



DE WET AND STEYN BARRED

TERMS OFFERED TO GENERAL BOTHA BY LORD KIT THERER.

GUERRILLA WARFARE LOSING ITS TERRORS

—THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON— PERSONAL.

(Copyright, 1901, by The New York Tribune.) (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) London, March 8. I. a. m.—As all roads lead to Rome, so the House of Commons after every detour and diversion returns invariably to the war in South Africa, of which the nation is weary to death. A jaded house, which had spent the night in debating the standing order for the suspension of "Hooliganism" in Parliament, breakfasted at sunrise and pulled itself together early in the afternoon to hear an important statement from the Secretary of War which had a direct bearing upon the budget with its increasing weight of taxation. Mr. Brodrick is a painstaking, plodding official who does not spare himself in routine work, but he lacks the nerve power required for supreme occasions. Responsibility has made him a dull and heavy speaker, entangled in a web of dry detail and incapable of breaking through it. George Wyndham's optimism was a brighter talent for debate of the military questions than Mr. Brodrick's chilling pessimism.

There was a tone of utter hopelessness in the speech of the War Minister, who was committed by the declarations of the government at the last general election to comprehensive measures of military reform. He complained that army reform had never been popular and confessed that he lacked faith in the volunteer system, yet was compelled to do what he could to avoid conscription, for which the nation was not prepared. His scheme of military reform involved various expedients and half measures for rendering an overworked army more flexible and efficient. It was distinctly disappointing, and excited little enthusiasm. He had clearly been coached by military advisers who were not convinced that radical reforms were requisite.

Following quickly on the news that Kitchener and Botha had met at Pretoria comes the rumor that the Boer commandant-general has agreed to the British terms. It is stated that negotiations have been conducted practically throughout by Mrs. Botha, who has not spared herself in her efforts in the cause of peace. The story goes that she had been so affected by seeing the desperate plight to which the Boer women and children had been reduced that she determined to act as peacemaker in the hope of preventing further suffering. The result of her actions was an interview between Kitchener and Botha on February 27. At this meeting the British general, in reply to a question as to the terms which he would grant the Boers if they would lay down their arms, said that general amnesty would be granted to all prisoners except the worst of the Cape rebels and De Wet and Steyn. The British Government would sanction the rebuilding of the Boer farm-houses, would reinstate all lawful owners and be prepared to restock the farms. Botha and most of the other Boer generals were satisfied with these terms, but De Wet declared his intention to fight to the bitter end. According to this report, there is now every probability that this week all the formal arrangements for the surrender of General Botha will have been concluded. If there should be any truth in this story, and it comes from a good quarter, some official announcement in regard to the matter cannot be long delayed.

Guerrilla warfare has lost its aggressive terrors. Delare's force has been repulsed by the "Fighting Fifth" and the Yeomanry with heavy losses. French has made fresh captures of Boer arms and supplies, and De Wet's rough riders are scattered. Financial experts are suggesting scores of expedients by which the Chancellor of the Exchequer may avoid the necessity for increasing the taxation of incomes another year. Nobody has yet proposed a tax on bachelors or old maids, but everything, from American bicycles to German sugar, is exposed to raids of amateur financiers. Proposals for revenue duties on a large schedule of imports of food products and manufactures would have stronger support than experts usually concede, but a revolutionary budget is unlikely. It will be easier and safer to put off the bulk of the cost of the war upon another generation of taxpayers.

The English people, already worried by the reports of depressed trade, have now to face the announcement, which is made by "The Express," that J. Pierpont Morgan will early in April meet a representative of leading commercial syndicates in Berlin to arrange terms of a combination between German and American trusts.

The protests of Low Churchmen against the appointment of Bishop Steyn as Bishop of London are less vehement than might have been expected. As a High Churchman he may exercise more restraint over the Ritualists than a Broad Churchman would do.

Consul Adelbert Hay and Julian Ralph are sailing to-day for New-York.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON HONORED. London, March 8.—Sir Thomas Lipton has been gazetted a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, of Strathcona's Horse, has been appointed to the fourth class of the Victorian Order.

