

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

THERE IS NO SOCIAL SEASON, BECAUSE ROYALTY KEEPS ALOOF.

INTERNATIONAL DINNERS TO PROMOTE BETTER FEELING TOWARD AMERICA—THE CONCERT SEASON—DISAPPOINTMENT IN SHAMROCK II.

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

London, May 18.—The chief function of the omniscient Jenkins, who writes the society column for the daily or weekly press, is that of advertising fashionable restaurants. There are no court functions, no dances and no weddings. The London season, which during recent times has been beginning earlier and ending later year by year, can hardly be said to have started at all. House agents complain that families which have come up to London regularly year after year have stayed away, and that there has been an utter collapse of the business of letting furnished houses at special rates. The London families of moderate means who are in the habit of securing fashionable tenants at high prices for four months have been deprived of this source of income; the demand for furnished houses and flats has been light, and the hotels are not profiting by the usual influx of wealth and fashion. Jenkins is able to identify a few peaches and smart women in the church parade, takes note of an occasional boy and girl dance, and finds refuge after midnight in the restaurants, where the boxholders at the opera have supper and gossip. He is constrained to admit that everybody is bored, and that there is no social activity this season. The moral drawn by the social chroniclers is that the middle class rich are dependent upon the smart sets for their imitations of fashionable life, and that the smart sets cannot get on without the patronage and leadership of royalty. Since the royal family is out of everything this year, there is no season. Another year there will be a carnival of wealth and fashion under royal auspices.

The King, instead of setting the style for country house and week end parties, and increasing the attendance of smart people at the race courses, is now engrossed in State affairs, the renovation of palaces and the minor details of investiture and decorations. He will receive Sir Alfred Milner at Marlborough House precisely as Queen Victoria welcomed Lord Roberts at Osborne, and will set the seal of royal approval upon the public appreciation of the High Commissioner's services. This is a new proof of the King's desire to follow his mother's example; just as his decision that her birthday shall be celebrated and not his own is fresh evidence of his tact. The King's influence in public affairs is likely to be more potent than hers, because he is a better neutral in politics. While Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are singled out for the honor of escorting Sir Alfred Milner to Marlborough House, their relations with the King are official and impersonal. The King is not likely to consider Lord Salisbury's wishes when he persists in retiring from office and the selection of his successor is necessary. Nobody knows whether Mr. Chamberlain stands as well with King Edward as he did with Queen Victoria. The King is a true non-partisan, and has no favorites among statesmen and politicians.

Public banquets are more conspicuous this year than other seasons. In addition to the usual dinners of city guilds, served with costly plate and old wines, there is a new series of metropolitan borough banquets like the Lambeth feast to-night. Vestrydom having expanded since the borough elections into the full dignity of a congeries of cities, with Mayors and aldermen, the inaugural banquets follow one another. The Lord Chancellor presides to-night at the Newspaper Fund dinner, and the East Anglians are dining at the Hotel Cecil. The Stock Exchange celebrates the centenary of its establishment in stone and lime by ordering a holiday rather than arranging a dinner. The London Chamber of Commerce is gradually completing its programme of four days of entertainment for the New-York Chamber of Commerce, which will include three receptions, two dinners and a luncheon. The hospitality offered the Americans is timely, and will revive good feeling. The action of the Senate on the canal treaty excited little resentment in comparison with the irritation caused by American industrial and commercial competition. American enterprise in buying up one English interest after another is satirized in amusing doggerels.

The gambling mania among New-York and Chicago speculators is condemned by the financial journals as a menace to European stability, and the gentle "Spectator" warns American millionaires that instead of seeking luxury and keeping quiet, like Lord Iveagh and other innocuous princes of brewing or banking, they are becoming a great nuisance in the world, and showing the follies of kings while converting the field of enterprise into capitalist anarchy. There are countless exhibitions of English arrogance over the magnitude of the forces of American capital and enterprise. The exchange of compliments and jokes at these international receptions and dinners will have a beneficial effect.

