MILITARY PLAN FOR CHINA

ALLIED GENERALS DECIDE WHERE TROOPS SHALL REMAIN PERMANENTLY.

THE ROUTE FROM PEKING TO THE SEA TO BE KEPT OPEN AND FORTS TO BE DESTROYED.

Peking, April 6.—The meeting of the generals of the allied troops and Count von Waldersee this morning, was of great interest and importance. Though it was known beforehand what had practically been decided upon, still the meeting showed conclusively the attitudes of the different powers. The only dissentients from the plan adopted were General Chaffee, the American commander, and General Wogack, commander of the Russian forces, who both thought that the number of points to be occupied was excessive and also that the number of troops was too great. The other generals were unanimous in the opinion that nine points on the railway should be occupied, between Peking and Shan-Hai-Kwan, with 6,000 men, exclusive of the 2,000 in Peking. This will be a permanent measure, while the reduction of the present forces will be made according to the wishes of the respective governments.

The railway between Pao-Ting-Fu and Peking will not be guarded, it not being a line of communication with the sea.

General Chaffee suggested that it was only necessary to occupy two points between Yang-Tsun and Tien-Tsin and three between Tien-Tsin and Shan-Hai-Kwan, with a total of 2,000 men, exclusive of those at Peking. It was not necessary, he said, to have soldiers at Tong-Fu, as naval vessels were always there, and also because the reliefs would always be passing backward and forward.

General Wogack thought 1,000 men would be sufficient for occupying Tien-Tsin and Shan-Hai-Kwan.

The views of the majority will be presented to the ministers for immediate action, as the generals feel that the acceptance by the Chinese of these terms, including the total destruction of the forts at Shan-Hai-Kwan, Pei-Tang, Taku, Tong-Ku, Pei-Tsan and Yang-Tsun, will mean complete submission, when arrangements ought to be made for the withdrawal of a majority of the forces from China.

CHINESE AND RUSSIANS FIGHT.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT REPORTED, WITH LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Berlin, April 6.—A dispatch to the Cologne "Gazette" from St. Petersburg says hard fighting is reported to have occurred between the 1st, 2d and 3d East Siberian Rifle regiments and several thousands of Chinese troops, between Kobantsy and Sin-Min-Ting. The Russians lost a captain and several men killed and a lieutenant-colonel, several other officers and many men wounded. The Chinese lost heavily and retreated, with the Russians pursuing them.

The date of the engagement is not mentioned in the dispatch received.

JAPAN PREPARING FOR WAR.

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY AND NAVAL ACTIVITY REPORTED.

Yokohama, April 6.—The Japanese Government is maintaining great secrecy regarding its policy, but it is said on good authority that the Cabinet, at a meeting held Friday, resolved to communicate with Russia in firm terms respecting Manchuria.

There is extraordinary activity in naval and military circles.

A MYSTERIOUS FRENCH CABLE.

Hong-Kong, April 6.—The foreign residents of Amoy are puzzled by the odd procedure of the French cable ship Diolabah, which last Wednesday laid a cable from Amoy out to sea without consulting the local authorities, who did not interfere with the progress of the work, supposing the Diolabah to be a transport. It was reported that a second cable ship was waiting outside for the purpose of connecting with the cable laid by the Diolabah. The direction of the laying of these cables is unknown. To-day the Diolabah returned off Amoy and cut the cable she had laid, taking the end aboard.

PUNISHMENTS AGREED ON.

Berlin, April 6.—A dispatch to the Cologne "Gazette" from Peking, dated Thursday, April 4, says the Chinese plenipotentiaries have agreed on the punishments of the guilty provincial officials to be demanded by the foreign ministers on account of the murder of 242 persons—missionaries and their wives and children.

Count von Waldersee reports to the War Office that after dispersing the robber bands to the northeast of Tien-Tsin the troops engaged in that work returned to their quarters. In the course of the operations twenty robbers were killed and one gun and twenty-nine wagons, with arms and ammunition, were captured.

GUNBOAT PURCHASES AT MANILA.

WHAT GENERAL OTIS SAYS IN REGARD TO PRICE PAID.

