

CURZON'S INDIAN POLICY.

IGNORES TRADITIONS OF THE OFFICIAL AND MILITARY CLASS.

LORD KITCHENER'S NEWS UNSATISFACTORY—INDISPOSITION OF MR. BALFOUR.

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(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, Nov. 26, 1 a. m.—Lord Curzon has not escaped the usual fate of Viceroy in India: he has been sharply criticised by the official and military class for disregarding the precedents of British administration in India and showing no consideration for native rights and interests. Public attention here is preoccupied with South Africa, and controversies in line with those raised when Lord Ripon was Viceroy have escaped observation. Lord Curzon when he went to India was in closer touch with all questions relating to the Oriental races than his recent predecessors had been, and naturally was not prepared to follow official traditions at all points, nor accept blindly military views of Indian policy; hence he has been reproached for meddling with race questions, encouraging native ambitions and unsettling the established order of administration. The discussion has been confined mainly to India, and the resistance offered by the military martinet and British residents has not attracted general attention here. Lord Curzon's lack of reverence for red tape will be accounted a virtue by those who work out with the mechanical processes of the administration of the War Office and other public services.

Lord Kitchener's belated explanations of Major Fisher's engagement at Villiersdorp are received with impatience by the military critics. The first reports were entirely misleading, and the incident, on the whole, was distinctly favorable to the Boers. Their settled policy is to keep up a semblance of hostilities by avoiding a general engagement at any point, and by swooping down unexpectedly on exposed outposts and rearwards, and making a successful attack. They hope in this way to wear out the British army and taxpayers. There is a growing feeling in military circles that Lord Kitchener has not yet hit upon an effective method of countering these ingenious tactics.

The appearance of the pugilist Burge in Bow Street as the alleged accomplice of the bookkeeper Goudie, of the Bank of Liverpool, who has taken charge of the investigation, has excited other arrests among bookkeepers as expected, and the recovery of the bulk of the money embezzled is looked for. The coolness of Goudie was phenomenal, for when the detective accountant was trying to trace a missing check of 20,000 the bookkeeper is reported to have made a false entry with a fresh pen and to have walked out of the bank.

Mr. Balfour is suffering from an attack of influenza, and has been obliged to cancel all engagements for the present. He was expected to make at Wolverhampton to-day an important announcement in regard to the policy of the government in South Africa. The news of his indisposition consequently has been received with a feeling of disappointment as well as anxiety.

I. N. F. CABINET MEMBER ON BOER WAR.

SIR THOMAS WEMYSS REID GIVES THE ENGLISH "A MESSAGE FROM AMERICA."

London, Nov. 25.—Sir Thomas Wemyss Reid, the author and editor, in an article entitled "A Message from America," in the December number of "The Nineteenth Century and After," will quote "one of the most distinguished members of the Cabinet" as saying:

I do not think you in England realize the depth of feeling that exists outside of your own country on the subject of the South African war, nor the extreme gravity of the situation which that feeling has brought into existence. I am not speaking of American feeling, which is largely on your side, but the more friendly feeling of the more anxious we are to see you extricated from the meshes of the net in which you are now caught. It is terrible to think of the pitifulness of the whole thing and of the loss suffered by untold thousands of people in the effort to extricate England for two years ago, and the consequent absence of her influence from the side of justice and progress.

Sir Thomas further says the member of the Cabinet in question told him that almost daily appeals were being made to the government of the United States by representatives of European powers to take some step to end the war. These representations from the ministers of the powers were made unofficially, although the United States Government well knew their respective governments were backing them therein.

FURNISH BAIL FOR KRAUSE.

London, Nov. 25.—William T. Stead and Harold Elyett, the newspaper correspondent and secretary of the Stop the War Committee, who this afternoon furnished the £4,000 bail demanded for the release of Dr. Krause, the ex-German spy, who is charged with the murder of Edward G. Lavin, a British subject, and who was demanded for a fortnight on November 20 at the Bow Street Police Court, were warned by the magistrate that if Dr. Krause failed to appear for trial they could anticipate being proceeded on the charge of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice.

COLONY TO CONTROL ITS OWN TROOPS.

