

SHARKS ARE LYING LOW.

ONLY ONE INSTALLMENT CASE AT JAIL THIS WEEK.

MARSHALS WHO OFFEND ARE FEW—BAR ASSOCIATION SHOULD TAKE SOME ACTION.

Tangible results of the Tribune's crusade against the practices of certain city marshals who work in conjunction with installment dealers are coming to light.

The Tribune's attack has thoroughly scared them," declared Mr. Sullivan. "It's a good piece of work. I can tell you why. Those dealers have made this place a collecting agency. They bring the poor unfortunates in here, telling them they are only going to take them to see a judge.

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Co-operation is assured to The Tribune and the Legal Aid Society by the council and head worker of the University Settlement. At a meeting of the council last night the subject was brought up by the new head worker, Robert Hunter, and a committee of three, consisting of Samuel Thorne, Jr., Henry Taft and Patrick Bryce, was appointed to investigate.

EXPECTS LITTLE FROM NEW LAW.

A matter of importance is the recent work of Messrs. Ringwald and Stewart, in preparing articles of firm working on the installment basis. I suppose the members of the council have noticed the newspaper accounts of this crusade.

TO WORK FOR BETTER LIVES.

The same committee could bring together, at the appropriate time, during the session of the Legislature, the forces in this community which have remonstrated against the pernicious practices of the installment dealers.

THE LAWYERS TO BLAME.

Additional information was furnished to The Tribune yesterday by Gino C. Speranza, of No. 11 Broadway. Mr. Speranza said:

In the very just indignation against the Tribune against the abuses of the installment system the editorial approval of The Tribune of such suggestions in such cases, and the attention of a lawyer to allow his client, either directly or through a marshal, to act illegally or unconscionably, is a matter of which the public should be made aware.

OVERSUBSCRIBED TEN TIMES.

NEW BRITISH LOAN FINDS FAVOR—AMERICAN ALLOTMENTS.

London, April 16.—There was a tremendous rush to subscribe to the new loan of £2,000,000 to-day. At the Bank of England it was estimated this evening that the loan had been ten times oversubscribed.

LUXURIOUS TRAIN TO CALIFORNIA.

The "Overland Limited" Best of everything en route via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices, 481, 257 and 339 Broadway—Adv.

A HITCH OVER PEACE.

PROSPECT OF A FAILURE DEPRESSES LONDON.

RUSH TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE NEW LOAN—WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—LACROSSE.

(Copyright, 1902, By The Tribune Association.) (Special to The Tribune by French Cable.)

London, April 17, 1 a. m.—It seems impossible to doubt that a hitch has occurred in the peace negotiations. No official statement has been issued, but the impression in political circles is that if the negotiations prove abortive it will be owing to a disagreement on the question of general amnesty and the banishment proclamation.

The desire of the Boers to stand by the Cape Dutch who fought with them is a praiseworthy one, but Lord Milner, it is believed, has advised the Cabinet that the loyalists of Cape Colony are vehemently opposed to the inclusion of the rebels in any amnesty scheme.

The City, after a morning of depression, consequent on fears of another breakdown in the peace negotiations, became quite lively in the afternoon on the publication of the prospectus of the new issue of £2,000,000 in consols.

The Toronto lacrosse players followed up their grand display against Kent by trouncing Essex yesterday by 14 goals to 3. It is now recognized that it will take a very good team indeed to stop the Canadians.

MR. MARCONI ARRIVED AT QUEENSTOWN YESTERDAY ON BOARD THE MAJESTIC, WHICH IMPROVED IN HEALTH AFTER HIS ATLANTIC TRIP.

Mr. Marconi arrived at Queenstown yesterday on board the Majestic, which improved in health after his Atlantic trip. He said that wireless telegraphy between Canada and England would be ready for working within four months.

CABINET DISCUSS BOER PROPOSALS.

MINISTERS DISAGREE OVER THEM—LORD SALISBURY SEES THE KING.

London, April 16.—There is excellent authority for saying that up to a late hour to-night there have been no definite developments in the matter of the peace negotiations.

"SPARRING FOR TIME" BEST DESCRIBES THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

"Sparring for time" best describes the present status of the negotiations, neither side being willing to risk a decision which would break off the present conference.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS ORDERED THE CABLE AND TELEGRAPH LINES BETWEEN LONDON AND PRETORIA TO BE KEPT CLEAR TO INSURE THE MOST PROMPT TRANSMISSION OF LORD KITCHENER'S MESSAGES.