Chicago, April 6 (Special).—General Otis, when seen at army headquarters to-day, said in regard to the purchase of gunboats at Manila:

I bought thirteen gunboats at Manila, and also as many launches as could be procured at Hong-Kong and Singapore, and am wholly responsible for the purchase. Two other parties were after the gunboats, and their bids were found to be very close. The charge that I paid $100,000 more for the boats than the price asked for them by the Spanish Government is untrue. I do not know the man who made the charge or any of the other men who have been making charges against me. We were determined that the boats should not leave the waters, and our bid was a bluff to scare off the other people who were after them, and, as I said, our bids were very close to the parties in question. So far from paying more than the price asked by the Spanish Government, we bought them at a figure considerably less.

MORE INSURGENTS YIELD.

PROGRESS TOWARD COMPLETE PACIFICATION OF LUZON.

Manila, April 6.—The following surrenders have occurred: The insurgent General Arejola, with thirty officers and eight hundred men, at the town of Nueva Caceres, in the Province of South Camarines, Southern Luzon; the remainder of the command of Major Pablo Tecson, consisting of nineteen officers, 173 men and 133 rifles, at the town of San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacan Province, Central Luzon, and sixteen officers and seventy men in Bulacan Province and at other points.

The wholesale grocery dealers of Manila report double sales of groceries since the investigation into the alleged commissary scandals began.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.'s
Oldest Lager Beer Brewery in the United States.
Bock Beer
On Draught at All Customers.
Bottled at the Brewery
and Delivered Direct to Families.
Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

IN MANCHURIA TO STAY.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN COMMENT ON THE EASTERN CRISIS.

London, April 6.—Russia's attitude toward Manchuria, as outlined yesterday by the "Official Messenger" of St. Petersburg, is interpreted almost unanimously by the British press as capable of being condensed into a single sentence, "J'y suis; j'y reste" ("I am here; I remain here"), and there is no disposition to believe that the matter is thus ended.

"The Standard," which throughout has taken a moderate stand, declares that if Russia goes back on her promise now given as to the integrity of China, and proceeds to assume in Manchuria in act the authority denied her by formal stipulation, she will have to confront not only the protest, but the armed might of the energetic nation which, under the rule of the Mikado, is conscious of its strength to aid the greatness of its destinies. Japan, the newspaper adds, will have the sympathy and support of nearly all the powers interested in the Far East.

"The Daily Chronicle" makes similar comments, interpreting Russia's policy, and says that of the powers which really count Japan is the only one which is at all likely to back her protest with force.

"The Daily News" maintains that Russia's policy is as clear as daylight, and simply means no shred of independence for Manchuria. The newspaper continues:

Russia has a firm friend and ally in the United States. The American Government lost no time in publishing the plausible pacific assurance received by Secretary Hay from Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington; but the United States has long been anxious to get out of the Chinese imbroglio altogether.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—The newspapers here aver that the foreign powers and not Russia are responsible for the continued occupation of Manchuria. The "Viedomosti" says it is quite impossible for Russia to withdraw without some guarantee that order will be preserved on her frontiers, adding:

Russia does not intend to be left in the Far East at the disadvantage she was placed under in the Near East twenty-three years ago.

The "Rossiya" maintains that Russia tried to arrange plans for the withdrawal of her troops, and that this was thwarted by nearly the whole of Europe, and she must continue in the "unpleasant position of the occupier of Manchuria."

The apopleptic illness of Yang Yu, Chinese Minister to Russia, after his recent interview with Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, will probably make necessary his withdrawal from the post. Negotiations with China at St. Petersburg have ceased since his illness.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSITION TO JAPAN.

London, April 7.—The Shanghai correspondent of "The Sunday Special" says it has transpired that Russia recently proposed to Japan the neutralization of Corea, but that Japan refused the proposition, as insufficiently safeguarding her interests.

RUSSIA'S GOOD FAITH NOT DOUBTED.

ASSURANCES GRATIFYING TO THE PRESIDENT—THE ATTITUDE OF JAPAN.