Cape Town, Nov. 25.—Lord Kitchener and Sir Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, have reached an agreement under the terms of which the Cape Colony resumes the control of the Colonial troops in twenty-nine districts. There has been much discontent in the Cape, arising from the fact that the Colonial troops were being removed from the command of the Colonial government.

SENTENCED, THOUGH STILL AT LARGE.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR AN ACCOMPLICE OF BRESCI WHEN CAUGHT.

Milan, Nov. 25.—Louis Grannotti, an accomplice of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, was to-day sentenced to life imprisonment at the Assizes. Grannotti has not yet been captured.

MISS WACKERMAN IN A PADDED CELL.

TAKEN TO AN ASYLUM AFTER AN ATTEMPT TO KILL HER NURSE.

London, Nov. 25.—Miss Vanderbilt Wackerman, of New York, who was taken to St. Giles's Infirmary on November 13 as a wandering lunatic, is now in

Claybury Asylum, Woodford, Essex, which is controlled by the London County Council. She was removed to the asylum after a desperate attempt to kill a nurse belonging to the infirmary, whom she almost succeeded in throttling. Miss Wackerman is now in a padded cell, but Mrs. Wackerman, who has visited her daughter, said to-day that she seemed to be improved. Mrs. Wackerman would pay a long visit to the American consulate, has been advised that no steps to obtain the release of her daughter are feasible at present, as Miss Wackerman is in such a condition that her immediate removal is impossible.

DINNER TO SIR THOMAS.

A NOTABLE TRIBUTE IN LONDON TO THE SHAMROCK'S OWNER.

WILD ENTHUSIASM GREETED HIS ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE WILL TRY AGAIN TO "LIFT THE CUP."

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

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, Nov. 26, 1 a. m.—The complimentary dinner to Sir Thomas Lipton at the Hotel Cecil last night was a remarkably brilliant affair. There were over 400 guests at the table, and it was a distinguished company, with the great hall decorated with yachting flags and the colors of England and America, and the tables abloom with chrysanthemums, and with artists like Ella Russell to help out the band, nothing was lacking to render it one of the most notable banquets ever known in London. A characteristic feature was the enthusiasm over every phase and incident accentuating the good feeling between America and England. It first found expression when the health of President Roosevelt was proposed by Lord Tweedmouth in terms of exceptional heartiness. The great audience responded with "bravos" and everybody shouted approval lustily, seeking to outvie the enthusiasm at the Chamber of Commerce dinner, when the King was honored. Another fervid demonstration followed the chairman's description of Sir Thomas Lipton as an Englishman who did not know when he was beaten, and had succeeded in uniting the English speaking race by his sportsmanlike conduct.

The supreme moment of good feeling was reached when Sir Thomas Lipton was received with an outburst of cheering. His speech was a perfect example of tact. He had compliments for Watson and Sycamore, and especially for the Americans, who had done everything for him except allow him to "lift the Cup." He laid stress upon the extraordinary part of Lipton in the management of the enormous fleet of pleasure craft off Sandy Hook, and expressed satisfaction that nothing occurred to interrupt the good feeling between the nations. Laughter followed a ludicrous account of the attempt of the American press to draw him into matrimony, and cheers fairly lifted the roof when he declared that nothing could ever happen to cause the English speaking race to forget they were kith and kin.

The audience went wild with enthusiasm when Sir Thomas declared that if there were no other challenge he would try again himself.

I. N. F. FRENCH INDEMNITIES VOTED.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ADOPTS THE GOVERNMENT'S CHINESE BILL.

Paris, Nov. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 295 to 249, adopted the sum of 265,000,000 francs for the Chinese indemnity loan, rejecting the smaller sums proposed by the Anti-Clericals.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in the course of the discussion, declared the government would make no distinction between those who were entitled to indemnities, but would pursue the same policy of traditional policy, and fulfil all the duties of her protectorate, just as she claimed all its rights.

AD VALOREM DUTIES IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Nov. 25.—The new temporary tariff on textiles, converting ad valorem into specific duties, drawn up by the American, German and Japanese importers, co-operating with the China Association, was put in operation to-day.