The opera will be crowded to-night for the best music of the week, "Tristan and Isolde." Johan Kubelik, "the young Bohemian Paganini," is drawing crowded houses at St. James's Hall. This afternoon he will play a varied violin programme, and he will be the chief attraction at next week's Philharmonic concert, when he will play a chaconne from Bach and Paganini's concerto in D. He has delighted music lovers by the exquisite refinement of his violin playing. Tsaya also plays to-day at Queen's Hall, and Sarasate will appear next week. While there have been few novelties on the programmes, the concert season has been of a high order and the entertainments have received good patronage.

There will be changes of bill next week at the Comedy and Royalty theatres, where Mr. Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Campbell will each try a daring experiment—one with "The Sacrament of Judas" and the other with "Mariana."

Lady Curzon is again in London, as the guest of Lady Miller, after a holiday in the Riviera. Mr. Henry White has returned to the American Embassy from a visit to Washington and Ottawa. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has retired to his Highland estates for the summer. This will be a great season for European travel, but Scotland is not likely to be neglected. Many changes in Scotch estates are reported; the Marquis of Lansdowne has sold to Sir James Stewarthe Tulliallan Castle, with a finely wooded estate of 4,500 acres. The restoration of Rothesay Castle

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

LOOKING FOR WAYS AND MEANS OF SECURING THE INDEMNITY.

WEARING DOWN THE BOER RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA—DEATH OF LORD ROSEBERY'S MOTHER.

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

London, May 19. I. a. m.—The China situation remains enveloped in fog, and there are no signs that it will be cleared speedily. The principle of indemnity has been accepted, but ways and means by which it can be paid baffle the ingenuity of the financial experts. The Chinese proposals for the payment in thirty annual installments covered by a moderate increase of the maritime customs are not satisfactory to Germany, but there is no ground for suspicion that the Berlin Government is raising objections capriciously for the sake of prolonging the occupation. The German Emperor and Count von Waldersee are evidently eager to bring about a settlement, as they are weary of the negotiations, but they insist upon having a full guarantee for the payment of the money with interest. The Chinese Government is not in haste, and there is a practical reason for delay. The Manchou dynasty represented the anti-foreign feeling before Peking was occupied, and there is no evidence that its influence has been impaired by the disasters which have befallen the Empire. It has succeeded in regaining prestige by allowing the negotiations to drag along, by offering resistance to the demands of the powers, and by exhausting their patience. It has recovered in this way the reputation of being hostile to foreign influence and of standing tenaciously for Chinese interests.

The arrival of nearly sixteen hundred volunteers at Southampton and the cordial welcome offered to two companies at St. Martin's Town Hall and the Tower Hamlets are incidents indicating that the war is slowly but surely coming to an end. Dispatches from South Africa point in the same direction. The best sign is the waning sympathy for the Boers now in the field with purposeless operations. Bands of guerrillas are still standing out, but British commanders are no longer hampered by treacherous spies, and they have increased facilities for finding out what is going on and for making captures of men, arms and stock. A fresh incursion of Boers into Cape Colony is explained by the necessity for obtaining supplies, and the number of raiders is insignificant. If the remnants of the commandoes are not overtaken when hotly pursued, the British are gradually depriving them of horses and wearing them out by driving them constantly from section to section. The refuge camps are filled with women whose fathers, husbands and brothers are prisoners, and whose ardor for the Boer cause is yielding to intense longing for the return of the burghers. Lord Kitchener's work cannot be brilliant, but it is done mechanically and thoroughly. District after district of the Transvaal and the northern section of the Orange River Colony is being swept, and the Boers are being harassed by constant movement.

The reports of scientific parties observing the eclipse of the sun are still incomplete, and are less satisfactory than had been hoped, although some successful photographs of the corona have been taken.

Dr. Conan Doyle was one of the tallest cricketers in the three days' match at Lords, and was on the winning Marylebone side, his fielding being effective against Leicestershire.

The death of Lord Rosebery's mother, the Duchess of Cleveland, at the advanced age of eighty-two, is reported from Germany. She was the author of "The Roll of Battle Abbey," and an industrious reader. Lord Rosebery inherits from her his strong literary abilities.