Washington, April 6.—The determination of the Russian Government not to press to a conclusion the negotiations begun some time ago with the Chinese Government in regard to Manchuria has naturally given great gratification to the government of the United States. The President is understood to recognize in this act of the Czar another proof of his sincere regard for the harmony of the powers now engaged in negotiations in China and his determination to do nothing to impede the speedy and satisfactory conclusion of these negotiations. In his view, it is an act worthy of the enlightened sovereign who initiated the conference at The Hague. The government of the United States is especially gratified by this termination of the late complication, as it has constantly been in harmony with that of Russia in all the main points of policy in China. The belief is generally entertained in government and diplomatic circles in Washington that no motive can be assigned for this resolution of the Czar except the desire to preserve the concert of the powers, as it was clearly within the discretion of Russia to pursue whatever course that government thought best for its interests, and it may be said with absolute certainty that nothing in the way of pressure or of combination has been put on the Russian Government to induce this result. It is true that the government of the United States on March 1 made known its views of the matter, and communicated them with entire frankness to all the powers interested, but no joint representation, it may safely be asserted, has ever been made to Russia or to China.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, has received no word from his government since the latest Russian declaration was communicated to Japan. The Minister says it is probable that the London dispatch as to the warlike attitude of Japan was sent out before the Russian declaration had been received by the Japanese Government. The dispatch alluded to said that the Japanese Government had decided that Russia's reply concerning Manchuria was unsatisfactory, and that a peremptory remonstrance, amounting practically to an ultimatum, would be delivered to Russia. This appeared to refer to Russia's latest declaration. But on examination it is clear that it could not have referred to the latest Russian declaration, as this was not sent to the powers until Thursday night, after the warlike dispatch was sent out from Japan. This leaves open the question of Japan's policy on the case as now presented by Russia, and removes the impression that Japan has peremptorily rejected the Russian statement.

DROWNS IN AN ABANDONED WELL.

MAN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT FIRST ASKS FOR AXE WHEREWITH TO CHOP OFF HIS HEAD.

Conrad B. Kingsley, thirty-five years old, who boarded at No. 92 Fifteenth-st., Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into a forty foot well on the John Suydam farm, in Utica-ave., between Avenues A and B, Flatbush, Brooklyn. He was drowned in five feet of water.

Kingsley had been out of employment for some time, and his fellow boarders thought him a bit flighty. He was last seen yesterday morning coming out of Holy Cross Cemetery, in Flatbush. He asked Michael Donnell, a farm hand, for an axe, saying that he wanted to chop his head off. Donnell paid little attention to him, and he moved away. At 2 o'clock another farm hand noticed that boards which covered an abandoned well had been removed. Near by were a hat and coat. Down in the water a body could be seen.

Roundsman McMahon and Patrolman Heslin, of the Grant-st. station, were sent to the farm. They tried unsuccessfully to pull the body out with a pair of ice tongs on the end of a long rope. A long ladder was then obtained and fastened to the edge of the well. Patrolman Heslin lowered himself on a rope from the bottom of the ladder and reached the body.

In the pockets of the man's clothing was found a letter addressed to C. B. Kingsley, No. 92 Fifteenth-st. John Keldea, a fellow boarder, identified the body.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES FRENCH OFFICERS.

Washington, April 6.—The officers and chief midshipmen of the French schoolship Duguay Trouin, which is lying at Annapolis, were presented to the President to-day by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador. Captain Houette is the commander of the Duguay Trouin and Captain De Gueydon the second officer. The cadets are from the naval school at Brest. The French officers were in full uniform of dark blue, liberally adorned with gold braid, and they wore big black chapeaus. Lieutenant De Faramou, the naval attaché of the embassy, also accompanied them. They were ushered into the Blue Parlor, where the presentations took place. The President greeted them cordially and chatted with the Ambassador and the officers for ten minutes. After leaving the White House they went to the Navy Department to call on Secretary Long and later visited the navy yard. The officers will return to Washington next Wednesday night, when a ball will be given in their honor at the French Embassy. On Thursday they will sail down the Potomac on the Syiph as the guests of Secretary Long. At Mount Vernon they will place a wreath on the tomb of Washington.

AN HAVANA PAPER SUPPRESSED.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY, GENERAL WOOD AND SENATOR PLATT CARICATURED BY "LA DISCUSION."

Havana, April 6.—"La Discusion" has been suppressed by order of Governor-General Wood, and its offices have been closed and sealed. This action was due to the publication yesterday of an illustration having the title of "The Cuban Calvary," representing the Cuban public in the form of a Cuban soldier being crucified between two thieves, General Wood being represented as one thief and President McKinley as the other. Both were labelled with their names. Senator O. H. Platt was represented as a Roman soldier giving vinegar and gall in the form of the Platt amendment, while Public Opinion, as Mary Magdalen, was weeping at the foot of the cross. Below was the following inscription: "Destiny will not reserve for us a glorious resurrection."

The picture caused much unfavorable comment yesterday, from the point of view of decency. The editor of the paper, Señor Coranado, was arrested, but was released on bail.