The King of Greece and the Crown Prince of Denmark have received the Honorary Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

A MAGNIFICENT JEWEL FOR THE KING. London, March 8.—Maurice Lyons, a lawyer, of Queensland, intends to give King Edward what is believed to be the largest and finest opal in the world. In the opinion of London lapidaries its only rival in size and beauty is one possessed by Emperor Francis Joseph. The opal was shown privately to-day in the office of Sir Horace Troup, Agent-General of Queensland, and is oval in shape, two inches long and an inch and a half deep, and weighs two hundred and fifty carats. When found in Queensland it was an inch longer, but it was broken in the process of removal. It is estimated to be worth upward of £50,000, and Mr. Lyons desires that it should be set in the King's regalia of the Australian Federation.

FERMENT IN THE BALKANS. Sofia, March 8.—Increasing apprehension is felt in Bulgaria at the concentration of Turkish troops on the Macedonian frontier. It is known that large quantities of arms and ammunition have been secretly imported into the villages of Kosovo, Uckuy and Monastir.

Two Russian officers who have recently toured in Northern Macedonia incognito left here last evening for St. Petersburg.

The Bulgarian government has received sharp reminders from three of the great powers that it will be held responsible for the preservation of order in the border districts.

Great anxiety exists in Albania, which is in a state of unusual ferment.

BRONCHITIS is curable with AYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BRIDGE RELIEF DEMANDED.

ALL CLASSES SUPPORT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MOVEMENT.

The action taken by the Chamber of Commerce in appointing on Thursday a committee consisting of John Clafin, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, to devise some method of immediate relief for the dangerous crowding at the bridge and the City Hall station of the elevated road was favorably commented upon yesterday. More than one veteran of years of rough and tumble struggling for the possession of a seat or aisle strap on a bridge car felt that at last there was some prospect of ameliorating the disgraceful state of affairs.

No one could be found yesterday who did not believe that something must be done in this direction at once. City officials and the officers of the Manhattan Railway Company and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company all expressed their sympathy with the movement which has now gathered headway. The Chamber of Commerce committee at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon will report what, in its opinion, should be done and who should do it. The committee will have expert advice.

Mr. Schieren, of the committee, said yesterday that when the New East River Bridge was completed one-third of the traffic that now goes over the Brooklyn Bridge would be diverted to the new structure. "But we can't stand this dangerous crowding so long," he continued. "Immediate relief is imperative. What Mr. Orr said he experienced one day this week I have suffered twenty times within the last six months. The jam during the rush hours is not only dangerous, but it offers opportunities for pickpockets to pursue their trade. One of my clerks had his watch stolen recently at the bridge entrance while he was assisting a woman in the crush."

Alexander E. Orr, president of the Rapid Transit Commission, who brought the subject of bridge traffic before the Chamber of Commerce Thursday, repeated yesterday his vigorous complaint against the present indecent conditions. He said that President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company informed him that during the recent partial freezing of the East River one thousand persons a minute, for forty-five minutes of the rush hours, were whisked across the bridge by the electric cars and elevated trains. When asked why the Manhattan Railway Company had not made the needed improvements at the City Hall station, Mr. Orr said he had heard that the company had been restrained by an injunction obtained by the "Staats-Zeitung" Company, which owns property directly opposite the bridge terminal of the elevated road. When asked about this order neither the "Staats-Zeitung" proprietors nor the railway company officials were inclined to be communicative. It was learned, however, that the injunction was obtained a number of years ago, and had had the effect of discouraging the Manhattan company from again attacking the problem of congestion at that point.

It will be remembered that The Tribune has steadily advocated the amelioration of this shameful herding of passengers at the City Hall station. On November 18 of last year it presented a plan whereby more platform room could be obtained by the raising of a part of the triangular block, the base of which rests against the City Hall. The plan was approved by the Board of Public Works, and the work of which is formed by the junction of Park Row and North William-st. This block is short and narrow, and has an assessed value of only \$195,000. One-half of this property is all that is needed to widen the approach to the bridge. Park Row could at the same time be widened twenty-five feet. New platforms for the loading and unloading of Third-avenue elevated trains would be built without shutting off any more light and air than at present, and passengers could enter and leave trains as freely as at the more unimportant stations.

Mr. Rossiter, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, said yesterday that the present crowded conditions at the Manhattan terminal of the Bridge were indeed deplorable, and no one wanted them corrected more than himself. He declared he would be glad to cooperate with the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. In his opinion, the physical conditions must be changed in order to afford greater facilities, reaching the crowded conditions now existing. It would be necessary to have additional track room, and in order to get it the entire Manhattan terminal would have to be removed.