GERMAN SHIP TO SEARCH FOR PIRATES. Berlin, May 18.—A dispatch received from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, at Peking, says that pirates have repeatedly landed to the southward of Shan-Hai-Kwan and exported food from the inhabitants of that district. The German gunboat Hittis has arrived at Pe-Chi-Li to search the coast.

M. PICHON TO RETURN TO FRANCE. Paris, May 18.—A special dispatch from Peking says M. Pichon, the French Minister to China, will embark May 20 for France, traveling via Japan and the United States.

PREPARING FOR BOER PRISONERS. Hamilton, Bermuda, May 18.—No doubt now exists as to Boer prisoners being sent to these islands. The British steamer Cayo Romano, which sailed from London May 2 for New-Orleans, by way of Bermuda, is discharging large numbers of tents, stoves, utensils, stores and bedding, many of the articles being marked "For Boer Prisoners."

A HORSE DASHES INTO A CAR. ONE WOMAN INJURED AND THREE FAINT BECAUSE OF THE COLLISION.

A horse so maddened by fright that he could not see, dashed with a cab through East Twentieth-st., early last night, and at Fourth-avenue ran into electric car No. 1,267, smashing the windows, cutting himself, and injuring a woman. Several other women fainted. The woman hurt is Della Cunningham, fifty-six years old, a dress-maker, of No. 51 Duffield-st., Brooklyn. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from a severe shock and bruises. The horse and cab are owned by John Sheridan, of No. 216 West Twenty-fourth-st. He had left them at Gramercy Park. The horse became frightened at something, and ran up the street. The car into which he ran was filled with men and women. The women shrieked, and three fell on the floor in faints. The horse fell down and the cab wedged him against the car. The women who had fainted were quickly restored to consciousness by Dr. Mercall, a Bellevue Hospital surgeon, who took Mrs. Cunningham away. The horse was not dangerously injured.

C. B. Q. DEAL ASSURED.

THE REQUISITE TWO-THIRDS OF THE STOCK DEPOSITED WITH J. P. MORGAN & CO.

J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday confirmed the report that two-thirds of the stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company had been deposited with the two trust companies designated as depositaries, a fact which assures the carrying into effect of the plan for a joint control of the Burlington by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. No official announcement, however, will be made until tomorrow, when the time for depositing expires.

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.

GENERAL GRANT RETURNS

HE TALKS OF THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

EVIL EFFECT OF THE ENCOURAGEMENT THE REBELS RECEIVED IN AMERICA—THE INSURRECTION NOW DEAD.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

San Francisco, May 18.—Brigadier-General Frederick D. Grant landed here to-day from the United States transport Sheridan. As the Sheridan went into dock from quarantine, was passed by the government tug Slocum, carrying President McKinley on his way to the launching of the Orient. General Grant was recognized by the President as the vessel passed. It was the first time the two had met since they stood together at the dedication of the monument to Ulysses S. Grant, at Philadelphia, on April 27, 1899. General Grant was visibly affected.

IMPROVEMENT FROM THE START.

"I am glad to be able to express an opinion on the Philippines question," said General Grant when seen at his hotel this evening. He continued as follows: "I believe that the people of the United States have never been fully informed on the whole Philippine situation, and the cause, which has led to the establishment of government on the islands so long delayed. Since the first campaign, when they gave us all that we could do, the story has been one of steady improvement. The progress has been made, but with great reactions always following anything that occurred in the way of encouragement in the United States. The greatest renewal of activity after the first outbreak was directly after Bryan's speech of acceptance of the Democratic nomination. Every anti-expansion speech in Congress was followed by a similar reaction against the United States. Unless the full situation is known, it is impossible to see the cause of this direct connection between pro-Filipino outbreaks in the United States and native outbursts in the islands. The property holding class in the islands is composed of those who are pretty ignorant. With that kind of people, timid, ignorant, afraid to espouse a cause that might lead to their destruction, with that kind of government, it is not surprising that with the most unscrupulous element in the islands in charge of the native forces, there was no use going ahead. They are naturally our friends, but they have been under constant pressure to throw in their fortunes with the insurgent cause. When they heard that a party was coming into power in the United States which was in favor of the retention of the islands, they turned to the government to the insurgents they did not know what to do. If they stood out against the insurrection, they would be likely to lose their lives and their property. If they joined the insurgents, all the speeches in favor of withdrawing from the islands, all the progress of the Democratic campaign, were carefully noted, and circulated by the insurgent leaders. The stories lost nothing in the telling."