Señor Capote, president of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, visited General Wood and told him that the convention, individually and as a body, regretted the publication of this caricature. Señor Capote said the picture misrepresented the public feelings of the Cubans, who held General Wood and President McKinley in the greatest respect, and were deeply grateful to them. On his solicitation General Wood allowed "La Discusion" to continue publication, but the judge of the Correctional Court will prefer charges, the character of which is to be determined later, against Señor Coranado.

Señor Coranado and Castellanos, the cartoonist, will be tried on a charge of criminal libel. The former is held under $1,000 bail, and the latter in the sum of $500.

DUEL TO THE DEATH WITH MACHETES.

Santiago de Cuba, April 6.—Stench and buzzards revealed the bodies of two Cubans in the mountains sixteen miles from this city last night to a native coffee pack train, which arrived here this morning. The men had fought to the death with machetes and knives. One man had his hand on the other's throat; the other man had his knife in his opponent's breast. They were both terribly mutilated. The men were recognized as neighboring countrymen, who were returning home from the city with mule loads of merchandise. The fatal quarrel occurred while they were camped by the side of the trail.

FALLING OFF IN TRADE WITH CUBA.

Washington, April 6.—An increase of 6 per cent in the value of merchandise imported into Cuba in the first three-quarters of 1900 over the amount in that period of 1899 is set forth in a comparative statement just issued by the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department. Merchandise to the value of $49,701,998 was imported in 1900, and of $46,833,122 in 1899. The exports of merchandise are set down at $38,020,038 in 1900 and $38,672,146 in 1899. The total importation, including merchandise, gold and silver, for the period stated of 1900 from all countries combined was valued at $53,108,702, and for the same period of 1899 $54,636,746. The imports from the United States showed a decrease of nearly $4,000,000, while the imports from Porto Rico increased from $696,163 to $963,983. The total value of all exports in the period of 1900 is set down at $40,196,702, and for 1899 at $42,282,530. The exports to the United States decreased nearly $8,000,000 in value.

The falling off of commerce both to and from Cuba with the United States causes considerable surprise. The War Department has referred the question to the authorities in Cuba to ascertain the cause for such a difference between the figures of 1899 and 1900. There is an intimation that native hostility to the United States is shown in the trade returns. The trade that has fallen off with the United States has gone largely to Great Britain and Germany.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

A LONG LIST ANNOUNCED BY PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Washington, April 6.—The President made the following army appointments to-day:

FRANK E. NYE, to be assistant commissary-general, with the rank of colonel.

ABIEL L. SMITH, to be deputy commissary-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

ROBERT L. BULLARD, to be commissary, with the rank of major.

MICHAEL S. MURRAY, to be commissary, with the rank of captain.

To be quartermasters, with the rank of captain:

WM. C. R. COLQUOUN,	N. P. BATCHELDER,
JEREMIAH Z. DARE,	AMOS W. KIMBALL,
F. M. SCHREINDER,	JONATHAN N. PATTON,
ABRAHAM S. BICKHAM,	DANIEL W. ARNOLD.

To be colonel of cavalry—JAMES M. BELL.

To be lieutenant-colonel of cavalry—CHARLES MORTON.

To be major of cavalry—HENRY F. KENDALL.

To be captains of cavalry:

HUGH D. BERKELEY,	WILLIAM H. PAINE,
THOMAS G. CARSON,	HARRY H. PATTISON,
EDWARD B. CASSATT,	FRANCIS LE J. PARKER,
JOHN W. CRAIG,	ALBERT E. SAXTON,
HAMILTON S. HAWKINS,	CHAS. G. SAWTELLE, Jr.,
GEORGE F. HAMILTON,	GEORGE VIDMER,
FRANK PARKER,	KEMZIE W. WALKER.

To be first lieutenant of cavalry—ROBERT B. POWERS.

To be second lieutenant of cavalry—WILLIAM S. MARTIN.

To be colonels of infantry—GREENLEAF A. GOODALE and SUMNER H. LINCOLN.

To be lieutenant-colonels of infantry—HENRY H. ADAMS and JOHN G. LEEFE.

To be majors of infantry:

WILLIAM C. BUTTLER,	SILAS A. WOLF,
JAMES S. ROGERS,	GEORGE S. YOUNG.
CHARLES G. STARR,	

To be surgeon, with the rank of major—WILLIAM B. BANISTER.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be surgeons, with the rank of major:

SAMUEL C. DE KRAFFT,	EDWARD A. ROMIG,
F. A. WASHBURN, Jr.,	JAMES S. WILSON.