Mr. Rossiter urged that there should be facilities for running six-car trains across the Bridge, instead of the four-car trains which were operated. They were run on a headway of about fifty-five seconds, and it should be possible to operate trains on a headway of only thirty seconds.

Mr. Rossiter said he would be glad to receive suggestions from the public as to the best means of overcoming the difficulties and providing for the relief of the present conditions. He declared he would not permit his wife and family to cross the Bridge during the rush hours, and he advised his friends at such hours to take the ferries.

The company has decided to allow the monthly passes for the engineers in its employ. They will be provided with a badge and cap, to distinguish them as employees, and will not be required to wear uniforms.

AGAINST SPOONER AMENDMENT.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO TIMBER LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES CRITICISED.

Manila, March 8.—Disappointment among American business men here with the limitations of the Spooner amendment to the Army bill is increasing as its provisions become better known. It is considered to be especially unfortunate in apparently prohibiting the issuing of licenses for the cutting of timber upon public lands. If this interpretation proves correct, it will be a bonanza for the few owners of private timber lands in these islands, and the beginning of building activity in all towns will be considerably retarded. An inquiry has been made to Washington asking whether this prohibition on timber cutting is to be construed as included in the amendment. The Forestry Department of the Philippines has hitherto issued licenses for the cutting of timber upon public lands for one year.

The question of the sales and apportionments of land and mining rights, although importantly affecting the growth of business and the settlement of Americans in the Philippines, can wait until the regular session of Congress, but lumber is in such great demand to-day for building purposes that it would be considered most unfortunate should the control of its production be vested in those few men who now own timber lands.

There is some talk here of sending a petition to Washington for an extra session of Congress, but the fear is general, however, among a certain element, that this action might not result in any material good.

INDIA'S TERRIBLE FAMINE MORTALITY.

Calcutta, March 8.—According to the census returns, just issued, the population of the central provinces of India has decreased 1,100,000, due to famine.

PLANT SYSTEM MILEAGE.

The Mileage books of the Plant System of Railways are now being printed at the Pennsylvania Railroad to Quantico, Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. to Richmond, Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System, reaching the important tourist and commercial points of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Price \$2.50 each. Address J. J. FARNES, NORTH Eastern Passenger Agent, 250 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

A STAND AGAINST RUSSIA.

SEEKING JOINT ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER CRISIS SAID TO HAVE ARISEN IN THE FAR EAST OVER THE PRACTICAL ABSORPTION OF MANCHURIA.

London, March 8.—A crisis has arisen in Far Eastern affairs which in the opinion of the British Government is graver almost than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world toward the Orient. In this crisis secret negotiations are going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view to thwarting what both governments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese Empire.

The conference held on Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaraguan Canal affair. To quote from a British official, "The Nicaragua controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation." What Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message declaring that Great Britain was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria, as delivered to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, by Count Lamsdorff, and asking the United States if it was prepared to take joint action of such a decisive nature that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position.

AMERICAN AMBASSADORS INSTRUCTED. Almost simultaneously, The Associated Press understands, the United States Government instructed the various Ambassadors to take similar steps.

The answer of Secretary Hay has apparently not yet been received in London, although the fact that almost concurrent instructions were issued from Washington is taken here to be a sufficient guarantee that Russia's action in Manchuria will not be tolerated by the United States.

Japan is relied upon to take a line in harmony with the United States and Great Britain. Germany, in spite of the Anglo-German compact, is regarded as rather doubtful, owing to Emperor William's friendship for the Czar. France, of course, will side with her ally.

The significance of the present phase can only be appreciated by those cognizant of the lethargic attitude of the British Government hitherto regarding Russian action in China. Within the last few days all this has changed. What a week or two ago was pronounced only in line with Russia's usual policy is now termed "a grave and serious state of affairs."

Lord Lansdowne is using every effort to bring the powers into line, in order to present to Russia such a menacing front that, without any ambiguity regarding temporary or other occupation, she may give up all designs upon Manchuria.

FEAR THAT RUSSIA WILL HOLD FAST.