ONE PERIL OF BRYANISM.

From the time that Bryan made his first speech of acceptance to the week of the election any way on the Philippines was a useless slaughter, and at the end of the week he never submit and swear allegiance when they knew that we were likely to leave the islands and give over the friendly natives to destruction. I am afraid, as I think, that a great many of our districts, and I am sure, in trying to do anything, and kept the troops as quiet as I could. This gave the insurgent leaders a chance to prepare an aggressive campaign, slaughtering neutrals and friendlies. This slaughter of innocent people, largely the work of the most lawless element in the Filipino army, but partly sanctioned by their leaders, was one of the most deplorable results of the paralysis of our activity. Some of the figures which I can vouch for in the case of my own district are appalling. In the Province of Pangasinan they killed over a thousand people because they would not swear allegiance to the insurrection. In one narrow district over three hundred people were buried alive, possibly by the most detestable means probably for the same cause. One man, Lorenzo Calmayer, killed eight men in one day within easy reach of my quarters. In the cases where the neutral and friendly people were killed, they were identified. I noted severely. The point of this story of insurgent slaughter is this: Every one of the outrages followed closely on some demonstration in favor of the insurgents in the United States. Those speeches and the agitation referred to killed all those innocent people.

I stopped active operations after the nomination of Bryan. I stopped all active operations and tried only to protect my own men. We were ready several days before the news of the election came, but we kept quiet, and we were well posted and knew that the result was certain, and when the final confirmation came we struck, and struck hard. When the natives learned at last that we were there to stay, the real end of insurrection came. The work of ending it was comparatively easy. The insurrection is dead and gone. All that we are now doing is going around and cleaning up a few stragglers and picking up guns.

GETTING DOWN TO A PEACEFUL BASIS.

Everything is settling down to a peaceful basis, and we are getting at the real work of governing and teaching the people. Their regular life is being restored, and they are subjects for the present. You must remember that they were originally only pirates, that the civilization is of the fourteenth, if not of the thirteenth century. The Philippines is so great among them that it amounts to a disease. In many districts the paying of tribute to robbers is considered the regular thing, no regular government is in existence, and it is to give them good government in their municipalities, to protect them against themselves until they acquire a taste for order, and then withdraw gradually from active interference. We have in every town of the district a leaving the towns one at a time as we see that they can be trusted; but we must have our troops within striking distance for some time after we leave any district, in order to insure against a relapse. We must expect much robbery and brigandage and pillage and even murder for a long time. The war gave an impetus to that sort of thing. Arms, which were scarce in Spanish times, were very generally distributed. Because of the insurrection the country was left absolutely without government, and many people were driven from their homes and to robbing as a means of obtaining a livelihood. We must even expect some of our own people to lead assistance because of the fact that as far as any real political insurrection, it is killed as dead as a door mat. It was dead even before Aguinaldo was captured. By the way, although I deserve no credit for conceiving or carrying out the original enterprise, it was a company of my own Maccabea scouts who did the work. I am getting to see the results we have obtained, pressing law and order into these people, in the few months of comparative peace since the advance following the election. My district included the provinces of Zamboanga, Misamis and Hataan, with a population of six hundred thousand, all Tazaga provinces and considered the most lawless in the islands. My work before the sudden collapse of the insurrection was mainly stamping out the little insurgent strongholds through the mountains. Many of them had existed for centuries under Spanish rule and had been given up one by one, but we stamped them out at last. The native scouts doing good work. Now there is not a robber band in the whole district, a condition unknown in the whole history of Filipino people. We have in every town of the district a local government under a local civilian governor. We are building roads and teaching the people.