The government has ordered the cable and telegraph lines between London and Pretoria to be kept clear to insure the most prompt transmission of Lord Kitchener's messages.

AFTER THE CABINET MEETING TO-DAY LORD SALISBURY, THE PREMIER, HAD AN AUDIENCE OF KING EDWARD AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

After the Cabinet meeting to-day Lord Salisbury, the Premier, had an audience of King Edward at Buckingham Palace, and stayed to luncheon with his majesty.

It was asserted that the communication from Lord Milner, considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day, contained the first clear statement of the attitude of the Boer leaders as to whether they had agreed on the peace terms they would accept.

"The St. James's Gazette" predicts an early public announcement of the progress of the peace negotiations. The paper says there is a little doubt that the British and Boers arrive at an understanding on the main points of the proposals, peace will ensue, the banishment proclamation will be withdrawn, and minor points, like returning the farms, will be referred to a board composed of British and Boer representatives.

ORDER CONVENING THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT PUBLISHED.

Havana, April 16.—The Cuban constitution has been published in the "Official Gazette," together with an order convening the new government.

THE ORDER DECLARES THAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, WHICH WAS DISSOLVED BY CONGRESS, WILL REASSEMBLE IN HAVANA ON MAY 5 FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXAMINING CREDENTIALS AND COUNTING AND RECTIFYING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

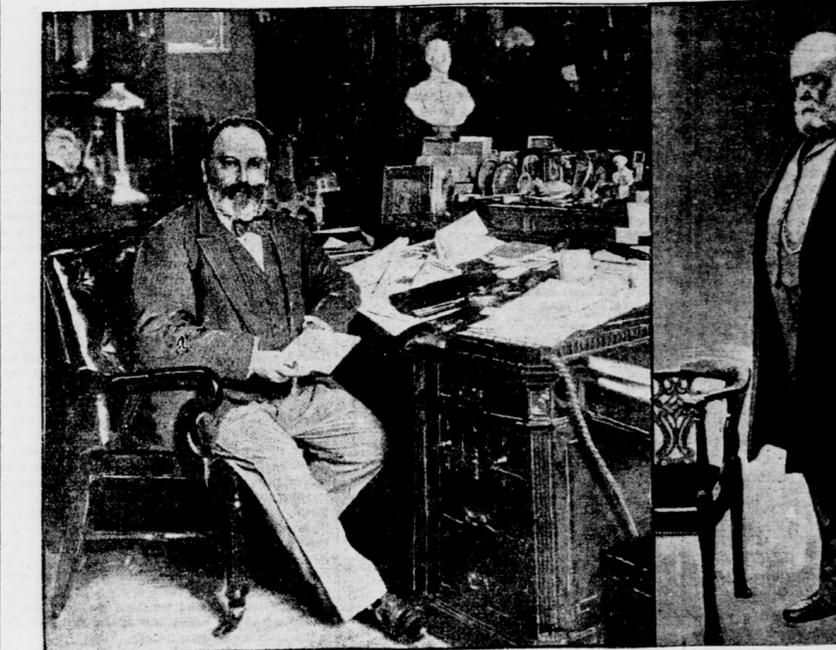
The Senate will hold its sessions in the Second Palace, the headquarters of the Quartermaster's department, while the House of Representatives will meet in the building now occupied as the headquarters of the marine department.

NEIGHBOR TO ALL SECTIONS.

Pennsylvania Railroad's three ferries convenient to all parts of New-York City.—Adv.

KING EDWARD AND THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

They were in conference yesterday, presumably discussing the Boer overtures for peace.



KING EDWARD. MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

PARDON FOR "FRENCHY."

HE WAS CONVICTED OF "OLD SHAKESPEARE'S" MURDER.

GOVERNOR THINKS THERE ARE GRAVE DOUBTS OF HIS GUILT—ALGERIAN BECAME INSANE IN PRISON.

A bany, April 16.—Governor Odell to-day pardoned Amer Ben Ali, better known as "Frenchy," who has been serving a life sentence in prison for the murder of a woman called "Old Shakespeare," in New-York City, in 1891.

The pardon was granted by the Governor because he believes that there are grave doubts of the prisoner's guilt, much of the testimony being of a peculiar character and "Frenchy" being placed at a disadvantage because he is unable to speak English.

"Frenchy" was convicted of murder in the second degree in 1891. He was accused and found guilty of the murder of a woman, sixty years old, whose body was found horribly mutilated in a room on the top floor of a lodging house in Water-st. The crime was committed soon after the publication of descriptions of the numerous murders committed in the Whitechapel district in London, and at the time it was supposed that "Jack the Ripper" had come to New-York City.