What prompts the British Foreign Office to take such an alarmist view of circumstances usually looked upon as fatalistic sequences is the apprehension that Russia, having held her own in spite of the protest of the ministers of the powers to the Chinese Government, and having put herself on record in the reply to Sir Charles Scott as determined on at least a temporary occupation of Manchuria, will refuse to back down. That she must do so Lord Lansdowne considers vital both for the future of China and for the continued existence of the concert of powers.

Count Lamsdorff's reply to Sir Charles Scott is considered quite unsatisfactory. "If such excuses are accepted by the powers," said a British official last evening to a representative of The Associated Press, "there will be nothing to prevent the immediate partition of China, for with almost exactly the same verbiage any European power could justify the occupation of other provinces."

Upon the degree of support afforded the movement by Germany and Japan depends the result of what is understood to be the almost synchronous action of Washington and London. The whole affair is guarded with the greatest secrecy, and it was not apparently without motive that a special dispatch was allowed to go from London erroneously announcing that the negotiations going on here, Mr. Choate and Lord Lansdowne related to the Nicaragua affair.

A feeling pervades inner circles here that, if Count Lamsdorff's explanation is accepted by the powers to Russia, there will be nothing in hand to take all his excuses, and the door will be opened to any other power aggressive enough to step in and annex Chinese provinces under the pretext of temporary occupation.

THIS GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

NOT IN SECRET NEGOTIATIONS WITH ANY OTHER POWER REGARDING CHINA.

Washington, March 8.—Just to what extent the United States Government has expressed itself to the other Powers regarding the attitude of Russia in respect to the occupation of Manchuria, and what, if anything, has been received from the British Foreign Office, would not be divulged by the officials here to-night. The government deems it inexpedient for the Chinese to make any independent arrangement with any foreign power while the peace negotiations are in progress at Peking. An identical note conveying these sentiments has been sent by the United States to each of the Powers interested in the settlement of the conditions growing out of the Boxer troubles. The Chinese Imperial Government also has been made acquainted with these sentiments. The statement is made positively here to-night that the United States is not in "secret negotiations" with any other power regarding China. The practice in dealing with the Chinese situation has uniformly been to make known the attitude of the United States to all the nations interested, and for this purpose identical notes have been sent to them when matters of great importance were under consideration. At the same time, the intimation is conveyed that the London dispatches on the subject are overdrawn.

LIU KUN YU'S SCHEME OF REFORM.

Shanghai, March 8.—An article in the "China Gazette," published to-day, says that Viceroy Liu Kun Yu has submitted a memorial to the throne in favor of reform on the following basis: The establishment of a permanent constitution; a complete change in the educational system; the selection of only qualified men for the civil service; the creation of an army by conscription; the adoption of a systematic scheme of finance; the establishment of an imperial bank empowered to issue notes that shall be current throughout China; the framing of laws to encourage the establishment of newspapers, and the removal of the present distinction between Chinese and Manchus.

MRS. NATION'S TRIAL BEGUN.

Wheatta, Kan., March 8.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was placed on trial here to-day charged with misdemeanor in the alleged destruction of property in a "joint" raid. The defendant's presence was not necessary and she still remains in the Topeka jail.

ALMOST WITHIN THE SHADOW.

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

CUBANS LIKELY TO ACCEPT

ADVICES RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON CREATE A HOPEFUL FEELING.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS ENTIRELY SATISFIED WITH THE SITUATION.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, March 8.—The news being sent out from Havana does not agree in tone or spirit with official and private advices received in Washington concerning the progress of affairs in the island. There is no feeling of uneasiness in administration circles over the final outcome in Cuba. On the contrary, it is firmly believed here that sooner or later the Cuban constitution makers will accept the terms prescribed by Congress as a condition precedent to the withdrawal of United States sovereignty from the island after the Cubans have organized a government, fully equipped it and demonstrated their capability to conduct and maintain a secure and stable government.