General Grant will proceed East in a day or two, as soon as he can straighten out a complication in his baggage. His furlough is only for thirty days, and he is particularly anxious to get to West Point in time to see his son graduate from the Military Academy.

FRENCH COMMISSION AT COLON.

Colon, Colombia, May 18.—A French geodesic commission, consisting of Commandant Bourgeois, Captain Lacombes, Lieutenant Perrier, Dr. Rivet and seventeen others, has arrived here on its way to Ecuador.

REACHING OUT FOR ORIENT

WHAT PURCHASE OF MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILROAD MEANS.

ROUTE BY MANZANILLO TO THE FAR EAST TWELVE HUNDRED MILES SHORTER THAN BY SAN FRANCISCO.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Chicago, May 18.—Back of the recent purchase of the Mexican Central Railroad by the syndicate headed by H. Clay Pierce, of St. Louis, is one of the biggest steamship and railroad transportation schemes that has matured in recent years. The acquisition of the road was the first move in a campaign which the syndicate is to carry on for the export and import trade between the United States and the Orient, by way of a new Pacific Coast port, to be established at Manzanillo, on the southern coast of Mexico. The possibilities of the new plan are realized when it is stated that the new Oriental route which the syndicate is establishing will be twelve hundred miles shorter from New-York than the San Francisco route.

Millions of dollars are to be expended by the syndicate—in which the Seligman, of New-York and St. Louis capitalists are interested—in making the route the most desirable from a shipping standpoint. Details have all been arranged and work on several of the connecting lines and extensions and on the new harbor has already been started.

The establishment of the new Oriental route was admitted to-day by John J. Mitchell, who was recently elected to a position on the directory of the Mexican Central. Mr. Mitchell, however, declined to enter into details, and was content with remarking that the men who guide the transportation agencies of this country are just beginning to awaken to the possibilities of the Oriental trade of the future.

THREE-CORNERED WAR.

From another source, however, it was learned that the syndicate's plans are likely to precipitate a vigorous three-cornered war for the lion's share of the business between the new syndicate, the interests represented by James J. Hill and the Santa Fe.

The Mexican plan accounts, it is said, for the eagerness of the Santa Fe to complete arrangements with the Hamburg-American people, whereby the latter will establish an Oriental steamship service out of San Francisco. With the existing arrangements which the Santa Fe has for handling its Oriental business by the way of San Francisco, it is not in the most advantageous position to meet the competition of the new syndicate.

James J. Hill's haste to complete the four large steamships which he is having built for his Oriental trade by the way of his Northern lines and Seattle, and the vigorous pushing of the plans for big transfer docks at West Superior and elevator facilities at Duluth, are due in a measure to the advent of a new competitor in the field.

The port of Manzanillo is about two hundred miles south of Bandera Bay, and about seventy miles west of Colima, Mexico, which is the western terminus of the Mexican Central. It is a natural landlocked harbor, well adapted for the entry of the largest seagoing vessels.

Several million dollars will be expended upon it to make it one of the finest ports of entry on the Pacific Coast. At present it is visited by a few tramp steamers and by small vessels engaged in coast trade. The new syndicate already has contracted for the building of four freight steamers which will be as large as if not larger than the ones Mr. Hill is having built for his Northern route. This order is said to be only a beginning, as passenger steamers may be ordered, and as the trade grows additional freighters will be added to the fleet. The final link in the chain of railroads from Colima to the coast is under consideration by the Mexican Central, and will be completed in a few months.

FROM COAST TO COAST.

Although it was not positively stated to be the fact, it is understood that close traffic relations will be entered into between the "Frisco" people and the Pennsylvania, which will give them through connections from coast to coast by the way of St. Louis. It is also within the possibilities that friendly relations will be established with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Big Four, which would not be difficult, in view of the Pennsylvania's controlling interest in both. From St. Louis the route to Manzanillo will be as follows: The "Frisco" line, by the way of Monet, Sapula and Denison to Sherman, Tex. From Sherman a line will be built southwest to Fort Worth, thence southwest to Brownwood, thence southwest to Spofford, where a connection will be made with the Mexican International Railway, crossing the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, and continuing south and west to a connection with the Mexican Central at Torreon. The purchase by the "Frisco" of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis road gives a short connection from Kansas City straight south to Miami, from which point a connection will be built to Wyandotte, on the main line of the "Frisco," about seventy miles southwest of Monet.

