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A WRANGLE AVOIDED.

QUESTION OF KING'S OATH DISPOSED OF IN COMMITTEE.

TOLERATION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE—THE GUIDHALL ART SHOW—LITERARY.

London, March 12, 1 a. m.—Mr. Balfour has avoided a fresh conflict with the Irish members by agreeing to appoint a committee for considering the form of oath which the King is now compelled to take when he meets Parliament for the first time.

Questions of the hour take up so much time in the Commons that only a small margin remains for general debate. This does not matter, since no important work is cut out for Parliament this year, except financial business.

This morning's newspapers are almost unanimous in their comments upon the announcement that England has refused to ratify the amended Hay-Pauncefote convention.

Some English journals which print conspicuously Professor Hadley's forecast that there will be an Emperor in Washington within twenty-five years put in smaller type in an obscure corner the rumor about a Scotch brewer's trust.

The number of electric railways is so large that a special committee will be empowered to consider them. Nearly every London underground line is asking for extensions, and there are new projects without end.

John S. Sargent, who has been hard at work during the winter on decorative designs for the Boston Public Library and on many portraits, is ill with influenza, and unable to leave his bed.

American visitors to England this year will have a rare treat in the Guidhall Art Show. A fourth room has been added to the three galleries ordinarily used, and the exhibition will be confined to Spanish art.

Ellen Thornycroft Fowler's first novel, "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," was not copyrighted in America, and there have been several pirated editions. The Appletons, who published it with arrangement with a London house, were under no obligation to pay royalties, but, finding that the work had a good sale, they sent a check for over \$3,000 to her, virtually covering the earnings which would have been due if the book had been protected by copyright.

King Edward's Civil List. The monarch will need more money than did Queen Victoria.

London, March 11.—In the House of Commons today Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when moving the appointment of a select committee to consider the new civil list, conveyed a hint that an increase in the civil list might be expected.

John Redmond, the Irish leader, gave notice of intention to oppose all consideration of the subject until the government promised to alter the monarch's anti-Catholic declaration, known as the "No Popery" oath.

Russia's Sugar Production. St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.—A circular of the Ministry of Finance dated February 6 estimates the production of sugar in Russian refineries during the present season at 4,800,000 pounds, including

BALANTINE'S INDIA PALE ALE is clear as crystal amber to the last drop in the bottle.—Adv.

RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

NO SERIOUS TROUBLE FEARED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION MUST REVISE ITS WORK TO SECURE APPROVAL BY THIS GOVERNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 11.—Official advices and newspaper reports that reach Washington from Havana are still conflicting. Governor-General Wood and others in Cuba intrusted with the delicate task of bringing the Cubans around gently to the proper view of their situation do not seem to be in the least fear of encountering serious or stubborn trouble.

Washington, March 11.—Official advices and newspaper reports that reach Washington from Havana are still conflicting. Governor-General Wood and others in Cuba intrusted with the delicate task of bringing the Cubans around gently to the proper view of their situation do not seem to be in the least fear of encountering serious or stubborn trouble.

First.—Control by the United States of all foreign commerce and order in Cuba.

Second.—Control by the United States of Cuba's debt-making power.

Third.—Right of the United States to intervene for the preservation of peace and order in Cuba, and to see the Cuba discharges the obligations imposed by the Treaty of Paris.

Fourth.—That the Cuban constitution declare all the acts of the United States military government in the island binding.

Fifth.—Control by the United States of sanitation in Cuba.

Sixth.—That the Isle of Pines be distinctly omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba.

Seventh.—Coaling or naval stations on the island to be sold or leased to the United States, the location and numbers to be determined by this government.

Eighth.—That the foregoing provisions be embodied in a permanent treaty with the United States.