PUGILIST HAD STOLEN CHECKS.

ARREST OF "DICK" BURGE FOR COMPLICITY IN LIVERPOOL BANK ROBBERY.

London, Nov. 25.—The pugilist "Dick" Burge was arrested in London this morning on a charge of complicity in the recent Bank of Liverpool frauds. It is said that the police have recovered a large amount of the missing money, which had been lodged in different banks of London and the provinces. The sums discovered aggregate £90,000. A number of other arrests are anticipated. An embargo has been placed on the banking account of a well known bookmaker.

Later in the day Burge was brought up in the Bow-st. police court, charged with uttering checks aggregating £86,000 when knowing them to be forged, and was remanded.

"Dick" Burge, the English champion, on June 1, 1896, fought "Kid" Lavigne, the American champion, for the lightweight championship of the world at the National Sporting Club, London. The match was for twenty rounds, with a purse of \$3,000 and a side bet of \$2,500, and in the eighteenth round Burge was so badly beaten that the referee awarded the fight to Lavigne. Burge and Arthur Akers contested for the lightweight championship of England in London on September 5, 1898. The fight was a private room before forty invited spectators. They fought at catch weights. There was no purse, but \$2,500 a side had been posted. Akers was knocked out in the first round, the fight lasting only 1 minute and 45 seconds.

Among Burge's other fights was a contest on November 26, 1895, with "Jem" Smith, for \$1,000 a side and a purse of \$1,500, scheduled for twenty rounds, in which Burge was badly punished that night, and became exhausted in the ninth round and the referee stopped the fight and declared Smith the winner. At Birmingham on January 26, 1897, Burge and "Eddie" Connelly, of St. John, N. B., met in a fight for \$5,000. The contest was declared a draw in the tenth round after fighting of a most terrific order, both men being badly punished. "Bobby" Doherty, an American boxer, fought Burge at Newcastle-on-Tyne on December 12, 1896, for a purse of \$1,200 and \$1,500 a side, and Burge withdrew in the eighth round.

MR. BALFOUR SUFFERS FROM INFLUENZA.

London, Nov. 25.—In consequence of alarming reports concerning the illness of A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and government leader in the House of Commons, his doctors have issued a bulletin to the effect that their patient is suffering from influenza and cannot keep his engagements for this week.

AMERICANS TO BUILD A ROAD IN NORWAY.

Christiania, Nov. 25.—Arrangements have been completed for building early in the spring a railroad at Dunderlanddal, in connection with the road of an American ore mining syndicate. All the equipment of the road will come from America.

QUEEN WILHELMINA IMPROVING.

The Hague, Nov. 25.—Queen Wilhelmina is improving satisfactorily that Prince Henry will leave Het-Loe to-morrow on a short visit to Prussia.

SAN JUAN BONDS TO CEBALLOS & CO.

San Juan, P. R., Nov. 25.—The city officials this morning awarded the latest issue of San Juan municipal bonds, to the value of \$900,000, to J. M. Ceballos & Co., of New York City, at \$118.75. The bonds are for twenty years at 5 per cent.

GREEK CHAMBER SUSPENDED.

Athens, Nov. 25.—The King has issued a decree suspending the Chamber for forty days. The city is fairly tranquil. The armed occupation of the university is still in contemplation.

DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP DOCKED.

Boston, Nov. 25.—The Olympia, formerly the flagship of Admiral Dewey, was docked successfully at noon to-day at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

NO FREE TRADE WITH CUBA

DELEGATES PRESENT DEMANDS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

PREFERENTIAL SUGAR AND TOBACCO DUTIES MAY BE GRANTED, BUT NOT TILL THE ISLAND'S NEW GOVERNMENT IS FORMED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Nov. 25.—Now that the delegates representing the large business interests of Cuba have at last arrived in Washington and laid before the President that country's "demands for immediate relief," the question naturally arises as to what part of their "demands" will be complied with and the date of the compliance.

It can be stated on the very best authority that not until the Cuban government is organized and in actual operation will any arrangements be made whereby any advantage will be given to Cuban products in the markets of the United States, and on the same authority it can also be stated that this advantage will be merely in the form of a preferential tariff rate on sugar and tobacco and not free trade.