There is no thought in well informed and responsible circles in Washington that the Cubans will reject the conditions laid down in the Platt amendment to the Army Appropriation bill. It is pointed out that they are too eager to organize a government of their own and offer it to delay indefinitely the consummation of this important work by stubbornly opposing the wishes of the United States. Until they comply heartily, fully and in detail with the terms of this country, the Cubans cannot even have a trial at self-government. It is also pointed out that if there had been any considerable opposition in Congress to the Platt amendment the Cubans might think that the next Congress would modify the terms imposed, but as the Democrats virtually indorsed the programme which the President is instructed to execute, they cannot hope to accomplish anything for themselves in this country by obstinate conduct or threatening agitation at home. Then, too, the next Congress is more overwhelmingly Republican in both branches than the one that has just adjourned, and it is confidently believed that the intelligent and ruling classes of Cubans are sufficiently informed on American politics to understand that one Republican Congress will not repudiate the acts of another. If the succeeding Congress in either branch were Democratic, the constitution makers at Havana might be made to believe that the Platt amendment would be modified, even if by so doing the Democrats responsible for it should thereby condemn their leaders in the Senate who by their silence indorsed the Government's Cuban policy and refused to take advantage of the opportunity to force an extra session of Congress.

IN THE PRESIDENT'S HANDS.

As the case stands now, the President has the Cuban situation wholly and entirely in his own hands. The President can do nothing under the instructions given him by Congress until the constitutional convention at Havana accepts the terms imposed. He cannot modify these terms in any way, nor can he withdraw the troops from the island. Before the adoption of the Platt amendment it is held that the President could have withdrawn the troops, if he thought the conditions in Cuba would justify that course, but he is now distinctly directed by this discretion by the law directing him explicitly to maintain United States military garrisons in the island until the terms have been complied with. It is not among the Cubans generally that the character and content of these requirements, but he has not been or will be directed to threaten or cajole them.

NO HARSH DEALING INTENDED.

There is no disposition either in Washington or at American headquarters in Havana to deal harshly with the Cubans. On the other hand, it is desired that the Cubans deliberate on the terms prescribed by Congress as long as it is necessary for them to acquire an accurate understanding of them. There is a feeling of the utmost confidence here that the longer the Cubans study the conditions imposed by the Platt amendment the better they will like them. For this reason no pressure of any kind will be brought to bear on the Cuban constitutional convention to act hastily on the requirements prescribed by Congress. Governor-General Wood has been instructed to explain to them fully the character and content of these requirements, but he has not been or will be directed to threaten or cajole them.

These phases of the question were elaborately discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day, the views expressed being those set forth above. All the latest advices received by the President from Governor-General Wood were laid before the Cabinet, and the conclusion was reached that the so-called Cuban "problem" was working itself out very satisfactorily. There is no fear of the agitation now going on leading to any unpleasant relations between the natives and the military authorities in the island, or of the conditions becoming such there as to force on the President the necessity of increasing the military forces in Cuba. This means that the Cuban situation, as reported in reports, frequently sent out from Washington, that the Navy Department has instructed the commanders of various warships in nearby waters to hold themselves in readiness to go to Havana and other Cuban ports. In brief, the President and his advisers are entirely satisfied with the prospects in Cuba, and are encouraged to hope that when the peace negotiations are reached the Cubans are ready to assume the responsibilities of an independent government as soon as Congress is ready to grant it to them.

PRESSURE ON THE DELEGATES.

AGITATION IN CUBA AGAINST YIELDING TO THE SENATE'S DEMANDS.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Havana, March 8.—Dispatches are coming to the convention from all parts of Cuba, urging the delegates not to surrender Cuban independence. The expressions of a portion of the press are bitter and decided, owing to the fact that the convention represents the lower classes, which alone have taken an interest in politics. The delegates feel that they must not change their policy because of appeals of this kind.

The commission named to draw up a treaty defining relations with the United States met to-day. It is unlikely that there will be any change of attitude proposed to the convention, though a suggestion was made that it report to the convention favoring the appointment of a commission to treat with a like commission from the United States. The suggestion was not voted upon or considered, but is very likely to prevail.

The irresponsible element, while awaiting the decision of the convention, is quietly urging independent demonstrations for liberty without restriction. This class will stoutly oppose yielding to the Senate amendment.

The radicals in the convention will force adjournment without further action if the United States does not give assurance of a disposition to amend its demands.

LUXURIOUS DAILY TRAIN TO CALIFORNIA.

Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 p. m., via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 p. m. third day. Double drawing room, sleeping cars, buffet, library car (with barber and drug cars). Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 B'way.—Adv.

R. J. SCHAEFER BADLY HURT.

THE BREWER'S SKULL FRACTURED IN A STREET COLLISION ON FEBRUARY 20.