To be assistant surgeons, with the rank of captain:

REUBEN M. BONAR,	JAMES W. MADARA,
W. B. M'LAUGHLIN,	MILTON VAUGHAN,
THOMAS T. JACKSON,	H. B. WILKINSON,
HAROLD L. COFFIN,	NELSON MILES BLACK,
JOHN C. GREENWALT,	ALBERT H. EBER.

Twenty-ninth Regiment—HOWARD C. TATUM, to be second lieutenant.

Thirty-second Regiment—WILLIAM H. CLOPTON, Jr., to be first lieutenant; GUSTAVUS HADWIGER, to be second lieutenant.

Thirty-third Regiment—THOMAS W. WHITE, to be second lieutenant.

Thirty-fourth Regiment—FRANK E. SIDMAN, to be second lieutenant.

Thirty-ninth Regiment—CHARLES R. WOOD, to be first lieutenant.

Forty-fourth Regiment—HARRY R. FROST, to be second lieutenant.

Forty-sixth Regiment—WALTER S. WILKSHIRE, to be second lieutenant.

Forty-seventh Regiment—RUDOLPH E. SMYSER, to be first lieutenant.

Forty-eighth Regiment—AMOS A. CARTER, to be second lieutenant; ADOLPH J. WAKEFIELD, to be second lieutenant.

NOT MENACING DENMARK.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR DANISH WEST INDIES CONDUCTED IN THE MOST FRIENDLY MANNER.

Washington, April 6.—An official denial is given to the London report that the United States Government has adopted a menacing attitude toward Denmark in the course of the negotiations regarding the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States. It is said that these negotiations have been characterized by the most friendly feeling on both sides. The United States Government has not exercised the slightest pressure on Denmark, nor will it do so. If the cession is effected it must be purely voluntary on the part of the present owners. It also is denied that Denmark has sought or received the support of other European powers in antagonism to the United States, for if this had been the case the United States Government would certainly have been made aware of the fact.

A MENAGERIE ON THE PRETORIA.

On the steamer Pretoria, which arrived here from Hamburg late Friday evening, was a collection of animals en route to Chicago. They were shipped by Carl Hagenbeck. In the collection were lions, tigers, elephants and several crates of birds and monkeys. Housed in big stalls on the forward main deck were three large dromedaries.

LAUNCH OF THE ZULIA FOR RED D LINE.

Philadelphia, April 6.—The Red D Line steamer Zulia was launched to-day at the Neafie & Levy shipyards. Miss Katherine Abbey, of New-York, acted as sponsor, and a number of guests from New-York, including the officers of the Red D Line, were present.

The Zulia, which will ply between New-York and South American ports, is a combination of the freight and passenger types of steamships. She is 277 feet 6 inches in length, 37 feet beam and 19 feet 3¾ inches in depth.

ECLIPSE OF WEST POINT.

FEW HIGH ARMY OFFICERS GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 6.—The approximate total eclipse of West Point as the source of army commanders at the present time, while it is a notable fact, is misunderstood to a great extent even among those who are in the service, and it is likely to create an utterly false impression on the general public, which is now beginning to manifest a wholesome interest in military matters. It may astonish most persons to be told that of the thirty-three general officers now at the top of the army only six are graduates of the Military Academy, and of the twenty-two generals of the line, the commanders of actual fighting forces, only three had the advantages of a West Point education. Without explanation this remarkable state of affairs might naturally give rise to grave doubts as to the practical utility of the great national school on the Hudson, or suggest a similarly erroneous suspicion that other than purely military considerations had governed many of the selections for the highest grades. At the present time the army organization is head by one lieutenant-general, six major-generals of the line and one major-general of the staff, none of whom are graduates of the Military Academy. They are Miles, Brooke, Otis, Young, Chaffee, MacArthur, Wheaton and Corbin. There are fifteen brigadier-generals of the line—Wade, Merriam, Ludlow, Bates (John C.), Davis, Sumner, Wood, Hall, Hughes, Randall, Kobbe, Grant, Bell, Smith and Funston. Of these Ludlow, Hall, Grant and Bell are West Pointers. There are ten brigadiers in the staff—Inspector-General Breckinridge, Judge Advocate-General Lieber, Quartermaster-General Ludington, Commissary-General Weston, Surgeon-General Sternberg, Paymaster-General Bates (Alfred E.), Chief of Engineers Wilson, Chief of Ordnance Buffington, Chief Signal Officer Greely and Chief of the Record Division Ainsworth. Of these ten only three—Bates, Buffington and Wilson—came out of West Point, and in the cases of Wilson and Buffington there is no alternative under the law, which stipulates that West Point men shall be at the head of the Engineer Corps and the Ordnance Bureau. In fact, none but West Point graduates become members of these corps, and it naturally follows that their chiefs must be graduates of the Military Academy.

