Gladstone to keep the members up to their best work. Neither Mr. Brodrick nor Mr. Ritchie has justified his official promotion by debating power. Mr. George Wyndham's brilliancy is obscured by an environment with which he is not in touch. Mr. Balfour seems more indolent than ever, and Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Robert Reid more indiscreet and impracticable.

The elections for the London County Council, which will be held Saturday week, are more important than any previous local contest. The Conservatives are making a direct party fight, without any pretence of non-partisanship in local affairs, and are contesting a hundred seats with exceptional vigor. If the progressive party which Lord Rosebery once led should be overwhelmed as the Liberals were in the Parliamentary elections in metropolitan divisions it will be a misfortune for London. There have been mistakes in the conduct of that party, but it is the only group which can bring about the political unification of the metropolis. The Conservatives have begun by magnifying the dignity and importance of sub-municipal agencies, and creating a series of borough cities, with glorified vestries and titled Mayors, and they are steadily blocking the concentration of authority in the London County Council which is essential to the progress of the metropolis. The sluggishness of Conservatism in the government of London is illustrated in an experiment in lighting the Embankment which will be tried to-night. There was a similar trial with twenty electric lights twenty-three years ago, but it was considered unsatisfactory, and gas was substituted. After a long period of delay, when

Continued on page four.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT, 25th St. & Col. Ave. Diner Recherche $1.50 every eve.; Also alc; music.—Advt.

## WEARING OUT THE BOERS.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

STRIPPING THE COUNTRY OF ALL SUPPLIES—STRATHCONA'S HORSE—DINNER FOR MR. SAMBOURNE.

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

London, Feb. 24, 1 a. m.—War news remains meagre, but the general trend is favorable to British arms. Botha's main force is still reported on the south side of the Pongolo River, below Piet Retief, closely pressed by French's columns. It is not clear whether it is attempting to double back into Natal or subdividing into bands of guerillas and slipping back westward between the British columns. This Boer force can hardly exceed four thousand, and while it has not been compelled to surrender it has been terribly harassed and reduced to extremities. The British are making thorough work of the campaign in the Eastern Transvaal, driving in all horses and cattle and corralling at strongly garrisoned posts the Boer inhabitants. Broad districts are emptied in this way, so that guerillas cannot live in them. The same policy has been adopted in the Western Transvaal and the northern section of the Orange River Colony.

De Wet's raid into Cape Colony has been a failure, and Hertzog, Fourie and other guerillas who have been scouring inaccessible districts southward are moving northward and westward into Griqualand to join him. The details of the movements of the British columns are confused, and there is little definite information. It seems probable that the Boers will again escape by subdividing into small bands and scattering their forces in Griqualand. De Wet's losses in ammunition and horses have been serious, and unless he offers some fresh exhibition of audacity and unexpected resource his powers of resistance will speedily be exhausted. General Kitchener is slowly and mechanically wearing out the endurance of the Boers, inexhaustible as it has appeared during the last eighteen months.

Strathcona's Horse, with the goat which has accompanied it as a mascot in South Africa, and with the King's color as its best trophy of imperial service, had a hearty sendoff from London yesterday, and sailed from Liverpool late in the afternoon, after a banquet at St. George's Hall. Lord Strathcona, the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Dundonald and General Mackinnon were among those at the station to speed the parting guests of the nation. Colonel Steele is regarded as an ideal colonial soldier, and the service of the regiment as an object lesson in the value of the auxiliary forces of the Empire, which were overlooked until the campaign with the Boers came on.

The Vagabonds' Club honored Linley Sambourne, Sir John Tenniel's successor on "Punch," with a well attended dinner last night at Holborn Restaurant. Although Israel Zangwill was in the chair and sparkling as ever, the speaking was not as brilliant as the informal debate the previous night at the Whitefriars dinner, led by Anthony Hope Hawkins and Poultney Bigelow. Mr. Sambourne received a well deserved tribute of respect and good fellowship from London men of letters.

I. N. F.

## *BOTHA READY TO QUIT.*

BOER CHIEF SAID TO HAVE SENT AN EMISSARY TO GENERAL KITCHENER.

