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THE NEW CANAL TREATY

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TEXT OF THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE CONVENTION, SUPERSEDING THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The text of the new Hay-Pauncefote Isthmian Canal Treaty, sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt yesterday, was made public to-day. It is as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty Edward the VII of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of the 19th of April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, JOHN HAY, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and His Majesty, Edward the VII, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, the Right Honorable LORD PAUNCEFOTE, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States;

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree that the present treaty shall supersede the aforementioned convention of the 19th April, 1850.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present treaty, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

ARTICLE III.

The United States adopts as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following rules substantially as embodied in the Convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, that is to say:

1. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service.

Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

5. The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

6. The plant, establishments, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be parts thereof for the purposes of this treaty, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents, and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of international relations of the country or countries traversed by the before-mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty.

ARTICLE V.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London at the earliest possible time within six months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 18th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

JOHN HAY. (Seal.)
PAUNCEFOTE. (Seal.)

PRESIDENT'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Following is the letter of President Roosevelt transmitting the treaty to the Senate:

To the Senate: I transmit for the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a convention signed November 18, 1901, by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end, to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States, without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII of that convention. I also enclose a report from the Secretary of State submitting the convention for my consideration.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, Washington, Dec. 4, 1901.

The text of Secretary Hay's report on the treaty, as made to the President, also was transmitted to the Senate, but the language is practically the same as that in the President's letter of transmittal.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL DISCUSSED.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Senate Committee on Isthmian Canals was in session to-day, and engaged in a general discussion of the Nicaragua Canal bill which was introduced by Senator Morgan, but adjourned without action because of the absence of Senator Hanna. The disposition of the committee is to report the bill at an early day, although it is not expected that action will be taken on it by the Senate before the disposition of the new canal treaty with Great Britain. The committe also is inclined to act first upon the bill as introduced by Senator Morgan, providing only for the acquisition of right of way, leaving the details of legislation for the construction of the canal to the future.

A TROLLEY TO THE CELLAR.

Pittsburg, Dec. 5 (Special).—A car on the Monongahela traction branch of the Philadelphia company's traction system ran away in Library-st., in Braddock, and crashed into the store of Max Freidberg. The car passed entirely into the store, broke through the floor and landed in the cellar. Motorman Ricett was slightly hurt.

CONFERENCE FOR ECONOMY.

GOVERNOR ODELL AND REPUBLICAN LEADERS DISCUSS WAYS TO REDUCE STATE'S EXPENSES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Dec. 5.—Governor Odell summoned about him to-day the Republican leaders in the legislature, and also the executive of the Republican State Committee, and held a council concerning the steps that should be taken in the legislature to reduce the State's expenses and thereby abolish direct State taxation. Certain financial legislation must be adopted if the direct State tax of $6,824,306 01 of the present fiscal year is not to be again imposed. Preparation for that legislation has already been made by the Governor. He has collected and analyzed the estimates of many of the State departments regarding their needs the coming year.

A reduction of $6,824,306 01 in the cost of maintaining the State government would lessen the taxes of New-York City about $4,000,000. This is not the sole benefit New-York City would receive from Republican officials, since it is clear that Mayor-elect Low intends to reduce the cost of local government in New-York by from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000.

The persons present at this council of economy were Governor Odell, George W. Dunn, the chairman of the Republican State Committee; Senator Ellsworth, president pro tem. of the Senate; Senator Higgins, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Senator Krum, chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment; Senator Stranahan, chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities; Speaker Nixon, Assemblyman Allds, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, and Assemblyman Kelsey, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities. The conference was held in the private room of Governor Odell at the Capitol, and lasted all the morning. There was further discussion of State financial matters at a luncheon at the Ten Eyck Hotel in the afternoon.

The work of cutting down the appropriations made last year for the maintenance of the several divisions of the State government has so far advanced that Governor Odell and those in attendance with him to-day at the conference were able to tell with approximate accuracy what will be the absolutely essential appropriations to be made the coming year.