NO PROBABILITY OF IMMEDIATE ACTION.

According to the best thought of the Senate, there is absolutely no probability of immediate action by Congress as demanded by the visiting Cubans. A leader of the Senate who has given the Cuban question much thought, and who has especially devoted himself to that phase of it which is now calling for haste on the part of this government through the organizations of business interests on the island, said to The Tribune correspondent to-day that Congress can do nothing for Cuba until there is an independent and responsible government at Havana with which the treaty making power of the United States can deal. Furthermore, this Senator declared that the Cubans who are now here must know this to be the case, and, knowing it, he is convinced that they have come here more for the purpose of working up annexation sentiment in this country than for anything else.

"These Cubans are shrewd fellows," said another Senator. "They represent the large property owning element, which is really suffering from heavy debts and mortgages. If they could stampede Congress to admit Cuban sugar free to the ports of the United States, they would thereby get an immediate market for their six hundred thousand pounds of raw sugar at an advance price of about a cent and two-thirds, which represents the present tariff. This would enable many of the planters to pay off their mortgages, and thus get out of debt. However sorry we may feel for the persons in Cuba in this unfortunate plight, at the same time it is impossible for us to help them as they wish to be helped. They will just have to wait until their government is organized, and then we can deal with them and render the aid needed. While these leading Cubans are here, though, it might not be amiss if they would let us know why it is that our trade with the island is decreasing, instead of increasing. Doubtless they can explain why the trade of Germany and England is growing in Cuba under the new order of things and ours is diminishing. Perhaps, also, they may have some remedy to suggest for this unlooked for turn in Cuban trade relations."

THE PRESIDENT GIVES NO ASSURANCES.

The delegation is headed by ex-State Senator Frank D. Pavey, of New-York, and consists of Francisco Gamba, president of the General Society of Merchants and Business Men of the Island of Cuba; Miguel Mendoza, Simon Duaso, Louis Francke, Gustavo Bock, Dionisio Velaico, Juan Pedro, Alfonso Pesant, Octavio Davis and L. V. De Abad. Mr. Pavey is the American counsel of the general society. The delegates called on President Roosevelt at 10 o'clock this morning, and were very cordially received. While the President listened attentively to their representations, he gave them no assurances of the immediate relief they asked for. From the White House they went to the War Department and had a pleasant interview with Secretary Root. To-morrow they will have a conference with Senator Platt, of Connecticut; Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and other members of the Senate now in the city. They will open permanent headquarters in Washington for the winter, and it is supposed that they will start an active agitation of national scope in favor of free trade for Cuban sugar and tobacco without waiting for the organization of their government.

WHAT THE CUBANS WANT.

Their demands are set forth in the following statement, given out by Mr. Pavey after being presented to the President:

First.—That molasses and raw sugars up to No. 16 of the Dutch standard, manufactured in Cuba, be admitted free of all duties.

Second.—That tobacco leaf grown in Cuba and classified under Paragraph No. 213, of the United States customs tariffs, on being imported into the United States, pay, if wrapped, a duty of 81 a pound, and that unwrapped, unstemmed filers pay 20 cents a pound.

Third.—That on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all sorts manufactured in Cuba and mentioned in Paragraph No. 417, of the United States customs tariffs, a duty of \$2.50 a pound be levied, and the present additional tax of 25 per cent ad valorem be suppressed altogether.

Fourth.—That a reduction be made on the alcohol, spirits and rum (by-products of sugarcane), and on preserves, sweetmeats and sweets manufactured in Cuba, with Cuban fruits, of 40 per cent of their respective duties as classified under the respective paragraphs in the United States customs tariffs.

Fifth.—That no internal revenue tax or impost annulling the concessions above solicited be established in the United States.