London, Feb. 24.—"The Weekly Dispatch" says it learns on good authority that a special Cabinet Council was summoned on Saturday to consider a communication from Lord Kitchener to the effect that General Botha had sent an emissary admitted that he was outmanœuvred and asking for a meeting, with a view of arranging a general surrender.

The position of De Wet as a freebooter was a matter of consideration for Lord Kitchener, who telegraphed for clear instructions respecting the terms of settlement. Lord Kitchener sent General Botha's officer back, fixing 2 o'clock Wednesday for the meeting. Meanwhile the British commander is completing operations by which he hopes to catch De Wet.

### RECRUITING FIELD IN CANADA.

EFFORTS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO SECURE THE DOMINION'S AID.

London, Feb. 23.—Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, and Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, are trying to arrange with the Canadian Government for the establishment in Canada of permanent recruiting depots for the British army. In order to avoid the political feeling which such steps might engder in the Dominion, it has been suggested that a new Canadian regiment be established. The negotiations between the Earl of Minto, the Governor-General of Canada, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, and the officials in London are still in progress, without definite result.

Thanks to the excellent record of the Canadian contingents in South Africa, it is believed they constitute an element very necessary in the British army, and while the needs of the local Canadian forces are not being overlooked, it is hoped that a permanent supply of Canadians for waging Great Britain's wars will eventually be secured.

## *CONGER COMING HOME.*

HAS SIXTY DAYS' LEAVE OF ABSENCE—ROCKHILL TO HAVE CHARGE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Minister Conger will leave Peking immediately for this country on sixty days' leave of absence. Commissioner Rockhill will have full power to conduct the negotiations now in progress.

Mr. Conger has for some time been anxious to get back to Iowa, but the opportunity has not presented itself until now. As the foreign Ministers have satisfactorily settled the question of punishments of offending Chinese officials and a new subject is to be taken up, it will be easy to pass the negotiations into Mr. Rockhill's hands without sacrificing any points. It was Mr. Conger's own suggestion that Mr. Rockhill be placed in charge.

### WHY MR. CONGER WANTS TO RETURN.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 23.—Another cable message has been received from E. H. Conger, United States Minister to China, in which he explains to an Iowa friend that his wife and daughter and niece, Miss Pierce, who were with him during the siege, are in such a nervous condition that he fears to have them remain longer in Peking. They must leave the city soon, but they will never remain away while he is there. He would be glad if he could come home and be Governor of Iowa, but he could not well leave China unless for some such good reason, because President McKinley has told Major Conger's friends positively that he wants the Minister to stay in China, and that there is no truth in the rumors of disagreement between him and the State Department.

ASHEVILLE, HOT SPRING & PINEHURST, N. C. via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Perfect Sleeping Car Service. N. Y. Offices 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Advt.

## FRAMING CUBAN POLICY.

### *UNITED STATES DEMANDS TAKING SHAPE.*

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH CUBA DRAWS UP A PLAN FOR SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba met to-day to consider a proposed amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, defining future relations between Cuba and the United States. It was prepared by the Republican members of the committee. It recites the Teller amendment to the Spanish war resolution, and then gives the President authority to withdraw the troops from Cuba when in his judgment the provisions of the Teller amendment are realized.

The following points are also embodied in the proposed amendment:

**That the United States shall have supervision of all treaties with foreign countries made by the Republic of Cuba.**

**That Cuba shall not undertake to pay the debt incurred by Spain in her war with Cuba prior to or after the intervention of the United States.**

**That Cuba shall agree either to lease or to sell to the United States such coaling or naval stations as in the opinion of the President of the United States may be necessary to the protection of the interests of this country.**

**That the United States shall have sufficient supervision of the laws of Cuba relating to sanitation to protect this country from epidemics liable to originate there.**

The idea is that these provisions shall be included in a treaty to be made with Cuba, but that they need not be a part of the Cuban constitution.

SATISFACTORY TO THE PRESIDENT.

It is understood that the draft of the amendment containing these provisions was submitted to the President and the Secretary of War, and they expressed approval of them. The minority members of the committee were willing to come to an understanding on these general lines. Indeed, some of the most important suggestions were made by the minority, Senator Butler, of North Carolina, being one of the foremost movers in the matter. They insist, however, on many verbal amendments, thus evincing a determination to aid in giving form to the provision, as well as suggesting its general tenor.