One of those present at the conference stated to-night that most of the possible legislation of the session, which will begin in January was debated. The talk, he said, was not confined to legislation intended to bring about a more economical administration of the State government, but touched other subjects. Doubt was expressed by one eminent Republican whether there would be any excise legislation which would open liquor stores on Sunday. It was stated that it was made plain from the financial statements presented regarding the condition of the treasury that in consequence of the economies practised this year on the recommendation of Governor Odell and the increased income from indirect taxation laws, the legislature by some additional economies could abolish direct taxation.

The Governor has made a very careful study of all State penal and charitable institutions, and has discovered numerous institutions in which material reductions in the cost of their administration and support can be effected without any decrease in their efficiency of management. It is thought that the cost of the maintenance of State institutions and the cost of their buildings can be diminished more than $1,500,000.

The Senators and Assemblymen in attendance at the conference said they would talk much more freely about it only for the circumstance that matters touched upon in the Governor's message were also considered.

GILMAN'S FRIENDS HOPE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Dec. 5.—William C. Warren, of Buffalo, who has been here for two days conferring with Governor Odell in regard to the appointment of a State Controller, started for his home this morning. James L. Whittel, of Buffalo, the candidate of the Erie County Republican organization for Controller, returned to Buffalo late last night. The friends of Theodore P. Gilman, of New-York, Deputy State Controller, are hoping that he will receive the appointment as Controller.

DAUCHY PORT WARDEN.

Albany, Dec. 5.—Governor Odell has appointed Charles H. Dauchy, of Troy, as a port warden of the Port of New-York, to succeed John H. Boland, whose term of office has expired.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CARS SEIZED.

PAY TRAIN CREW ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING CIGARS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—Much interest has been excited among officials here over the seizure of two cars of a Southern Pacific pay train at Nogales, Ariz., to-day by United States customs authorities, acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Brief advices received by the Assistant Secretary in charge of customs matters said that two or three dozen boxes of cigars had been found on the train, which it was alleged the crew were trying to smuggle into this country. It is assumed that the train was bound for the Pacific Coast from some point in Sonora, Mexico. When it reached Nogales, official reports show that it was boarded by government officers and, on discovering the reported smuggled goods, it was ordered held up until instructions could be received from Washington.

At first Secretary Gage was inclined to believe that the paymaster or other employes in charge of the train should be arrested, and then the train could proceed to its destination. After an interesting controversy with one of his assistants, however, involving references to the customs regulations, the Secretary was convinced that the cars on which the cigars were found must be seized under the law. While no similar case can be recalled, it is maintained that any vehicle, not excluding railway conveyances, is subject to seizure when employed for such purposes.

PAN-AMERICAN BANK PROJECT.

PROBABLY WILL BE ACCEPTED BY CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Mexico City, Dec. 5.—The Pan-American Congress bank committee to-day decided not to accept the amendment of Mr. Matte, of Chili, proposing that the bank be subsidized for five years at the rate of $100,000 in gold a year. The project will be reported to-morrow substantially in its original form, and probably will be accepted.

Senator Davis, chairman of the United States delegation, owing to pressing business at Washington probably will depart about the 15th of this month for that city. Mr. Davis to-day gave a banquet to his colleagues of the committee on the Pan-American railroad and Pan-American bank.

On Saturday Mr. Davis and family and W. I. Buchanan and family will go for a brief outing over the Cuernavaca Railroad as the guests of Colonel Joseph H. Hampson, its president.

DIVORCE OF GRAND DUKE OF HESSE.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—It is announced here that the divorce of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse will be decreed by a special tribunal of the Darmstadt Provincial Law Court.

TRACTION LEASES TO INTERURBAN.

Albany, Dec. 5.—The People's Traction Company of New-York City has leased its property and franchises to the Interurban Street Railway Company for a term of 999 years, according to a certificate filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The lease is signed by W. A. Boland, president, and Fred C. Cochen, secretary, of the People's Traction Company, and Andrew A. Halsey, president, and William J. Studwell, secretary, of the Interurban Street Railway Company.