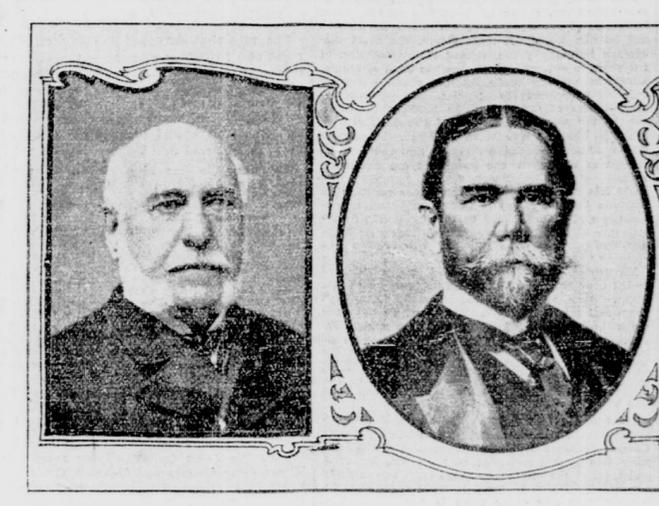
WHERE REVISION IS NECESSARY. It will be seen that it is necessary for the constitution makers at Havana materially to revise their work before submitting the instrument to Washington for approval.

Until these things are done, the President is bound by the act of Congress to maintain military garrisons in the island, and continue to rule Cuba through the War Department. The President has no alternative, and it is confidently believed that when the uneducated masses fully realize this they will be glad to accept a committee here to appeal to this country.

CUBANS STILL AT SEA. FUTILE CONFERENCES IN HAVANA—GOMEZ AND THE PRESIDENCY.

HAVANA, March 11.—The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Cuban Constitutional Convention informally discussed the Platt amendment to-day. No decisive policy was outlined, and the committee will probably not report until after a conference with the other delegates.

MR. CARNegie'S SPECIAL GIVING. Ottawa, Ont., March 11 (Special).—In reply to a letter from Mayor Morris addressed to him at New York, Andrew Carnegie replies as follows:



LORD PAUNCEFOTE, SECRETARY HAY, LORD LANSDOWNE.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY WAS DRAFTED BY SECRETARY HAY AND LORD PAUNCEFOTE, AMENDED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND REJECTED BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

REJECTED BY ENGLAND.

AMENDMENTS TO THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY UNACCEPTABLE.

REPLY OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE RECEIVED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT—NO FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS SUGGESTED.

Washington, March 11.—Although the Hay-Pauncefote Isthmian Canal Treaty has been actually moribund for weeks, and the time within which ratifications could be exchanged by the two governments concerned in its negotiation expired on March 4, a parting blow at that much debated instrument was dealt to-day when the British Ambassador formally announced to Secretary Hay that the London Foreign Office had been unable to approve the amendments made to the original draft by the United States Senate.

At the same time the understanding here is that the sentiment of British officials was to avoid a breach or issue with the United States, and if possible to arrange a common basis of agreement. In some British quarters it was held that too much friction had already been caused by the canal issue, and that since the United States was willing to invest the hundreds of millions of dollars required for the canal's construction and then admit to it the commerce of Great Britain and the world at large, it was only just to give the American Government a certain degree of authority over the canal, particularly when its military necessities required such authority.

There was no opportunity this afternoon for a conference between the President and Secretary Hay regarding the British answer, therefore it cannot be said what action will be taken by this government. It is said that there is no hurry, even if it is decided to invite Great Britain to join in fresh negotiations as to an Isthmian canal, Congress not being in session to consider a treaty if one should be framed.

For the present the text of the British answer will be withheld from publication, on this side of the water, at least, although it is said that after the President has thoroughly considered the matter some general statement may be made as to the points developed.

THE REPLY FRIENDLY IN TONE. The British answer is quite long, as such documents go, and would make about two newspaper columns. The tone of the reply is distinctly friendly throughout, particularly in the concluding assurances of goodwill and a desire to co-operate in the realization of this undertaking.

Regarding the entire abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as provided by one of the Senate amendments, it appears to be the British view that such a step is too far reaching to be taken without some negotiations in which the British side of the case is presented.

THE DAILY NEWS' COMMENT. APPROVAL OF LORD LANSDOWNE'S ACTION ON THE TREATY.

London, March 12.—The morning papers express approval of Lord Lansdowne's reply to the amendment of the United States Senate to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. All repudiate any feeling, save a friendly desire to arrive at an amicable and equitable settlement.

NO country, without a sacrifice of self-respect, could have accepted the travesty of a bargain which President McKinley and Secretary Hay asked us to conclude.

Well informed American opinion must have been prepared for this result. There has been some wild and rather absurd talk in Washington, but it is satisfactory to find that the views of the extremists and mischief mongers have made no sensible impression upon their countrymen.

Although Lord Salisbury could not submit to the Senate's arbitrary and dictatorial methods, British rights under the treaty are not of overwhelming importance, and if America chooses to make herself more vulnerable by constructing the canal, there is no reason why England should hinder her.