A RESULT OF REORGANIZATION.

Strange as this state of affairs may appear to the superficial observer, it indicates unmistakably that good soldiers may be made outside of the national school, and goes far to show that under the American system, at least, some soldiers are born to command. The striking predominance of commanders who never went through West Point is certainly not altogether due to any particular favoritism or wirepulling, but is to a great extent one of the results of the reorganization of the army at the close of the Civil War. At that time many volunteer officers who had worked themselves up from the ranks by sheer merit or other influences to commissions in the regular establishment, and by reason of the timeliness of their appointment became the ranking officers in the grade. Looking over the current army register, it is found that few colonels are graduates of West Point. More than that, in going down the line of each regiment, it is noticed that the colonels, lieutenant-colonels and one and sometimes two and three of the majors were never at the Point. Naturally, in the course of the last five or six years men who had seen distinguished service in the Civil War became colonels of regiments, and had also an opportunity to distinguish themselves in the Spanish war, and they have steadily advanced to the grade of general through retirement above them.

It so happens that the West Point graduates who are colonels entered the artillery corps from their choice upon graduation. The artillery did not get much of an opportunity in the Spanish war, and still less in the Philippines. Both in Cuba and the Philippines the infantry and cavalry were the troops that took the prominent part in the fighting. For this reason only the colonels of infantry and cavalry regiments had much chance to distinguish themselves, and so these colonels and lieutenant-colonels were the ones who secured promotions to be general officers.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALSHIP.

Most of the present generals and high officers of the army having served in two wars a generation apart, it follows that many of them will retire in the next five or six years, and it is probable that between 1905 and 1910 the West Pointers who are now captains, many of whom will become majors under the army reorganization law, will be advanced to brigadiers, and even to major-generals. There is little doubt that a West Pointer will become the head of the army, for both Ludlow and Bell may be considered in line for lieutenant-general in the course of time. But it is figured out by those West Pointers who are prone to take a pessimistic view of the situation that, following Miles, Corbin will be made lieutenant-general, and after him Wood, and then Funston. This is not necessarily the case. While MacArthur is probably destined to be lieutenant-general for a short time, there is no reason why Ludlow should not follow him ahead of Wood. More than that, timber for lieutenant-generals may be developed in the officers yet to come into prominence. The selection of general officers is in the discretion of the President, and some major-generals may be passed, and some colonels in the future be jumped over brigadiers and made major-generals. Consequently, there is no actual necessity for the scheme of following Miles with Corbin, and Corbin with Wood, and Wood with Funston, although that is the most probable sequence, in the opinion of the best informed officers to-day.

THE NEW CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

FIVE TO BE ORGANIZED ON A BASIS OF EIGHTY MEN TO THE TROOP.

Washington, April 6.—An order was issued by the War Department to-day directing that the five new cavalry regiments (except the 15th Cavalry, under orders to the Philippines) be organized on a basis of eighty men to the troop. Under the elastic provisions of the Army Reorganization act, a troop of cavalry may consist of from 65 to 100 men. The War Department, after full consideration, has decided that a strength of eighty men to the troop will meet all military requirements. No change has been made in the organization of the regiments in the Philippines, and none is contemplated for the present. The 15th Cavalry, which is one of the new regiments ordered to the Philippines, will have the maximum strength of one hundred men to the troop. The other new cavalry regiments will be stationed in the United States for many months to come.

MOVEMENTS OF FARQUHAR'S FLEET.

NO CONNECTION WITH THE SITUATION IN VENEZUELA.

Washington, April 6.—It is said at the Navy Department that the long stay of the North Atlantic Squadron at Culebra Island, which, in view of the ruffled aspect of Venezuelan matters, has been the subject of comment, is simply in accordance with Admiral Farquhar's revised schedule for the movements of the squadron, made public nearly a month ago. The new itinerary allowed a month—from March 26 to April 26—in which to hold the important examinations of officers of the engineers corps and the graduating class from Naval Academy at Culebra Island. The only diversion so far scheduled is a stop at Kingston, Jamaica, whence the squadron sails North for Hampton Roads on the 26th.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, April 6.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Captain JOHN S. BATTLE, 11th Infantry, will join his regiment at San Francisco.