DIED OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 5 (Special).—Surrounded by Christian Scientists, and refusing all medicine to the last, Lee H. Wagar, Mayor of Rocky River, a beautiful suburb of this city, died this afternoon of typhoid fever. He was a wealthy and cultured man, and belonged to one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Cleveland.

During his two weeks' illness Christian Scientists prayed unceasingly at his bedside for recovery. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wagar were ardent believers in Christian Science. Toward the last Dr. D. F. Baker, a relative of the family, called, but his offer to administer medical relief was courteously refused both by the family and patient.

THE GRIP of a Cold can be relaxed with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advt.

CUBANS' RECIPROCITY PLAN

HALF DUTIES ON UNITED STATES PRODUCTS IN RETURN FOR FREE SUGAR AND OTHER CONCESSIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Cuban commission on tariff concessions, accompanied by State Senator Frank D. Pavey, of New-York, its counsel, after conferences yesterday and to-day with Governor Wood and others, returned to New-York this afternoon. The delegates have been convinced that they can expect reductions in the tariff on Cuban products from Congress alone, and they have been made unmistakably aware that they cannot expect undue executive interference in their behalf. The President told them so himself. He informed them that he should recommend in strong language the importance of doing something at once in aid of Cuban commerce and industry. Beyond this, he told them, they must look to Congress, and advised them to see Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the Senate Committee on Cuban Affairs. When they had their interview with Senator Platt, he asked them to put their petition for reductions in the American tariff in some definite form that would show that it was practicable to secure corresponding reductions in a Cuban tariff on American products. Senator Depew gave them the same advice. The plan which they now propose was prepared in response to these suggestions. Later they will ask for hearings before the committees to which their letters are referred.

THE CUBANS' PETITION.

Their petition, which was addressed to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, is as follows:

We have the honor to address you in behalf of Cuba. We came to the United States to press upon the attention of the President the petition of the united business interests of the island for concessions in the American tariff in favor of Cuba. That duty has been performed. We deem it our further duty to propose to Congress some definite plan for the establishment of trade between the United States and Cuba upon a basis which will be of equal mutual advantage. We submit herewith such a plan in the form of a proposed law. We know the needs and wishes of the Cuban people. They need access to the markets of the United States for the sale of their products. It is essential to their prosperity. They wish the sale of American products extended in Cuba. Under present conditions that is impossible. American sales in Cuba are decreasing. The reason is simple. Under a uniform tariff European products can be sold in Cuba for less than American products. Unless the United States secures a preferential tariff rate in Cuba in favor of American products, American merchants will be driven from the field.

The plan we submit will promote the prosperity of Cuba and extend the market for American products. We respectfully request that this letter and plan be submitted for consideration to the distinguished body over which you preside.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants. FRANCISCO GAMBA, President.
MIGUEL MENDOZA, GUSTAVO ROCK, SIMON DUMOIS, DIONISIO VELASCO, LUIS V. FRANCKE, ALFONSO PESANT and JUAN PEDRO, Delegates.
OCTAVIO E. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE LAW THEY PROPOSE.

The proposed law accompanying the petition is as follows:

An act to promote the prosperity of Cuba and extend the market for American products.

Section 1—From and after the first day of January, 1902, Cuban molasses and raw sugar, up to No. 16 of the Dutch standard, shall be admitted into the United States free, and all other Cuban products upon the payment of one-half the rates of duties levied and collected under the tariff laws of the United States upon similar products of the most favored nation; provided the people of Cuba comply with the following conditions:

Sec. 2—The people of Cuba shall consent that from and after the first day of January, 1902, all products of the United States shall be admitted into Cuba upon the payment of one-half the rates of duty levied and collected under the tariff laws of Cuba upon similar products of the most favored nation. Whenever the Military Governor of Cuba shall report to the President of the United States that the people of Cuba have given such consent the President shall, by proclamation, declare that the rates of duties provided for in this act shall take effect in the United States and in Cuba from and after the first day of January, 1902.