The petition goes on to say that the industrial situation in Cuba is such that the remedies advised admit of no delay. If their application is to be postponed until the definite organization of an independent State, however rapidly the preliminary preparations therefor may be carried into effect, it will be impossible to calculate the detriment created by the acute economic crisis from which Cuba is suffering will, ipso facto, encumber the road of the new government. The petition closes as follows:

We, therefore, respectfully entreat you, either by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in you, or by requesting Congress in your first message to grant you the necessary authority, to immediately establish ample commercial privileges for the benefit of the United States—the most exclusive market for our products—and Cuba, based on the foregoing petition, as a measure of urgent necessity and indispensable for the salvation of the island.

CANNOT WAIVE LEGAL RIGHTS.

SECRETARY LONG'S RULING ON THE NAVAL STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Secretary Long has rendered an important decision in connection with the statute of limitations as applied to naval offenses. That statute provides that no person shall be tried by court martial or otherwise punished for desertion or other offenses in time of peace where the alleged offense was committed more than two years before the date of the trial. The United States—the most exclusive market for our products—and Cuba, based on the foregoing petition, as a measure of urgent necessity and indispensable for the salvation of the island.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT TUNNEL DONE.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Washington aqueduct tunnel, commonly known as the Lydecker tunnel, work on which began twenty years ago, and in 1888 was suspended for ten years, following sensational discoveries of faulty construction, was put into operation to-day. This reservoir will give fifteen feet of additional pressure in many parts of the District. The reservoir was thought to be so constructed that the space between the rock through which the tunnel was excavated and the brick lining was not filled in at all at some places, and the water, which followed, and the government contractors, were ordered to fill the space with a material which would hold in place. Work was resumed in 1888, and is now completed after the expenditure of \$3,000,000.

MORE PUBLICATIONS EXCLUDED.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Another big batch of publications excluded from second class rates, and privileges, under the new policy governing that classification, was announced to-day. Most of the publications included in Minneapolis and Philadelphia. The list includes several newspaper almanacs and railroad guides.

LIEUT. VAN SCHAICK'S EXPLOIT.

RECKLESS DARING OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER—REBEL LEADER TO SURRENDER.

Manila, Nov. 25.—Second Lieutenant L. J. Van Schaick, of the 4th Infantry, while scouting with a few men of that regiment, met one hundred and fifty insurgents who had attacked and sacked the hamlet of Siaraca, near Cavite. Upon seeing the Filipinos, Van Schaick ordered his men to charge them. The command was obeyed, and Van Schaick, being mounted, reached the insurgents sixty yards in advance of his men. He killed three of them with his revolver. An insurgent fired his rifle point-blank at Van Schaick at four paces, but missed. Lieutenant Van Schaick was then knocked from his horse. He jumped to his feet and engaged in a hand to hand conflict with the enemy, using the butt of his revolver. He sustained two severe wounds, one of which nearly severed his wrist. At this point the lieutenant's men arrived, rescued him and put the insurgents to flight. Van Schaick is in the military hospital at Manila and is doing well. He has already been recommended for a medal of honor for bravery in a previous engagement.

General Hughes, commander of the Department of the Visayas, reports that negotiations are about completed for the surrender of the insurgent leader, and that the rebel leader will surrender without doubtless end the revolt against the American authority in Bohol, as Samson is acknowledged to be the chief insurgent leader there.

THE IRIS FLOATED.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Secretary Long has received a cable dispatch from Admiral Rodgers, at Manila, saying that the New-York managed to float the supply boat Iris, which was stranded yesterday near Iloilo. The Iris is apparently uninjured.

TRIAL OF MRS. BONINE.

A POINT IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENSE—WOMEN AMONG THE WITNESSES.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine for the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., at the Kenmore Hotel last May, began in real earnest to-day. The preliminary details as to the finding of the body, the location of the furniture, bloodstains, etc., were all in with the conclusion of the testimony of J. F. Drew, the Capitol policeman who was on the stand when the court adjourned last Friday. Baker, the man who saw Mrs. Bonine descend the fire escape; Hopkins, who roomed over Ayres and raised the first outcry; Miss Wooliams, Jr., at the Kenmore Hotel; and Mrs. Ayres, and Miss Lawless and Miss Minas, who had rooms on either side of his, testified to-day. The two latter were regarded as star witnesses, but they testified to no facts not developed at the inquest. Drew testified that the door was opened to admit another person, a contention which the prosecution deny, and also that there were empty cartridges in the slot jar in Ayres' room before the pistol with which the shooting was done was empty by Officer Brady after the tragedy. This would tend to establish the theory of the defense that the pistol belonged to Ayres.