Rudolph J. Schaefer, secretary of the F & M Schaefer Brewing Company, lies seriously ill at the German Hospital as the result of an accident on February 20, in which he sustained a compound fracture of the skull and a fracture of the base of the skull. When the accident occurred Mr. Schaefer was driving down to his office in Fifty-first-st., near Park-ave., from his home at No. 9 East Ninety-fourth-st., in a light runabout drawn by a spirited horse. He drove down Fifth-ave., to Fifty-third-st., and then turned east to Madison-ave. At Madison-ave. he again turned south, intending to cross Park-ave. by the bridge between Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts.

Just as he turned into Madison-ave. a heavy two horse express wagon going rapidly south in Madison-ave. reached Fifty-third-st. and attempted to pass between Mr. Schaefer's light carriage and the curb. The space was too narrow, and the runabout was lifted into the air and hurled across the street and up on the sidewalk. Mr. Schaefer was thrown from his carriage at the first shock, and fell face downward on the car tracks, his head striking an iron manhole cover. The coachman who was with him fell across Mr. Schaefer's body, and was uninjured, beyond a severe shaking up.

William J. Hart, secretary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, a witness of whose office the runabout barely missed smashing, ran into the street and carried Mr. Schaefer into a drug store near by. There the injured man, who had not lost consciousness, directed taxi driver Otto G. T. Kiliani, his family physician, be sent for. In the meantime Edward C. Schaefer, president of the F & M Schaefer Brewing Company, also on his way to his business, had stopped to learn the trouble, and, recognizing his cousin, had taken charge of the case. The ambulance of the German Hospital was sent for, and after Dr. Kiliani had dressed his wounds Mr. Schaefer was taken to the hospital.

The driver of the express wagon, without waiting to learn the extent of the injuries his recklessness had caused, whipped up his horses and got away before the name of the company the wagon belonged to could be learned. Mr. Schaefer's skull was broken and his head turned runabout rattling at his heels, ran down Madison-ave. until stopped by striking a street car near Forty-fourth-st. The horse was so badly cut that he was useless for the future.

The singular feature of the accident is the apparent ignorance of the police. Emil Schaefer, the injured man's brother, says that the police of the East Fifty-first-st. station, and a Tribune reporter also could learn nothing there. An investigation is being made in the hope of fixing the responsibility for the accident. It was said that Mr. Schaefer's condition yesterday it was said that Mr. Schaefer's condition was favorable.

It was at the same corner that a Madison-ave. car on the following day ran into a fire and a fireman was killed.

DADY BEATS ATTERBURY.

THE FORMER INDORSED BY KING'S GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR ELECTIONS COMMISSIONER.

By a vote of 98 to 26 Walter B. Atterbury, chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee, was defeated last night by Michael J. Dady, chairman of the Executive Committee. The vote was taken on the question of indorsing Mr. Dady for appointment by the Mayor as Brooklyn's Republican Elections Commissioner under the bill just passed in Albany. The meeting last night was held behind tightly closed doors. It was known that in all probability some extremely unpleasant things would be said, and it was voted by the Executive Committee to resort to the extraordinary expedient of holding an executive session of the General Committee. The meeting, however, was said to have been a rather peaceful one. There was no need for the police sergeant and several patrolmen who sat near the door throughout the proceedings.

A resolution was offered instructing the chairman of the General Committee to certify that "in the opinion of this committee Michael J. Dady is a fit and proper person to be appointed as Commissioner of Elections." Another motion was at once made presenting the name of John K. Neal in place of Mr. Dady. After considerable haggling and parliamentary wrangling a substitute was proposed, providing that the roll be called, and that each member of the committee rise and state his choice for Election Commissioner.

The roll was called, resulting in 98 votes for Mr. Dady to 26 for Mr. Neal. The votes for Neal came from Mr. Atterbury's Assembly district, the XVIIth, and from the XVIIIth. Records Commissioner Wood, who presided at the meeting, said that the roll be called, and that each member of the committee rise and state his choice for Election Commissioner.

GEN. HARRISON SERIOUSLY ILL.

FEARS OF PNEUMONIA—HIS AGE A GREAT FACTOR.

Indianapolis, March 8.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison is a very sick man, and his closest friends are alarmed. His condition is more serious than is generally believed. However, Dr. Henry Jameson, the family physician, who has sole charge of the case, said to-night there was no immediate danger; in fact, he was not at all alarmed, he said, as to the outcome. Asked if the age of General Harrison would not weigh very much against his recovery, the doctor said such would naturally be the case to a certain extent; but he declined to discuss the matter further than to say that he was not at all alarmed over the condition of his patient.