Sec. 3—This act shall take effect immediately.

POCAHONTAS COAL SALE.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN BOUGHT TO PROTECT ITSELF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, Dec. 5.—The announcement here to-day of the purchase of the Pocahontas coal fields by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company at a price almost double that at which the purchase could have been made a few months ago came as a surprise to "the street," as it had been believed that the syndicate which recently secured possession of the title had been formed for the purpose of selling the land to the United States Steel Corporation. A few months ago an effort was made to sell the Pocahontas coal fields, all the product of which has been hauled by the Norfolk and Western. The Norfolk and Western was conversant with the details, but refused to purchase. A syndicate of representatives of the United States Steel Corporation was then formed, and it secured the property. A prominent railroad official said to-day:

The purchase by the Norfolk and Western is to protect itself and to prevent the building of another line into the Pocahontas coal region. When the syndicate recently purchased these coal fields the impression got out that the United States Steel Corporation would eventually become the owner, and in some quarters it was thought a railroad might be built to the coal fields, which would deprive the Norfolk and Western Railroad of its soft coal tonnage.

LOW PRICE FOR BREECHES BIBLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Dec. 5.—At Libby's to-day were sold two private libraries, containing many American first editions, Cruikshankia, publications of the Club of Odd Volumes, and miscellaneous bindings and old editions. "Early Boston Booksellers," by the Club of Odd Volumes, went to D. C. Colesworthy for $36, and a "St. Amand," by the same club, for $11. A Breeches Bible was knocked down for $8 50, at which price it was regarded as a great bargain.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Morris Comstock, son of Dr. Comstock, of New-York Mills, was drowned in the canal this morning. He was skating and broke through the thin ice.

Manchester, Dec. 5.—Shareholders in many of the States of the Union of the Granite State Provident Association are to receive a dividend of 16 2-3 per cent on January 1, 1902. The dividend is the first declared since the collapse of the concern in 1896. The total liabilities of the association were $1,576,357.

Boston, Dec. 5.—Warden Bridges of the State Prison to-day announced that until further notice admission to the institution would be refused to visitors. The action of the warden is to protect the prisoners from any possible contact with smallpox.

Detroit, Dec. 5.—The main building of the Michigan Alkali Company's soda ash plant, at Wyandotte, twelve miles down Detroit River from this city, was completely destroyed by fire to-day. J. B. Ford, principal owner of the plant, places the loss at $500,000; insurance, about $250,000. Seven hundred men are temporarily thrown out of employment by the fire.

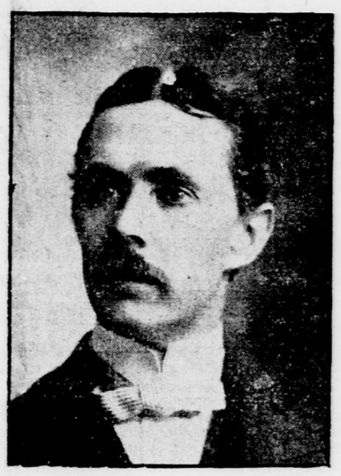
Albany, Dec. 5.—Dr. Robert E. Doran, formerly of this city and now a member of the staff of the Willard State Hospital, has been appointed first assistant physician of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, at Sanyea.

REYNOLDS LOW'S SECRETARY

W. J. MORAN TO BE AN ASSISTANT IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

PARTLY BECAUSE OF HIS DESIRE TO KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH EAST SIDE SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Mayor-elect Low announced yesterday that he had appointed James B. Reynolds, the head worker of the University Settlement Society and one of the leaders in the fusion campaign on the East Side, as his secretary in the Mayor's office. He also announced that William J. Moran, who has been Mr. Low's acting secretary since the election, will be his assistant secretary, a new office which Mr. Low will establish. Mr.