From the latter place the "Frisco" also has a line southwest to Paris, about fifty miles east of Sherman, which is connected by the Texas and Pacific. The Paris line is now used in connection with the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the International and Great Northern to San Antonio. By using the Southern Pacific from Fort Worth the "Frisco" also has connections with the Mexican Central at El Paso, for which place the Rock Island is headed.

MISSING LAWYER IN ENGLAND.

HE WENT TO SEE A FRIEND OFF AND WAS ACCIDENTALLY CARRIED AWAY BY THE STEAMER.

The mysterious disappearance of John N. Buchholz, one of the members of the law firm of Brown, Buchholz & Brown, of No. 182 Broadway, who left the city ten days ago, was cleared up yesterday, when his friends in Hempstead, and his father, Charles Buchholz, who is the chief engineer of the Erie Railroad, received word that he was in England. Since his disappearance his friends have looked everywhere for him. Mr. Buchholz, in company with a number of other lawyers and several friends of J. P. Coffin, left for the White Star Line steamer, a few minutes before the steamer was due to leave, all the friends of Mr. Coffin walked down the gangplank and went across the dock. Mr. Buchholz again returned to Mr. Coffin's cabin, and not until the steamer was well out to sea was he aware that he had been compelled to take an unexpected trip to Europe. He will remain in England a short time before his return to the United States.

FRENCH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Paris, May 18.—The programme of the French naval manoeuvres was officially announced this evening. The manoeuvres will be held from June 21 to July 27, with Admiral Gervais in command. The Mediterranean and Northern fleets, all the coast defence and reserve vessels and four torpedo boats will take part.

CARILL H. SCHULTZ'S CENTRAL PARK MINERAL SPRINGS ARE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A. M. TO 9 P. M.—Adv.

MRS. MCKINLEY IMPROVING.

THE PRESIDENT SEES THE BATTLESHIP OHIO LAUNCHED.

A SPLENDID NAVAL PAGEANT IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY AND A NOTABLE SPEECH TO WORKINGMEN.

(Copyright, 1901, By The New York Tribune.)

San Francisco, May 18.—Fortunately, Mrs. McKinley's condition to-day permitted President McKinley to attend the launching of the battleship Ohio from the yards of the Union Iron Works. To witness the launching of this ship, named in honor of his native State, was the real object, and it also had attracted to the Pacific Coast the Governors of three States, the Ohio delegation in Congress, several United States Senators, and many other well known people. Dramatic and picturesque as was the sight of fourteen thousand tons of steel sliding into the full breasted tide of San Francisco Bay, it was not so splendid and magnificent as the great naval pageant which accompanied it, nor so profoundly impressive as the greeting given to the President by the employees of the shipyard. With the threat of a great strike impending, the President's words to the workingmen to-day had an added significance, and his references to the expansion and other national questions made his speech, probably the last he will deliver on his present tour, in every respect a notable one.

When the President left the sick room of his wife this morning every arrangement had been made to inform him on the instant of any change for the worse in her condition. The physicians assured him that there was no indication of a setback, but at his request telegraphic connections were made at the wharf and at the shipyard, and except for the time he was on the water, he was not a minute away from direct connection with the Scott house. In his absence at the launching Mrs. McKinley slept quietly and was reported to the President that her condition was constantly improving.

At 8:30 p. m. Secretary Cortelyou issued the following bulletin: Mrs. McKinley's physicians report that she has had a comfortable day, but that there is a slight rise of temperature to-night.

It was announced at the Scott house late this afternoon that Mrs. McKinley's condition was most favorable.