When the committee adjourned to-day there were still important differences to be reconciled, and the members separated with the understanding that another meeting would be held on Monday.

Members on both sides of the committee expressed the hope that an agreement would be reached, but all said that the proceedings had not gone far enough to render this result certain.

One important point to which the committee is giving especial attention, although it may not be emphasized or even mentioned in the proposed amendment, is the relation of Cuba to the Isle of Pines. There is some disposition among the Cubans to hold on to that island, so near their shores, while there is apparently no disposition on the part of the United States to release that possession, on the ground that the island was acquired as a result of the Spanish war.

TROOPS MAY REMAIN A LONG TIME.

There is also more or less contention over the exact meaning of the word "pacification" as used in the Teller resolution. That resolution provided that the United States forces should be withdrawn from the island when it became "pacified." The contention is that this word may be broadly interpreted, and may permit the United States troops to remain for a long time. Apparently all the members of the committee unite in the opinion that there would be no possibility of withdrawing the American forces until after the election and installation of Cuban officials under the new constitution.

There will be an effort to report the amendment on Monday or Tuesday, as there is a general desire to have it become a part of the Army Appropriation bill, consideration of which has already begun in the Senate.

### CUBAN DELEGATES SUSPICIOUS.

THE RIGHT OF INTERVENTION AND NAVAL STATIONS CONSIDERED DANGEROUS.

Havana, Feb. 23.—The Constitutional Convention's Committee on Relations Between the United States and Cuba held a long session this afternoon and afterward conferred with a number of delegates to the convention. At the private session the members of the committee unanimously agreed that some form of relations should be drawn up showing the gratitude of Cuba to the United States, but these relations, they also agreed, must be in conformity with the views of the people of Cuba, and must not endanger the sovereignty of the republic.

The right of the United States to intervene for the preservation of peace and the establishment and maintenance of naval stations by the Americans were considered dangerous to Cuban sovereignty, and on these two questions the difficulty hinged.

It is understood that the committee was agreeable to accepting the provision of the Treaty of Paris with reference to the former clause, giving the United States the right to intervene, however, only when the republic's sovereignty is endangered or the Government is incompetent to preserve peace.

A compromise was suggested with reference to the question of naval stations, providing that it be agreed that the United States be allowed to fortify and occupy forts in time of war, the same as at the Dry Tortugas.

The committee will meet on Monday morning to sign the report for submission to the executive session of the convention, to be held Monday afternoon.

## *PATRIOTISM IN PORTO RICO.*

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND SCHOOL CHILDREN HELP CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 23.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated yesterday throughout the island, between thirty and forty thousand enrolled pupils in the various schools taking part. The anniversary was made the occasion of the greatest patriotic demonstration in the history of the island. Addresses were delivered to the native school children in both English and Spanish. The remarkable progress made by the pupils is the source of much gratification to those in charge of educational affairs in Porto Rico.

PRICE OF MILEAGE TICKETS REDUCED ON SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

Effective February 25th the Seaboard Air Line Railway will reduce the price of their mileage Tickets in Florida to $25.00, and will make their on-thousand mile tickets, sold at $25.00, good over the entire Seaboard Air Line Railway System, including such tickets as are now in the hands of purchasers.

This is an inducement to tourists and the travelling public not offered by any other line. The mileage tickets, good from Washington, D. C., to Tampa, Florida, can be had on application at this office, 1,206 Broadway.—Advt.

## NIXON IN RAGE AT MURPHY

HAS APPEALED TO CROKER ABOUT DEVERY'S APPOINTMENT.

TREACHERY SOMEWHERE, HE PRACTICALLY ADMITS—CHOICE OF MURPHY URGED BY THE FIVE, WHICH HAD DENOUNCED DEVERY.

Lewis Nixon, naval engineer, East River Bridge Commissioner, Chief of Tammany Purifiers, clubman and gentleman, is undergoing a butchering to make a Tammany holiday. The man with the "reeking blade" is he with a silver tube in his stomach, the new Police Commissioner, Michael C. Murphy.

Mr. Nixon is stunned, amazed, still somewhat incredulous and filled with a novice's wonder that a tenderfoot like himself should have been chosen as the principal figure in the slaughter house tragedy. Michael C. Murphy, believing that Richard Croker will take care of him, and that if he has made any mistake it is on the safe Tammany side of the gamblers and "dive" keepers, awaits events, hoping that he will escape the sand blast, and that his name will be handed down as a great man.