JAMES B. REYNOLDS.
Appointed secretary by Mayor-elect Low.
(Copyright; 1897; By Rockwood.)

Moran will have charge of the legal work of the office, for which Mr. Low believes him qualified by his training as a lawyer.

In speaking of the reasons which prompted the selection of Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Low said yesterday:

I have asked James B. Reynolds, the head worker of the University Settlement Society, corner Eldridge and Rivington sts., to be the secretary to the Mayor after January 1. This selection has been largely determined by the fact that Mr. Reynolds, through his many years' residence upon the East Side, is especially familiar with conditions in that part of the city. He has many friends among people living there, and among the labor leaders. I think that by associating him with the Mayor's office I shall be able to keep in closer touch both with the East Side and with the laboring people of the city than I could easily do in any other way. Mr. Reynolds is a graduate of Yale in the class of '84, and a Republican.

Mr. Reynolds has been known for many years for his work among the laboring classes of the lower East Side, a work which he accepted in preference to a professor's chair. He was born in 1861, but he appears to be much younger than forty. He comes from Revolutionary stock, and the Abolitionist records tell of his grandfather's services for fugitive slaves. Mr. Reynolds supplemented his course at Yale with special courses at Paris and Berlin. He has held up to this time only one public office, that of School Trustee under Mayor Strong. He has been prominently identified with the work of the Citizens Union. He was chairman of its executive committee in the campaign of 1897.

It was in his work in the University Settlement that Mr. Reynolds met Miss Florence Blanchard Dike, the daughter of Henry Dike. Mr. Reynolds married Miss Dike in London, July 16, 1898. Mr. Reynolds is credited by some of his fellow Citizens Union co-workers with being one of the men who killed the Coler boom on the eve of the Citizens Union city convention and carried through the nomination of Mr. Low.

In making the announcement of the appointment of Mr. Moran Mr. Low said:

The assistant secretary to the Mayor will be William J. Moran, who assisted me at my headquarters during the campaign. He was a member of the class of '99 at Columbia Law School and was admitted to the bar in that year. He is a Democrat, a member of the Manhattan Club, Bar Association and the Knights of Columbus. He was counsel for ex-Mayor William R. Grace in the formation of the Grace Institute, and is the counsel for the Catholic Summer School of America, and has been president of the Xavier Alumni Sodality.

STUDENT LEAPS FROM TRAIN.

CRAZY, HE DOVE THROUGH WINDOW WHILE TRAVELLING FORTY MILES AN HOUR, AND ESCAPED UNHURT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bangor, Me., Dec. 5.—Alton Hayden, a graduate of the Bowdoin Medical School and for the last year a student at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, while being brought to the insane asylum in this city last night leaped from a train running forty miles an hour.

He dove from the aisle of the car straight through one of the side windows and escaped without a scratch. He landed in a snowbank, and then jumped up and made for the woods, where he was captured. Hayden became crazy from overstudy.

DREW SLED AND FAMILY FOUR MILES.

Goshen, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Elgin Lamond MacLaren, a young Scotchman, in company with his wife and his children, Thomas and Agnes, started on Wednesday to drive from Southfields to Haverstraw over a wild and desolate road. He wandered into a wrong road, where his horse fell and broke its legs. With great effort MacLaren drew the sleigh containing his family nearly four miles before Charles Carson saw and rescued them. All were badly frozen.

WHAT VICE-CONSUL SCHILLING ENDURED.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—Paul R. Schilling, the American Vice-Consul at Zittau, Germany, who was arrested last month by the German authorities in mistake for another man and detained for one day, has addressed a letter to the press in which he sets forth the indignities he suffered at the hands of the Zittau authorities. He says his purse was taken from him by force, that he was confined in a cold cell, and that when he was released the authorities in no way expressed regret or apologized for their action.