Last evening it was thought that Mrs. McKinley might safely be put on an eastbound train as early as next Monday or Tuesday, but it is more likely that she will not be able to travel for at least ten days to come. In fact, one circumstance indicates strongly that the President and his official family may be compelled to remain in the city for even a longer time than that. This fact is that the John Hooper house, at Clay and Laguna sts., has been offered to the President for the use of the members of the Cabinet in order that they might be near him for the consideration of affairs of state. The offer was considered, but no definite answer has been given.

News that Mrs. McKinley had decidedly improved came this morning, after a quiet and uneventful night. After the announcement by Secretary Cortelyou at 10 o'clock last night that there would be no further sailing until once was any one seen to stir about the house. Shortly after midnight the nurse raised the window blind and saw across a few inches, and for a time the light in the room burned more brightly. This was thought by some of the watchers on the outside to indicate a change for the worse, but there were no later developments.

At 8:45 a. m. Secretary Cortelyou issued the following bulletin: Mrs. Hirschfelder, Gibbons and Cushing met Dr. Rixie at 8 a. m., and found Mrs. McKinley's condition decidedly improved since last evening.

(For details of the launching of the Ohio and President McKinley's speech see Page 3.)

SAID TO BE BIG "STEERERS."

TWO MEN WELL KNOWN TO THE POLICE CAUGHT ON A CHARGE OF GREENGOODS SWINDLING.

Two alleged greengoods men were locked up yesterday afternoon in Ludlow Street Jail. Both were arrested on complaints made by Anthony Tomstock that they were using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The prisoners are George Lehman, alias "Nigger" Baker, and William Hall, with many aliases.

Lehman was arrested on Friday night by Central Office Detective Davis, and arraigned yesterday morning in the Centre-st. court, where he was remanded to the custody of United States Marshal Henkel. Marshal Henkel took his prisoner to the Federal Building, where he arraigned him before United States Commissioner Alexander, who held him in \$5,000 bail for examination.

Later in the afternoon Hall was brought from Philadelphia by Deputy United States Marshal Myers, on a removal warrant signed by Judge McPherson, of Philadelphia. Hall was at once transferred to Ludlow Street Jail. Hall was cool, and asked Henkel if he could give bail. The marshal replied that he could if any one would give bonds in \$5,000 for him. The two prisoners will be arraigned before Commissioner Shields on Wednesday.

It is alleged that Hall and Lehman are among the most successful greengoods operators now carrying on the swindle in this country. They sent out circulars, it is alleged, from this city, also from Philadelphia and from Allentown, Penn., that a "steering" gang, known as the "Mike Ryan" gang and also as the "West Chester Depot" gang, it is alleged, because much of the material sent out by them was mailed from the West Chester station. They had a large number of telegraph operators, it is alleged, who received telegrams addressed to them and forwarded them to the right address. It is further alleged that a telegraph operator is wanted by the detectives as an accomplice of the two men now under arrest.

The concern of which Hall and Lehman were said to be members has sent out thousands of circulars to all parts of the country. One of these fell into the hands of Walter D. Stinson, postmaster of Augusta, Me. Another went to a man in Troy, N. Y. Both of these reached where he met him, when the proprietors of the hotel and two other men had entered the room and drawn pistols on the detective on Hall's cry for help. Hall was taken to Philadelphia and Lehman was taken to New-York.

Lehman is well known to Central Office men, and his picture is No. 883 in the Rogues' Gallery. It is said that he is one of the men who have been arrested and charged with shooting two men, father and son, who came on to this city from Norwalk, Conn., about two years ago, in response to advertisements offering greengoods to the farmers west of the Connecticut River to a hotel on Long Island. There \$2,000 in "goods" was turned over to them, for which they paid \$200. The farmers went to the hotel, suspicious, grabbed the \$300 they had paid and also the box containing the money shown them, which it is said, was genuine money. Drawing revolvers, they opened fire on the greengoods men, two of whom were in the room, and drove them out of the window of the hotel. They themselves escaped with the booty.

THE STRIKE IS OVER.

CARS TO RUN REGULARLY IN ALBANY TO-DAY.

COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES AGREE ON TERMS—TROOPS START FOR HOME.