First Lieutenant CHARLES W. FARR, assistant surgeon, will proceed to Fort Reno to relieve Captain Francis M. McCallum, assistant surgeon, who will proceed to San Francisco, and thence to Manila, where he will be assigned to duty.

The following transfers were made:

Captain GEORGE W. RUTHERS, from the 24th to the 27th Infantry.

Captain JAMES A. MOSS, from the 27th to the 24th Infantry.

Major CHARLES B. EWING, surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Board of Medical Officers in the Philippines.

Captain FREDERIC D. EVANS, 18th Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at San Francisco, vice Captain Charles B. Hardin, 18th Infantry, relieved.

NAVY.

Medical Director W. K. SCOFIELD, detached duty in attendance upon officers of Navy and Marine Corps, April 27; to home and wait orders.

Medical Director W. G. FARWELL, detached League Island Yard, April 27; to duty as relief of Medical Director W. K. Scofield, April 27.

Surgeon C. BIDDLE, to League Island Yard, April 27, as relief of Medical Director W. G. Farwell.

STRIKES HIS WIFE WITH A TABLE KNIFE.

Michael Foley, thirty-three years old, a laborer, living at No. 245 West Sixty-first-st., became involved in a quarrel with his wife, Kate, while sitting at the supper table last night. Michael seized a table knife and struck his wife, it is alleged. He inflicted a slight wound in her left side.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Tan Shoes for Children.
Our unparalleled variety of Children's styles and sizes in Tan colored leather—far surpassing that of any other store in existence—ensures the one requisite of which you are never quite certain elsewhere—
Exact Fit,
upon which depend comfort, neat appearance and future welfare of the foot.
Shoes of all degrees of stoutness, weight of sole and correct height of uppers; shoes made specially for school; others for vacation; hygienic shoes; shoes in patent leather; also special shoes for special purposes—the toe-in shoe, the weak ankle shoe, bow-legged shoe, etc. All at moderate prices. Following are a few examples:
The Best Orthopedic Russia Calf, lace or button, broad extended soles, hand sewed; sizes 7 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $3.00.
Extra Strong and Very Serviceable, tan, lace or button—the best kind of shoe for hard wear; sizes 7 to 10½, $2.00; 11 to 2, $2.50.
Little Gents' Russia Calf Lace, bull-dog toes, heavy broad extension soles; sizes 7 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $3.00; 2½ to 4, $3.75.
Tan Shoes for the little tots just walking, made especially for the purpose, with moderately heavy soles and light spring heels, button or lace; sizes 4 to 8, $1.35.
60-62 West 23d Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
135
Oriental Rugs.
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A COINCIDENCE IN HER DEATH.

AGED WOMAN FALLS AT SPOT WHERE HER SISTER DIED A YEAR AGO.

Bernardsville, N. J., April 6.—Mrs. Eliza Sherwood, of this place, seventy years old, died at her home from apoplexy yesterday. She was entertaining a caller, Mrs. Dunster, in whose house Mrs. Sherwood had rooms. She arose from her seat and going to a window spoke of the beauty of the day. Throwing up her arms, she fell upon the floor.

A singular coincidence is the fact that Mrs. Sherwood fell in the same room and at the same spot at which the late Mrs. Hunt, her sister, dropped one year ago when stricken with a paralytic attack, which ended fatally.

WOMEN JUMP FROM HACK.

RUNAWAY FRIGHTENED THEM—ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Flemington, N. J., April 6 (Special).—Mrs. C. V. Hulsizer and Mrs. Mansfield Hummer, of Annandale, were seriously injured in a runaway accident yesterday afternoon near Clinton. They were passengers in a hack. When near Clinton the horses became frightened and started to run away. The women jumped from the conveyance. The horses were soon checked, without injury to the driver or vehicle. Mrs. Hulsizer was badly shaken up and sustained a sprained ankle. Mrs. Hummer was more seriously injured, and was picked up in an unconscious condition.

CHOIR BOYS BATTLE WITH EGGS.

CHURCHYARD THE SCENE OF THE ENCOUNTER, IN WHICH UNOFFENDING WOMEN SUFFER.