William S. Devery, the cause of the blood letting, has laid in an extra supply of the peculiar elixir warranted to grow a half inch hog hide on a human being within thirty days, grins and says: "They can't hurt me."

If Mr. Nixon is the brainy, potential man that he is said to be, if he has a love for truth and justice built on the solid lines of the battleship Oregon, which he is said to have designed—if Mr. Nixon is this sort of a man, his admirers say, he can doubtless have his revenge in November next.

Mr. Nixon yesterday morning sent a cable message to Richard Croker at Wantage, England, asking him if he authorized or indorsed the appointment of Devery. If Croker says yes, Mr. Nixon, his friends say, will resign from the Committee of Five. If Croker says no, Mr. Nixon will stay on the committee, and then will begin the hardest battle for supremacy in Tammany Hall that ever enlivened the pages of pirate history, for Richard Croker will then have begun the household thrashing of the bad boys who, to use a Tammany expression, are "getting away with all the 'dough.'"

"What does Nixon say?"

"What will Nixon do?"

"Will Nixon get out?"

"Will the old man throw over Nixon?"

"Is Nixon a quitter?"

These were some of the expressions from Tammany men yesterday, and they were accompanied with the smile and the sneer of hardened experience.

NIXON ANGRY THROUGH AND THROUGH.

When Lewis Nixon read his morning papers yesterday he was unusually angry. There is a telephone in his house, and every time he answered a ring a voice came through the electric stillness:

"What do you think about the appointment of Devery?"

"It's a shame and an outrage—those people are capable of anything," went back over the wire to one of his fellow Purifiers.

Mr. Nixon still was much wrought up when the reporters saw him at 8:30 o'clock and asked for a statement.

"I won't say a word," said he. "I don't dare. I'd explode if I did. That's true. If I gave expression to my feelings there would be an explosion here. Those people are capable of anything."

Mr. Nixon hurried downtown to the office of M. Warley Platzek, who, like himself, one day in December last loaded up heavily with shares in the Limited Association for Uncovering Tammany Hall Deviltry; R. Croker, England, silent partner. Each man examined the other's eyeteeth, and agreed that at last they were cut beyond a doubt. Then Mr. Nixon cabled his inquiry to Richard Croker, and soon afterward went to his shipbuilding works at Elizabethport. At 6 o'clock he was back home again, at No. 15 West Thirty-ninth-st. A delegation of reporters awaited him. They organized a Board of Inquiry on his case at once, and this was the testimony.

Q.—Mr. Nixon, has Mr. Croker indorsed or authorized the appointment of Devery? A.—I cannot bring myself to believe that Mr. Croker has done any such thing. If Mr. Croker sent a cable permitting or indorsing the appointment of Devery, he was grossly deceived by some one.

Q.—What do you think of Devery's appointment? A.—I think it is unwise, both from a point of competency and of policy. Under his administration the Police Department reached the most acute stage in the history of the city.

Q.—Are you going to get off the Committee of Five? A.—Haven't made up my mind yet.

Q.—You were pretty angry this morning? A.—Yes (laughing), that's so; but I've cooled off a little since.

Q.—Mr. Nixon, is not Mr. Murphy, the new Chief, a man of strong personality—a man of force? A.—Well, er—er—I suppose fairly so.

Q.—Will Devery dominate Murphy? A.—I don't know; that remains to be seen.

Q.—Will you serve on Commissioner Murphy a list of the gambling houses and disorderly houses such as you served on his predecessor? A.—The District Attorney has them already.

Q.—Don't you consider it strange that a man familiar with all the testimony against the police which has been placed in the hands of the District Attorney should accept a position where he is likely to nullify the evidence? A.—Why don't you write that out? I can't answer such a long question.

Q.—Mr. Murphy's appointment was urged by the Committee of Five, was it not? A.—I did not consult with any one about it.

Q.—Commissioner, the other day you said the committee was a unit in its desire to find the man in the Police Department responsible for the great prevalence of vice. Your committee practically accused Devery of being the man. Now, one of your committee appoints Devery Deputy Commissioner, and you and your associates on the committee are both angry and shocked. The impression prevails that there was treachery on the part either of Mayor Van Wyck, Commissioner Murphy or Mr. Croker. Was there any treachery? A.—You have outlined the situation beautifully, but I can't answer your question to-night.