At the time of the conviction of "Frenchy" many persons in this city expressed belief that the man had been "railroaded" by the police.

Recently George Damon, of Frankfort, N. J., made an affidavit which seemed to indicate plainly that "Frenchy" had been wrongly convicted. Damon says in the affidavit that he had in his employ a stableman known as "Frank," who was away from his place and supposed to be in this city on the night of the "Shakespeare" murder.

The warrant charging forgery and accepting a bribe in connection with alleged alterations of the records of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and procuring an appointment of a man as a member of the uniformed force of the Fire Department, Charles J. Fitzpatrick, who says he is a physical instructor, living at No. 217 East Fifty-seventh-st., was arrested yesterday at his home.

The arrest was made by Police-Man O'Sullivan, of the Centre-st. police court squad, on warrants issued by Justice Mayer, of Special Sessions. Fitzpatrick was at once taken to the Criminal Courts Building, where Justice Mayer was sitting in the hearing in the McCaulliffe case, and where he had issued the warrants immediately after a recess had been taken at 4.30 p. m.

The warrant charging forgery is issued on an affidavit made by S. William Briscoe, first assistant secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. This affidavit alleges, according to the entry made on the blotter by Sergeant Langan, the alteration and forgery of a certain record in a book of records kept in the office of the commission, where Fitzpatrick had been employed as a clerk. It is alleged that, on a date not specified, Fitzpatrick altered a record of the physical examination of candidates for appointment to the uniformed force of the Fire Department, thus violating Section 511 of the Penal Code. This section makes such alteration a crime.

In the affidavit which charges the acceptance of a bribe the complainant is Martin J. Whalen, of No. 242 West One-hundred-and-twelfth-st. In this complaint there is a date specified, but no sum of money is named. It is alleged that on October 1, 1900, Fitzpatrick, who was at that time a clerk in the employ of the commission, received certain moneys or gratuity for procuring an appointment as a member of the uniformed force of the Fire Department for one "G. Wyckoff."

It was nearly 9 o'clock when Fitzpatrick was taken before Justice Mayer in Special Sessions Chambers, where he was sitting in the McCaulliffe hearing. When the justice was apprised of the identity of the prisoner he at once stopped proceedings, and District Attorney Jerome, who was present at the hearing, made a special request to the court that bail for Fitzpatrick be fixed at \$5,000 on each of the two charges. This was done.

Fitzpatrick was then turned over to Sergeant Langan. He said that up to about eighteen months ago he had been employed by the Municipal Civil Service Commission as a clerk; that later he was employed in the same capacity by the Board of Public Works, since legislation out of existence, and that since that time he had been engaged in giving physical instruction and in giving instructions in schools where candidates for positions in uniformed Civil Service departments received instructions. He did not give bail.

FIRE ON SHIP KEPT SECRET.

SAILORS CHECKED IT IN MID-OCEAN—IMMIGRANTS ONLY KNEW IT YESTERDAY.

The 835 steerage passengers who arrived from Naples on Tuesday on the steamship Marco Minghelli of the Italian Navigazione Line, did not know of the thirteen hour fight that the officers and men of the steamship had with a fire that threatened to destroy the vessel when she was one day out. It was only yesterday, when the remnants of the burned baggage were hauled out of the hold, that they realized what a perilous situation they had been in.

The steamship left Naples on March 23. At 2 o'clock on the next afternoon the boatswain of the steamship, Angelo Falaloro, discovered smoke coming from the forward hatch. On investigation the fire was found raging in several bales of hay. The hatch was battened down, and steam turned into the hold. Three lines of hose were also lowered into the bottom of the steamship, and orders were given for full speed ahead. The nearest port was the island of Capri, in the Mediterranean, nearly three hundred miles away, which the steamship did not reach until late the next day.

The first deck above the hold where the fire occurred is the baggage deck; next comes the steerage deck, where the women passengers sleep, and above this is the main or promenade deck. As the fire was discovered in the daytime the women were all on the main deck, and when questions were asked as to the cause of so much smoke they were told that the ship was being fumigated. When night came and the fire had not yet been extinguished, the women were told that they would have to sleep in the after part of the vessel, as the fumigating had not been finished. Many of them slept on the main deck all night, it being clear weather with a calm sea.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of March 25 the fire was extinguished, and the ship was allowed to proceed. Not a man had been hurt or a passenger frightened, and the ship, except for her inside woodwork, was not seriously damaged.