POLISH ANTI-GERMAN AGITATION.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—The Polish anti-German agitation is beginning to attract serious attention in the German press. The reactionary papers are calling for repressive measures. The "Lokal Anzeiger" reports that both the Austrian and the Russian governments have promised to adopt measures to suppress the agitation.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN PERSIA.

London, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to "The Standard" from Odessa, describes the great increase of Russian influence in Persia. "The Standard's" correspondent says the Cossack guard at Teheran now numbers two thousand highly disciplined troops, commanded exclusively by Russian officers.

MANY DROWNED OFF COAST OF INDIA.

London, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to "The Daily Express" from Bombay says that in course of the celebration of the feast day of St. Francis Xavier, on December 3, at the Portuguese city of Goa, on the west coast of India, the sinking of a launch resulted in drowning 140 devotees fifty yerds from the shore.

Ask for the best ale and you'll get Frank Jones' Portsmouth Ale—45 years the best. Trade supplied by Rock & Harris, 82 Cortlandt St., New York City.—Advt.

MONROE FOR DEVERY'S PLACE.

COUNSEL TO THE FIFTEEN LIKELY TO BE THE FIRST DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER.

BRYANITES TALK OF THIRD STATE TICKET NEXT FALL.

Mayor-elect Low, Justice Jerome, Colonel Partridge, Police Commissioner designate; Robert C. Morris, president of the Republican County Committee; George L. Rives, Corporation Counsel designate; Colonel Robert Grier Monroe and other leaders had a conference at Mr. Low's house last night, and afterward it was learned on the highest authority that Colonel Monroe would be appointed First Deputy Police Commissioner.

Leaders of the Chicago Platform Democracy were talking yesterday of nominating a State ticket in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket next fall.

Mayor-elect Low announced the appointment of James B. Reynolds, head worker of the University Settlement, as secretary to the Mayor, and William J. Moran as assistant secretary.

"Larry" Delmour delivered a touching tribute to Croker.

A THIRD TICKET PLANNED.

CHICAGO PLATFORM DEMOCRATS TALK OF NOMINATING BY PETITION NEXT FALL.

Melvin G. Palliser, secretary and one of the members of the executive committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy, announced yesterday that plans were under way for the running of a separate State ticket next year, and that soon after the first of the year the Bryan men affiliated under the name of the Chicago Platform Democracy would send out an address to the Democrats of the State who were in favor of the Chicago platform of the national organization.

"The Chicago Platform Democrats," said Mr. Palliser, "cannot see any signs of harmony in the Democratic organization, and they believe that the friends of William J. Bryan all over the State are anxious for the retirement of the present discredited leaders of the local and State organizations. By placing an independent ticket in the field we shall lay the foundation for a better Democratic party in the State than the people have seen for some years. It will not be a difficult thing for us to nominate a State ticket by petition. Fifty names in each county will enable us to place an independent ticket in the field, and thus get a separate column, with an individual emblem. We can change the emblem as soon as the convention sits, if we so desire.

"Doubtless there are many thousand Democrats—admirers of Mr. Bryan—who would line up with the new organization. A new State organization can make a start in the way I have indicated with comparatively little expense, and as soon as organized they will be in position to voice the sentiments of the people they represent in any scheme looking to the reorganization of the Democratic party in State or nation."

A. C. McNulty, secretary of the Bryan Democratic League, when told about Mr. Palliser's programme, said:

"I am opposed to any independent party movement at this stage of the game. It seems to me that this is a time for Democrats 'o try to heal the breaches, rather than make fresh ones. I come from the South, where Democrats believe in letting all Democrats have a voice in the running of the organization. If the Democratic factions can come together upon some common ground and reorganize so as to eliminate men like Richard Croker and the men who have ruined the party in the State and nation, then I am for harmony; but if Mr. Croker and his coterie are not to be retired, then I am in favor of fighting till the hot place freezes over, and then fight on the ice.