Miss Minas testified that Ayres and Mrs. Bonine ate ice cream and cake in her room the night before the tragedy, and that she was witness to no evidence of ill feeling between them.

Mrs. Bonine throughout the trial to-day remained unmoved.

HIS BODY FOUND IN THE POTOMAC.

SUICIDE OF A WELL KNOWN WASHINGTON LAWYER.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Lying against the shore at Mount Vernon, with the coat pockets filled with stones, the body of Alexander D. Anderson, a well known Washington lawyer and commissioner to the Chicago World's Fair, was found to-day. Mr. Anderson left a note for his family on Sunday morning bidding them adieu, saying he was going to end his suffering of many years from stomach trouble. He was fifty-eight years old, a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale and of the Ann Arbor School of Law, assistant district attorney of St. Louis under General Grant, and a traditional member of the Board of the Southern American markets for the New-Orleans Exposition. Mr. Anderson is credited with being the real projector of the Chicago World's Fair.

THE HEISTAND INQUIRY.

TILT BETWEEN COUNSEL FOR HAWKES AND SENATOR HAWLEY.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The inquiry into charges against Lieutenant Colonel H. O. S. preferred against him by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day, F. W. Ford, appointment clerk of the War Department, testified to the appointment of Major Hawkes as inspector in the Philippine customs service. L. B. Jackson telegraphed that he would be here on Tuesday afternoon. While Senator Hawley was reading the telegram, Judge Mackey, counsel for Major Hawkes, glanced at his client. The Senator commanded silence and the committee held an executive session, and decided to hear arguments on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The committee then adjourned until Wednesday, when it expects to close the testimony.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES IN BAVARIA.

THEIR "UNEARTHLY" WHISTLES THE ONLY OBJECTION TO THEM.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Two American express passenger locomotives, which have been in use for nearly nine months in Bavaria, have proved satisfactory to the whistling. The only objection to them, except as to their whistles, is information has pronounced "unearthly." The information has been communicated to the State Department by Consul General Mason at Berlin. The royal railway administration of Bavaria, it is said, has ordered the locomotives to be modified according to this system, with certain modifications, are now building.

BOARD ON MILITARY POSTS MEETS.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The board appointed by Secretary Root to consider fully the subject of military posts and reservations, their enlargement or abandonment, met to-day in the War Department. Under the chairmanship of Major General Miles, Major General John R. Brooke, E. S. Otis, S. E. M. Young and Arthur MacArthur, Brigadier General John C. Bates, George M. Randall and William A. Kobbe, Colonel Wallace Randolph, chief of artillery, and Colonel William A. Fothergill, recorder, the board is directed to formulate a project for the establishment of four permanent camp grounds for the instruction of troops in time of war, and to be considered along with other advantages. The members of the board are: Secretary Root, Assistant Secretary Sangar and the President. The work will consume about two weeks.

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE STREET.

Washington, Nov. 25.—A hearing was begun to-day at the Department of Justice in the case of Judge Webster Street, chief justice of the Third Judicial Circuit of Arizona, District of Arizona, against whom a number of charges have been filed, including bribery, corruption and improper judicial conduct in several specified cases. The charges were made by Attorney General Hoyt and the hearing, which was private, until preliminary orders were issued, was held in public. A conclusion is reached no authoritative statement will be made by the Attorney General. All the charges are in interest, eight or ten in number, were presented to-day.

TO CONNECT BOSTON AND WORCESTER.

Boston, Nov. 25.—At the first meeting of the Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company, which was held here to-day, officers were elected and contracts aggregating more than \$1,500,000, for the construction of a new street railway line from Boston to Worcester, were awarded. Application will be made at once to the selectmen of Waverley for a location in that town, to complete the line from Boston to Worcester.

DEPAULING CASHIER SENTENCED.