FROM CENTRE TO CENTRE. You go from the centre of New-York to the centre of each of the great gateways of commerce of the Central West by the New York Central, through the richest country in the world.—Adv.

A MILLION FOR THE BRIDGE

IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED BY WHICH THE CRUSH OF TRAFFIC MAY BE RELIEVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

The entire remodelling of the New-York and Brooklyn terminals of the Brooklyn Bridge, with plans for the manipulation of elevated bridge trains, is now contemplated by the bridge authorities. The cost will be upward of \$1,000,000, and the capacity of the old (elevated) tracks will practically be doubled.

At the same time the understanding here is that the sentiment of British officials was to avoid a breach or issue with the United States, and if possible to arrange a common basis of agreement.

THE ANSWER IS CHIEFLY IMPORTANT IN MAKING CLEAR THE ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. It remains to be seen how the United States Government will carry on such further negotiations as may reconcile difference and secure a common ground of action.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT. APPROVAL OF LORD LANSDOWNE'S ACTION ON THE TREATY.

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ALL KINDS OF WEATHER.

WHAT DIFFERENT SECTIONS ENJOYED YESTERDAY.

RAIN AND SLEET ON ATLANTIC SLOPE—SPRINGLIKE IN MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—BALMY IN SOUTH.

There was great variety in the weather in different parts of the country yesterday. In this city there was a heavy rainfall in the early part of the day, followed by clear skies, and rain again at nightfall.

The rain in the early morning in California was followed by clear skies and moderate temperature. Sleet and hail with rain were features of the storm which passed over the New-England States.

FLOODS IN WESTCHESTER. PEOPLE ESCAPE FROM THEIR HOUSES AT NIGHT IN ROWBOATS.

The wind and rain storm which swept Westchester County on Sunday night and yesterday morning was one of the heaviest in several years. For fully ten hours the wind raged at seventy and eighty miles an hour, and the rain fell in torrents.

John Hermann and William Lewis, railroad employes, left White Plains at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, going north to look for washouts along the road. Lewis returned some time later, leaving Hermann to watch the tracks.

Two firemen of Scarsdale had narrow escapes. They had been sent out to repair wires, when they were knocked into the Bronx River by a falling pole. They were rescued through the quick action of two companions, who threw a rope to them and pulled them ashore.

At Pemberwick, near Port Chester, the water rushed over the dam at the Port Chester Bolt and Nut Works, and filled the building with from three to six feet of water.

At New-Rochelle, where the storm was almost a hurricane, the Horton-ave. bridge was carried away, and much damage was done to the streets. The only way in which the people could leave their homes was by rowboats.

A careful examination of the damage caused by the flooded Peeskill made from figures given by a Tribune reporter puts the loss at close to \$8,000. The water in the cellar of Ezra J. Horton's drug store got into a tank and blew out the front of the building. It also set fire to the place.

ALMOST A CLOUDBURST AT TARRYTOWN. PEOPLE CARRIED TO THE RAILROAD STATION ACROSS A LAKE.

What was almost a cloudburst occurred in Tarrytown between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. In a few moments every waterway in the village was choked. In less than an hour cellars were flooded, brooks burst from their courses, and railroad and trolley tracks were washed out and covered with rocks and mud.

Fishkill Landing, N. Y., March 11.—There was a thrilling escape from death at Dutchess Junction, near here, last night. A party of six persons, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Pelouqui, the Misses Josette and Susie Ligon and the Misses Mamie and Nellie Brennan, was walking on the tracks of the New-York Central Railroad, and had started to cross a long trestle, when a train came above.

Carthage, N. C., March 11.—L. J. Jones, Dr. M. E. Street, David Andrews and William Harding, among the most prominent citizens of Eastern North Carolina, were arrested on Saturday night and lodged in jail charged with being responsible for the death of Silas Martindale.

LEAVE NEW YORK 3 P. M. ANY WEEKEND. Arrive Old Point Comfort early next forenoon via Old Dominion steamers. Delightful spring outing. Perfect service. Round trip, including meals and stateroom accommodations, \$3.—Adv.

EARLY IN THE MORNING. The new fast mail train of the New York Central, with day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars to Chicago, leaves Grand Central Station at 8:15 A. M. every day in the year. Sleeping car open at 9 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.