"The Shepard-Croker scheme to reorganize the Democratic party was first exposed and denounced by the Bryan Democratic League in resolutions adopted by its executive committee, and made public on October 19, 1901, copies of which were immediately forwarded to Mr. Bryan and every other prominent Democrat in the nation. The disclosures made by the Bryan Democratic League prevented Tammany from securing even the moral support of Mr. Bryan and the men prominently identified with him in the campaign of 1900, and alienated from the Tammany candidates thousands of Democratic voters who were and still are loyal to the nominee and the platform of the Kansas City convention. The Democratic party cannot hope for victory either in the State or in the nation until Democracy is relieved of the incubus of Crokerism.

"We should substitute for the ridiculously unbusinesslike system of party organization which obtains in this State, a single committee clothed with ample power and headed by a man competent to take command and tactful enough to avoid meddling in a metropolitan municipal campaign in which the party, as now, is fiercely rent by contending factions.

"What Shepard said of Tammany in 1897 is certainly true now, and if Democracy purposes to make the trust issue at all prominent in the campaigns of 1902 and 1904, as an evidence of its consistency and sincerity, it must cast out of its own eye the local political syndicate which brazenly traffics in public offices and franchises.

"Under the circumstances we would gladly favor any form of party organization in New-York County which it is possible to substitute for the Tammany oligarchy. Our chief objections to the existing organization are that its leaders are ignorant and corrupt, and that the welfare of the party in the State and the nation is ever subordinated to the personal interests of the clique which, behind the oathbound doors of the Society of Tammany, manipulate public affairs for 'their own pockets all the time.'

"There is common ground upon which Democrats of every shade of opinion can agree. With this ascertained and determined, dead issues should be eliminated and mutual concessions made in a spirit of generous conciliation and wise conservation. As the Democracy which dominates the greater city will dominate the State and have tremendous weight in the convention of 1904, let us see to it that some other brand is selected than that of Shepard-Croker. The trusts must go, and the men prominently identified with them are hardly the proper persons to have charge of the anti-trust armies of reorganized Democracy. If the party which Bryan led in 1896 and 1900 must be reorganized, it must be reorganized by the friends of Mr. Bryan and the cause he represents."

MISS STONE WELL ON DECEMBER 2.

NEWS OF BOTH HER AND HER COMPANION RECEIVED AT UNITED STATES LEGATION IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, Dec. 5.—Spencer Eddy, First Secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople, has received a message by way of Salonica that the American missionary, Miss Stone, and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, were well December 2.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER DAMAGED.

BADLY DAMAGED IN COLLISION OFF PORTSMOUTH.

London, Dec. 5.—Another accident to a British torpedo boat destroyer, fortunately without loss of life, has just been added to the long series of such accidents suffered by the British navy in the past few months.

The torpedo boat destroyer Wizard, while steaming out from Portsmouth, had a collision with a passenger steamer. Her bows were stove in, but she managed to regain the harbor. The Wizard was badly damaged.

COLONEL MONROE CHOSEN.

CONFERENCE OF LEADERS AT THE MAYOR-ELECT'S HOME.

Colonel Robert Grier Monroe will be appointed Deputy Police Commissioner to succeed Devery, unless some exigency which neither Mr. Low nor Colonel Partridge has as yet anticipated presents itself. At a conference which was held last night at Mr. Low's house, at Sixty-fourth-st. and Madison-ave., Mr. Low and Colonel Partridge talked the police situation over with Colonel Monroe, and it was learned afterward on good authority that the office of Deputy Commissioner was offered to Colonel Monroe and was accepted by him. Present also at this conference were Robert C. Morris and Justice Jerome. When one of the guests mentioned was asked if there had been a conference he said:

"Oh, no! no! Only a dinner party—only a little dinner party, that is all."

It was nevertheless learned that at the "little dinner party" the question of who was going to succeed Devery, which has been agitating politicians, and especially the rank and file of the police force, ever since the overthrow of Croker at the polls on November 5, had practically been settled.