Princeton, N. J., April 6 (Special).—A battle royal raging among the choir boys of the Trinity Episcopal Church this week shows that feelings inappropriate to the season exist in that body. For missiles in the fight the boys chose eggs. The trouble was due to the expulsion of two boys for misconduct. These two secured plenty of eggs and a sympathetic crowd, and on Thursday deployed in the churchyard during the choir rehearsal. The choir boys had come to rehearsal with an abundant supply of like missiles. At the close of the rehearsal the churchyard was soon the scene of a spirited battle. Several of the women of the choir unknowingly walked into the line of fire, and hats and gowns suffered seriously. One soprano will wear a black eye to the service to-morrow.

The church authorities interceded for a time to hush the matter up, but the rector has lodged a complaint with Mayor Updike and the boys will be tried for disorderly conduct. This is not the first time the boys have misbehaved, and on former occasions church property has suffered. The church authorities say they believe the wildness of the boys is due largely to the example of lawlessness set by the college students.

EXPELLED STUDENTS REINSTATED.

Columbia, S. C., April 6 (Special).—Seven students of the South Carolina College were expelled by the faculty a few days ago for hazing a fellow student. It seems there was only evidence against three of them, but four others said they were equally responsible, and were also sent home. The hazed young man, who, it appears, had been "blacked," left the college precipitately. He might have been roughly handled. The whole matter was kept quiet. To-day the board of trustees restored the seven young men to college. The board condemns hazing, but considered the punishment too severe.

TWO KILLED IN BOILER EXPLOSION.

Buffalo, April 6.—A boiler explosion occurred this afternoon at the plant of the Montgomery Door and Box Company, at Court and Wilkeson sts. Two Italians were killed, and four others were injured. Fire broke out, but the flames were quickly extinguished by the firemen. The boiler house is practically a wreck. It was a brick structure.

GREAT FIRE AT LISBON FALLS, ME.

Lisbon Falls, Me., April 6.—A fire which started in the Everett Block here at 1:30 o'clock this morning resulted in the destruction of twenty-eight buildings in the business portion of the town, and it is believed the loss will approximate a quarter of a million dollars. With the aid of engines from Lewiston and Bath the flames were controlled at 4:30 o'clock. Scores of persons were left homeless.

Watches, Etc.
Keene's List.
THIS WEEK I shall offer the biggest lot of diamonds and watches that I have had in six months; most of the articles were left here by the owners, who are in need of cash; many of them are brand new; goods will be sent anywhere for examination. KEENE, 140 Fulton st., New York. "Watches and Jewelry Repaired."
$4—ELECTRO GOLD WATCH, cost $10.00 less than three months ago; full gent's size, stem wind, seven jewelled and in perfect order; price $4; a snap. KEENE, 140 Fulton st., New York. "Watches Repaired."
$12—GENT'S GOLD WATCH, stem wind, with all the latest improvements; cost $30.00 less than a month ago; will give our guarantee; owner is leaving the city; must sell this week; price $12. KEENE, 140 Fulton st., New York. "Watches and Jewelry Repaired."
$50—DIAMOND RING, a perfect blaze; a gem in every particular; owner must part with it; cost $125.00 at Foster's, in Providence, last October; owner will sell for $50 cash or take a watch in trade. KEENE, 140 Fulton st., New York. "Jewelry Repaired—Diamonds Reset."
$10—LADY'S GOLD WATCH and chain; cost $27.50 last Christmas at Andrew's Diamond Palace in San Francisco; was sent here as present; the owner never carried it as she already had one; it can be bought now for $10, with my guarantee; in perfect order; it will be sent anywhere for examination. KEENE, 140 Fulton st., New York. "Watches and Jewelry Repaired."
$135—BIG DIAMOND STUD, for gentleman, full of fire and guaranteed absolutely perfect; has been sold within six months for $250; it is here to be sold for $135. KEENE, 140 Fulton st., New York. "Diamonds Remounted." "Old Gold and Diamonds taken in trade."
$300 DIAMOND FOR SALE—I offer this week what is probably the finest diamond to be found in New York, if not in the country; in fact, few dealers of the present day have ever seen anything like it; it is what is known as an old Brazilian mine gem, so much sought after and so hard to get nowadays; cost $500; the owner has many a time offered $500 for a match for it; he is now in need of money, and it can be bought for $300 cash; anybody that wants something fine should not miss seeing it. KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 Fulton st., New York (near Nassau st.). Hours 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. "Saturdays included." "Watches and Jewelry Repaired."

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