M. Warley Platzek went into Mr. Nixon's house as the reporters came out.

PLATZEK NOT PLEASED WITH DEVERY.

"What do you think of the appointment of Devery?" he was asked.

"It was very unwise and impolitic," said Mr. Platzek.

"As one of the Committee of Five, what are you going to do about it?" he was asked.

"Can't tell now what we'll do about it."

Much of the inside history of the "coup" whereby Michael C. Murphy got himself appointed Police Commissioner came to light yesterday. If one-half the story is true, Murphy is guilty of one of the blackest pieces of political treachery on record. Several weeks ago the Committee of Five, which consists of Commissioners Nixon, Keller and Clausen, M. Warley Platzek and Commissioner Murphy, discovered that Chief Devery was the man around which revolved the Tammany system of protected vice. At that time they issued a statement in which they publicly declared that Devery was responsible for the existence of gambling houses and poolrooms in the city, and that he could close them all within forty-eight hours if he desired.

As the time drew near for the Police bill to become a law, the Committee of Five discussed candidates, and finally Messrs. Keller, Platzek and Clausen suggested that Mayor Van Wyck be urged to appoint Commissioner Murphy, one of their own number. Commissioner Nixon dissented mildly, but the others went ahead and spoke to the Mayor. John F. Carroll heard of it, and in the course of a day or two assented to the proposition, but he urged that the recommendation be made "official," that is, that all of the Committee of Five recommend Murphy. Nixon stood out. The bill became a law, Mayor Van Wyck on Washington's Birthday sneaked into his office in the City Hall without attracting attention, appointed Michael C. Murphy the Commissioner-Chief, and then came the star act of the whole performance—the thing that dazed Nixon, Keller and Platzek—the appointment of Devery as first deputy.

Before Murphy's name was suggested to the Mayor the Commissioner was particularly sounded on the unfitness of Devery, and the other committeemen said yesterday that Murphy spoke strongly against Devery and gave them to understand that Devery would be run out of the Department as soon as possible.

THE FIVE KEEP AWAY FROM MURPHY.

When they heard Friday evening of Murphy's appointment of Devery they could not believe it. Mr. Nixon started from his house yesterday with the intention of demanding an explanation from Murphy, but after he consulted with Mr. Platzek he didn't go to see Mr. Murphy at all, and, as far as could be learned last night, none of the Committee of Five have called on Murphy. As a matter of fact, the Purifiers will not know just where they stand, or whom to lean upon, till they hear from Richard Croker. If Croker indorses the appointment of Devery, then they will know that Croker himself has deserted them.

Mr. Nixon's friends yesterday related the conversation between Richard Croker and Mr. Nixon at the time the Committee of Five was appointed. Mr. Nixon said in substance, among other things:

"I don't want to be chairman of this committee. Work of this kind is distasteful to me. But if I take it, I want it understood that there must be no hauling off. I will not consent to go on unless there is an understanding that we go to the bottom of this vice business, no matter who is hurt."

Mr. Croker told Mr. Nixon that he would have the support of himself and the Tammany organization, and to go right ahead. With this positive understanding Mr. Nixon and his associates accepted appointment, and the rest is a matter of recent local history.

Mr. Platzek said yesterday that he had absolute confidence in Murphy, but it was noticed that he did not call on him. At the same time he denounced the appointment of Devery. A good many people wondered how he could harmonize the two statements.

Commissioner Keller is understood to take the bitter dose administered by Mayor Van Wyck and Commissioner Murphy more quietly. He has advised Mr. Nixon to curb his temper and wait till he hears from Croker before saying too much. Up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard from the man at Wantage.

Tammany politicians predict that Croker will stand by the "gang" and let Nixon and his associates make the best of it.

There was a smoker at the Democratic Club last night. Mayor Van Wyck was there in evening dress. He refused to discuss the appointment of Devery or anything else. When approached he would wave both hands in the air and walk away.