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Albany May 18.—The great railroad strike lasting for twelve days, requiring the presence of three thousand members of the National Guard in the city, costing the lives of two prominent merchants, and entailing an expense to the county of Albany of over \$30,000, is amicably settled and if the agreements are kept there will be no trouble for three years at least. The ominous calm which succeeded the killing of two inoffensive citizens two days ago by National Guardsmen defending property was succeeded this afternoon and evening by hysterical enthusiasm when public bell towers and city newspapers proclaimed that the twelve day strike on the street railways from public and private buildings, horses and wagons decorated with hunting and the national emblem, citizens carrying small flags in their hands and enthusiastic youths and dignified citizens chasing after the union managed cars, marked some of the earlier scenes of the afternoon. The repair wagon left the traction company's barn with its old union crew aboard, and going along Pearl-st. was received with cheers. It was decorated with flags and escorted by a joyful, shrieking crowd far different from the passion bound crowd that had followed the cars the last few days. To-night several of the lines are running in this city and all of them in the other cities, and by noon tomorrow all the lines will be running on schedule time with union men.

The first indication of the settlement of the strike came at an early hour this morning from Troy, where it was announced that the Troy division of the railway employees' union had decided to sign the agreement presented at last night's conference. Following this notification the other divisions met in Albany, and after they had signed, the traction company officers signed it, and at 11 o'clock this morning it became binding.

As is usual, both sides to this controversy, which has cost two lives and the loss of many thousands of dollars, ask for the credit. From the face of the agreement it is evident that the striking men won these concessions:

Increasing night men's and extra men's wages to 29 cents an hour. Granting to men the right of appeal from a decision of an inspector or the superintendent to the traction company's executive board. Providing that inspectors boarding a car need not be rung unless they present an equivalent to a fare.

The road to pay any employe for lost time when suspended and found guilty. Employes permitted to ride on their own divisions free by showing their badges. No discrimination against strikers who have not committed violence.

The traction people obtained these concessions:

That men who were on strike and committed violence shall not be reinstated unless proven innocent of any offense. That the road may hire or discharge any man without reference to his affiliation or otherwise with a union.

That no proposition to strike shall be acted upon until forty-eight hours have elapsed from the time of notification, and that if a strike is ordered it shall not take effect until six days.

The general opinion of strikers and citizens over the settlement is that the greatest credit should go to Anthony N. Brady, of the company, and William E. Woolard, attorney for the strikers.

General Oliver waited for some time to hear Sheriff McCreery inform him that the strike was ended, but finally, on the faith of The Associated Press and the traction company officers, began to make arrangements for the return of the troops to their homes. Orders were issued to the 2d and 9th regiments to prepare to go immediately, and they had taken in their details and broken camp before General Oliver received word from Sheriff McCreery that the troops were not needed any more.

The withdrawal of the uniformed men of the guards was as expeditious as was their bringing here. The forty-eighth regiment was ready to go to Troy by 4 o'clock. The 10th Battalion was ordered to disperse at about 7 o'clock, and was also the 3d Signal Corps, and the only armed citizens here in the city, of Brooklyn, which goes to-morrow morning.

The funerals of the two victims of the 23d Regiment men's guns take place to-morrow afternoon, and it is desirable that the regiment be out of the city at that time. The day was a quiet one, the heavy rain keeping people off the street. The cars, with non-union men running them, and guarded by soldiers, were running, and the streets were quiet, and even the epithets hurled at the men during the last few days were missing. When it was known that the strike was settled, many people patronized the cars, sitting on the seats with the armed guards. To-night no cars are running, but everything is prepared to start upon schedule in the morning. Part of the non-union men left the city to-night. It is known that the strikers offered to give to the men a escort to the station if they desired it, but the men preferred the soldiers' escort.

It was learned to-night that as a result of the strike and the ordering out of the troops that over a score of men in Company D, of the 10th Battalion, asked for their discharge. One of these men is William Walsh, whose brother is a first lieutenant in this company. The latter did not serve during the strike, because of being attached to the local Fire Department, but it is understood that the members of the company are indignant over the killing, and take this means of showing it.

TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

The text of the agreement between the company and its employes is as