General Harrison is troubled with a complication of grip and intercostal neuralgia, and there is some fear that this will develop into pneumonia. The disease in itself is not necessarily of an alarming character, but when the age of General Harrison is taken into consideration, with the diminution of his recuperative powers, his present illness is being viewed with much anxiety.

He suffers much pain. The large muscles of the chest are affected, and the patient is confined to his bed. The most favorable symptom in the absence of fever and still another circumstance in favor of the general is that his sleep as yet has not been impaired.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Atlanta, Ga., March 8.—R. E. Elliott, Editor of "The Austell (Ga.) News," committed suicide here to-day.

Little Rock, Ark., March 8.—Kirby Graves, William Johnson and Henry Brooks, negroes, were hanged at Richmond, Little River County, to-day for murdering Edward Evans, white, and Frank Hopson, colored.

Pittsburg, March 8.—It was learned officially to-day that the order of the American Window Glass Company by the Jobbers' Association was for 75,000 boxes, and the price to be paid is the highest in the history of this window glass industry. The order is worth \$3,000,000.

El Paso, Tex., March 8.—Two men were killed outright and three injured so badly that they will die, by a heavy explosion of dynamite at a quarry near here. The explosion occurred on the property of Charles Shely, the foreman, who came here two years ago from San Antonio. The men were engaged in placing a charge of dynamite at the top of a bluff when the explosion occurred.

NO STATE POLICE BILL.

CONSTITUTIONAL REASONS ALONE SEEM TO BAR ITS ENACTMENT.

Albany, March 8 (Special).—The political wind blowing about the State Police bill shifted rapidly to-day. Only two days ago prominent Republican members of the legislature expressed the opinion that such an act would be passed. Last night, as stated in an Albany dispatch to The Tribune, doubts began to spring up as to the constitutionality of a State police act—and to-day the same members of the legislature were positive that no State police act would be passed.

There was a rumor here to-day that Senator Platt had sent out invitations to prominent Republicans to attend a conference in New-York to-morrow upon the State Police bill, but this rumor could not be confirmed here, and the departure of prominent Republicans elsewhere than toward New-York seemed to prove that the rumor had no basis.

Governor Odell started for Newburg at 2:35 o'clock. The Governor said before his departure: "I have had no request from Senator Platt to come to New-York. I told him in Washington that I should be in Newburg on Saturday attending to some business which required my personal attention. There is no controversy between Senator Platt and myself, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and they can provoke no misunderstanding between us."

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff went away to the Adirondacks this afternoon, in company with Senators Ellsworth, Stranahan, Higgins and Humphrey and William Barnes, Jr., all prominent Republicans, who would naturally be consulted if any decision was to be reached in New-York or elsewhere regarding the State police act.

A STRAW FROM "THE ALBANY JOURNAL."

The nature of the difficulties attending the passage of a State police act is significantly treated to-night in "The Albany Evening Journal," which is owned and conducted by William Barnes, Jr., the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. In an editorial article headed "State Police and Constitution" it calls attention to the single headed police act for New-York and the policy of responsibility for police administration placed upon the authorities of New-York by that act. It then says that it is natural that the legislature "should consider the necessity of the passage of another law, which would give the people of the State control of the Police Department of the city of New-York," and adds:

Whatever stops the legislature may take in this matter, it must nevertheless be remembered that the constitution of the State contains an important provision which the Court of Appeals of this State declared was violated when the legislature passed the Albany police bill, framed for the purpose of meeting a condition closely similar to the one that now exists in New-York. The Court of Appeals rested its decision on Article X, Section 2, of the State Constitution, which reads as follows:

All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the legislature may direct."

A State commissioner of police in control of the police departments of the various cities in the eyes of the court may be deemed a city officer if the wages of his employees are paid by the cities under his jurisdiction and not by the State, and in that case, under the decision of the Albany police law, his appointment must come from a city authority and not from the Governor.

GREAT COST OF THE PROPERTY.

The argument of "The Journal" in effect is that if the State is to assume control of the police departments of each city in the State it must also assume the cost of supporting these departments. It cannot take charge of the city police and have them supported by the cities affected. All the counties of the State, those in which there