There were many groups of persons about the club discussing the situation. A prominent member of the club and a stanch friend of Mr. Croker, who refused to be quoted or have his name used, said that the appointment of Devery would cause Mr. Croker to come back to this country earlier than he expected. He said the appointment of Devery was not authorized by Mr. Croker, but that John F. Carroll was authority for it.

Mr. Nixon, in answer to a direct question as to whether he had received a cable message from Mr. Croker, replied:

"I have received no message up to this hour (10:15 p. m.) from Mr. Croker."

## *BRAVE RESCUE OF TWO CHILDREN.*

MAN RUSHES THROUGH SMOKE AND FLAMES ON HEARING THEIR CRIES.

John Feeney, of No. 60 East Houston-st., rushed through flame and smoke on the fourth floor of that house last night to save the lives of two children who had been locked in their rooms by their mother. They were carried out safely by Feeney, who was not injured.

Louis Hoefler, who keeps a grocery a block from the house, lives on the fourth floor with his wife and two children—Raymond, two years old, and Florrie, five. While he was in the store last night his wife left home to get some groceries. She locked the children in after putting them to bed. The stove in the kitchen is believed to have become overheated, and set fire to furnishings. Feeney smelled the smoke, and on investigation found it coming from the Hoefler apartment. Then he heard the cries of the children. He tried the door, but it was locked. Again hearing the children cry, he shoved the door in with his shoulder. He had to rush through the dense smoke and flames to get to the children's bedroom. He caught them up and rushed with them through the smoke again, and though the flames licked his clothing it did not catch fire. In the street the children, though they had been sickened by the smoke, soon revived.

The other tenants rushed out of the building when Feeney shouted fire. The fire was soon put out.

## *BRINGING BACK A FUGITIVE.*

A SERGEANT WHO KILLED A PRIVATE IN CUBA SAILS FROM NAPLES A PRISONER.

Naples, Feb. 23.—All the newspapers of this city to-day publish an item to the effect that "William Loids Damel," described as a former soldier belonging to the "Pennsylvania Infantry," and who is said to have killed his captain, robbed him of $100 and fled to the Transvaal, left here Thursday on board the North German Lloyd steamer Hohenzollern, Captain Hogeman, for New-York, in charge of a man who is described as "Lieutenant W. O. Dupuy." Dupuy is said to have followed the prisoner, disguised as a workman, and to have caused his arrest at Durban, Natal. It is further asserted that on their arrival at Naples Dupuy received a gift, or reward of $2,000 from the United States authorities.

Rome, Feb. 23.—The "Tribuna," of this city, in its account of the embarkation of the American prisoner on board the Hohenzollern at Naples, says the man who had him in charge is an American detective.

Inquiries made by The Associated Press at Washington, Philadelphia and Harrisburg show that the man referred to in the dispatch from Naples is possibly Loys Darrell, first sergeant, Troop G, 7th Cavalry, charged with the murder of Henry L. Crouch, a private of the same troop, in Cuba, last fall or summer. He fled to South Africa, was found at Beira, Portuguese East Africa, and was surrendered by the authorities there last October to representatives of the Cuban Government. No reward is known to have been offered for his capture, but there might have been a reward offered without the knowledge of the Washington officials.

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## VAN WYCK'S THE BLAME.

### *ODELL WILL LET HIM BEAR THE BURDEN OF DEVERY.*

NO LEGISLATION, THE GOVERNOR SAYS, TO OUST THE NEW APPOINTEES.

Albany, Feb. 23 (Special).—"Mayor Van Wyck must bear the responsibility for the appointment of Devery as Deputy Chief of Police," said Governor Odell to-night, "and I do not feel that the State administration is called upon at present for any interference with his action." The Governor had just arrived from New-York on the Lake Shore limited when he made this interesting statement, and was looking somewhat fatigued by his journey early this morning to New-York, his labors there to-day, and his quick trip back to Albany. It can be said on the highest authority that Devery was not the subject of the so-called conference.

"In fact, Devery was not mentioned," said one who was present, "and there was no conference in fact, merely a general talk about the affairs of the State. The Congress apportionment matter was the chief subject of talk of those present, but other affairs were also discussed. Governor Odell said little, but listened closely to all that was said at the conference."