Long Island City, Long Island, Nov. 25.—Joseph Burke, the former cashier of the Water Department of Queens Borough, who pleaded guilty to having stolen \$900 of the city's funds, was sentenced yesterday in the Queens County Court by Judge Harrison S. Moore to three years and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

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BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

A Natural Specific in Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Etc. A Powerful and Only Known Solvent of Renal Calculi and Stone in the Bladder.

Dr. Geo. Ben Johnston, Richmond, Va., Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, ex-President of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, etc.: "If I WERE ASKED WHAT MINERAL WATER HAS THE WIDEST RANGE OF USEFULNESS, I WOULD UNHESITATINGLY ANSWER, BUFFALO LITHIA. In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Lithæmia, and the like, its beneficial effects are prompt and lasting.

"Almost any case of Pyelitis or Cystitis will be alleviated by it, and many cured. I have had evidence of the undoubted disintegrating Solvent and Eliminating powers of this water in RENAL CALCULUS, and I have known its long continued use to permanently break up the gravel-forming habit.

"It is an agent of great value in the treatment of ALBUMINURIA of PREGNANCY, and is an excellent diuretic in SCARLATINA and TYPHOID FEVER. In all forms of BRIGHT'S DISEASE, except those hopelessly advanced, its good effects are pronounced. I believe it has been the means of prolonging many lives in this trouble."

Dr. John Herbert Claiborne, Petersburg, Va., ex-President of the Medical Society of Virginia, and Author of "Clinical Notes from Private Practice":

"I send by this mail a box of CALCULI, passed at various times within the last year by Hon. T. J. Jarratt, our former mayor, whilst drinking the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER. They give him now when passing. I have never critically examined the broken Calculi, passed in



The above plate is from a photograph, and represents the exact size and shape of the Calculi referred to by Dr. Claiborne in the foregoing statement.

such quantities from Mr. Jarratt's bladder, but am under the impression that the most of them are MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATES. There were specimens, however, which presented the appearance of OXALATES, and, I remember, impressed me specially as being URIC ACID. I do not pretend to account for the mode of their formation. There is nothing in its analysis solution by the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, which would warrant such results; BUT THE RESULTS ARE THERE, AND SEEMING TO BELIEVE. I can only suppose that in NATURE'S ALEMBIC THERE HAS BEEN SOME SUBTLE SOLVENT EVOLVED, TOO SUBTLE TO BE CAUGHT BY OUR COARSE REAGENTS, WHICH MAKES THIS WONDERFUL DISINTEGRATION."

Dr. E. C. Laird, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, N. C., Formerly Resident Physician of Buffalo Lithia Springs: "A patient with strongly marked URIC ACID DIATHESIS, suffered frequent attacks of NEPHRITIC COLIC, and at the same time from a severe Gouty affection. Except as to the usual treatment for the relief of present paroxysms, I put him exclusively upon

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Spring No. 2, which has been attended with happy and remarkable effect, both as to the CALCULOUS and GOUTY AFFECTION. Under its action he has, at various times, discharged large quantities of Calculi and Sand. At one time he passed SIXTY-EIGHT CALCULI IN ONE DAY, following an attack of NEPHRITIC COLIC.

"The deposition of fine sand not infrequently exceeded a TEASPOONFUL. The following cut represents BUT A SMALL PORTION OF THIS CALCULOUS MATTER.

"Under microscopic examination it was evident that the Calculi were originally parts of larger formations which had been disintegrated by the water.

"I will add that in diseases generally of URIC ACID DIATHESIS, embracing RENAL CALCULI, STONE IN THE BLADDER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, etc., I know of NO REMEDY AT ALL COMPARABLE TO

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Dr. Thomas P. Mathews, of Manchester, Va., Member of the Board of Visitors, Medical College of Virginia: "I am satisfied from my own use and from results in many cases in my practice that

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is a wonderfully potent remedy in URIC ACID DIATHESIS and in GOUTY RHEUMATIC CONDITIONS. It has POWERFUL EFFECT IN THE DISINTEGRATION AND REMOVAL OF RENAL CALCULI. I send you a sample of RENAL CALCULI passed by myself during and after the use of