"If Mr. Low does not announce the appointment of Colonel Monroe," said a politician last night who is a close friend of the Mayor-elect, "it will be for reasons which neither Mr. Low nor Colonel Partridge are considering at the present time. Colonel Monroe is just the type of man that Mr. Low has wanted from the start. He is a lawyer and an independent Democrat. Consequently he will be well fitted for the trial of policemen and for the various duties which Devery has been 'touchin' on and appertainin' to' up to the present time."

No one who was present at the conference cared to speak of what had been considered. Each was equally reticent. When the report reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel, one of the old campaigners there said:

"There, didn't I tell you so? I knew all the time that Mr. Low was going to appoint a lawyer to that place."

"But you never told a fellow so he could bet on it," said one of the other members of the "Amen Corner" with a downcast face.

Colonel Robert Grier Monroe is an independent Democrat, and first came into prominence in a political way in the days of the old State Democracy, which was also known as the Grace Democracy. These were the times when W. R. Grace and Charles S. Fairchild were the leaders of a revolt against the domination of David B. Hill. He has been connected with several reform movements, and when the Committee of Fifteen was organized after the earnest exhortation of Bishop Potter against the conditions of vice as revealed by the Rev. Mr. Paddock on the East Side, Colonel Monroe was made counsel to the committee. Mr. Monroe is a member of a number of clubs and organizations, including the Reform Club, the University Club, the Union Club, the Princeton Club and the Pennsylvania Society. He is also a member of the Bar Association.

The presence of Justice Jerome at the "little dinner" was interpreted to mean that both Colonel Partridge and Colonel Monroe wished to acquaint themselves with the judge's views on the excise question and to discuss how the law ought to be executed as it stands at present and in case no amendment such as the Fighting Judge recommends is passed by the legislature this winter.

MAKE HAY WHILE SUN SHINES

TAMMANY RING STILL GETS "REGULAR" PRICE FOR PROMOTION TO SERGEANCY.

The price for promotions in the Police Department holds firm. The corrupt ring in Tammany Hall, who for the last three or four years has kept a tight grip on the department, is still able, even in the closing days of the Van Wyck administration, to hold up promotions until the "regular" price is paid. A member of the Kings County Democratic Executive Committee, soon after visiting Police Headquarters yesterday, said to a Tribune reporter:

"There are a number of roundsmen both here in Manhattan and in Brooklyn, who have earned promotion, and Commissioner Murphy is disposed to treat them fairly. Colonel Murphy would like to round out his incumbency of the office of Commissioner by shaking down a few plums for the boys, but he is not allowed to do it. Brooklyn friends of a certain roundsman have tried of late to have the roundsman promoted to the rank of sergeant, but they cannot do it because the roundsman will not pay $2,500, and the powers that be will not let the promotion be made unless the money is paid over. What is true of this particular Brooklyn case is doubtless true of many Manhattan cases, with this difference: Manhattan roundsmen, it is pretty well understood, cannot be made sergeants unless they or their friends pay over $4,000. Not all the roundsmen who are promoted have to pay this sum. Now and then, on account of exceptional personal bravery, a roundsman is promoted without paying the market price, but the cases are exceptionally rare."

The Brooklyn Democrat was thoroughly disgusted with the situation at Police Headquarters as he found it, and said that it was a good thing that Tammany was driven out of power. He gave the information printed under a strict pledge of secrecy.

NO REMOVAL, SAVE ON CHARGES.

OUTLINE OF A BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES.

A bill providing that no employe of the State of New-York or of any of the counties, cities, towns or villages thereof, shall be removed except for proved incompetency or misconduct, will be introduced at the coming session of the legislature. It provides that the employes of any department or bureau that may be abolished must be transferred to some other department and continue to receive the same compensation. The bill also makes it a misdemeanor to reduce an employe's salary with an evident purpose of causing him to resign.

This bill will be introduced at the instigation of the Association of Civil Employes of the State of New-York, and was presented for approval at the meeting of that organization last night in the Brooklyn Borough Hall. Parts of the bill, which is