"There will be no legislation," the Governor said further, when asked about the appointment of Devery. This indicates pretty clearly that he has no thought of pressing the passage of Senator Raines's bill for a State police. In fact, one can reasonably believe that the Governor's policy is to give the new police administration of New-York City a trial, with plenty of rope to hang itself before next November, if it so wills.

Mayor Van Wyck and the Tammany Hall leaders have elected to place Michael C. Murphy at the head of the Police Department, and he has selected William S. Devery as a Deputy Police Commissioner; therefore, Mayor Van Wyck and the Democratic administration will be responsible if the police administration is an evil one, and vice flourishes under it.

The Governor's statement also indicates that the rumors of to-day that the Police law signed yesterday creating a single headed Police Department will be amended immediately so as surely to legislate Devery out of office, have no foundation at present.

It is well known that Governor Odell has opposed the passage of a State Police bill, and being a man of tenacious purpose he is not likely to change that policy suddenly. It is not believed here that Mayor Van Wyck will be removed, or Police Commissioner Murphy removed. It is possible, however, that if the police administration of New-York should not improve, the charter revision legislation will be amended so as to oust Devery. But there appears to-night to be no immediate prospect of "legislation" against Devery. The charter revision will have a hearing before the two Committees on Cities on Wednesday.

Governor Odell and the Republican Senators and Assemblymen are more concerned at present about the apportionment of the Congress districts, the framing of the new taxation bills and the discovery of some method of solving the canal problem of the State than they are about the administration of the Police Department of New-York City. A few months will indicate what the character of the new police administration is, and then the Legislature and the Governor can make their decision what to do in relation to it.

## *MURPHY TO HAVE A CHANCE.*

TIME WILL BE ALLOWED HIM, IT IS SAID, TO SHOW HIS HAND.

The bill providing for a single headed Police Commission became a law, and, under its provisions, the Mayor had the power to appoint a Commissioner. He did so. The Mayor is responsible for the appointment.—Governor Odell.

There was a flurry in political circles yesterday morning when it became known that Governor Odell had suddenly come to New-York and was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in consultation with Senator Platt, State Chairman Dunn and other leaders of the Republican organization. The rumor was immediately started that the Governor was angry at the retention of Devery as First Deputy Commissioner of Police, and that he had come here to consult with the party leaders about drafting a new police bill to eliminate Devery from the situation and to make reprisal upon Tammany for its insolent continuation of Devery in the Department.

Statements credited to Governor Odell which were unauthorized gained circulation. The fact is that the Governor over a week ago made an appointment to come to New-York yesterday to confer with Senator Platt, Colonel Dunn, Robert C. Morris, president of the County Committee; William Barnes, jr., chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, and others about the reapportionment under which the State of New-York secures three additional Congressmen. The Governor, in company with Mrs. Odell, left Albany early yesterday morning, and reached New-York a little after 9 o'clock. He went directly to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He spent the whole day in consultation with the party leaders. Naturally, the police situation came in for more or less discussion, but that was not what brought him here. Most of the time was devoted to talking over the proposed reapportionment.

TALK ABOUT A NEW BILL.

When Governor Odell was seen just before he started back to Albany at 5:30 and was asked about the police matter he made the statement quoted at the beginning of the article. He would not add a single word to it. The grim manner in which he said that the Mayor was responsible indicated that he would hold the Mayor to strict accountability for the administration of police affairs under the new system. All day there was talk that a new bill would be drafted to do away with Devery, but this was sheer speculation. John Raines, who has always been in favor of a State Constabulary bill, who was at the hotel, talked in favor of reporting the State Constabulary bill which is now in the Senate Committee on Cities and making it a law. Neither by word nor gesture did either Senator Platt or Governor Odell indicate what he desired to have done. The Governor would not enter into a discussion of the police situation at all. He was apparently not at all perturbed by Devery's retention in the Department. When Senator Platt was seen he declined firmly also to discuss police matters. He admitted that he had talked over the situation with Mr. Odell, but declared that nothing at all had been decided upon.

A prominent Republican said last night: "Did you ever hear the story about the man who took a plank and started to carve out of it a fine

$6.50 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN FOR THE INAUGURATION.

THE ROYAL BLUE LINE will sell tickets from New-York to Washington and return on March 1st, 2d and 3d, good to return on or before March 8th, for $6.50. Stations in New-York, Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Liberty St., and South Ferry.—Advt.