Chief Officer Gerolamo Perola said that the coal bunkers caught fire two or three times, but by hard work on the part of the crew the fire had been prevented from spreading.

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FORGERY IN CIVIL SERVICE.

WARRANTS ON WHICH EX-CLERK IS ARRESTED ALSO CHARGE BRIBERY.

On warrants charging forgery and accepting a bribe in connection with alleged alterations of the records of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and procuring an appointment of a man as a member of the uniformed force of the Fire Department, Charles J. Fitzpatrick, who says he is a physical instructor, living at No. 217 East Fifty-seventh-st., was arrested yesterday at his home.

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SURE SHE SAW KIERNAN

DECLARES HE HELPED PUT "SICK MAN" IN CAB.

WOMAN TESTIFIES IN MAULIFFE INVESTIGATION, AND CORROBORATES STORIES OF COHEN AND LENNON.

New and important testimony, not only in itself but in its corroborativeness of that previously given by other persons, was related at the night session yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building, before Justice Mayer of Special Sessions, of the secret investigation into the death of James McCaulliffe, whom the police have been accused of "putting out of the way" because he was a "putting against Glennon, the convicted warder. The witness was a woman, Mrs. Joseph Lungs, the wife of a Hoboken longshoreman, and her testimony corroborated that of Aaron Cohen and John Lennon in the chief points.

Mrs. Lungs lived in Manhattan up to seven years ago. Most of her childhood was spent in the neighborhood of the West Forty-seventh-st. station, and she attended school in the school building just east of it.

According to a report of her testimony given before Justice Mayer and District Attorney Jerome last evening, she came to this city from Hoboken on the Saturday before the Sunday McCaulliffe died, to spend the night with friends living in Twenty-seventh-st. The next morning (Sunday) she walked from the home of her friends to her father's home, in Fifty-third-st. Her route was up Eighth-ave.

At Forty-seventh-st. she decided to cut through to Ninth-ave. past the schoolhouse she had attended as a child.

While approaching the station, she testified, she saw a cab standing in front of it and two men assisting a third man down the station steps and pushing him into the cab. The man being assisted, she described as being a "sick man" from his apparent weakness.

After receiving its occupants, the cab, she said, turned around and proceeded toward Sixth-ave. Another point of her testimony was that she saw a man standing near the foot of the station steps. A policeman ordered him away. At this point Aaron Cohen was called into the Chambers. It is said that Mrs. Lungs identified him as the man she saw ordered away from the steps.

John Lennon, the other witness, who has testified to seeing the same incidents, was called into the Chambers. Mrs. Lungs was asked if he was one of the men who assisted the "sick man" down the steps. She answered that he was not one of those two men, but was the one who, she remembered, followed the cab through Forty-seventh-st. toward Sixth-ave.

IDENTIFIED SERGEANT KIERNAN.

Then Detective Sergeant James Kiernan was called in. Mrs. Lungs identified him positively as one of the two men she said she saw carrying the "sick man" down the station house steps to the cab.

On this point District Attorney Jerome gave out the first authoritative statement of what has occurred in the Chambers since the inquiry began.

"Mrs. Lungs positively identified Kiernan," he said to reporters, when the session was over, at 11:30 o'clock. "She was very positive."

Then he added that she said she knew him because she used to see him coming in and out of the station seventeen years ago, when she was playing thereabouts and he was in uniform on post duty. District Attorney Jerome smiled as he said this, and added that Kiernan had never been on duty in that precinct until two years ago.

Later in the conversation he said that Kiernan had said in the Chambers that he had not been in the precinct until two years ago, but that he was not under oath when he made that statement.

"If this woman is so positive in her testimony, does that offer grounds for the issuance of a warrant?" District Attorney Jerome was asked.

"I will not say," he answered.

At the end of the hearing Kiernan, who had been in and out of the Chambers several times during the evening, was called in for a last interview with Mr. Jerome and Mr. Lord. No other witnesses were present. Then he came out of the room and went away.

He gave no testimony except to answer the question about his service in the station, and that was not under oath.

James Kiernan, the detective sergeant, was called before Lennon, and he identified him on the cab at the West Forty-seventh-st. station.

Governor Odell yesterday arranged to have a conference with District Attorney Jerome and Police Commissioner Partridge in this city on Saturday regarding a request to have the Attorney General of the State conduct an investigation of the McCaulliffe case before the grand jury. The request was made by persons who apparently are not satisfied with the investigation now being conducted by Justice Mayer.

Electricity and compressed air Operate the signals which protect the traveller on the Pennsylvania Railroad's line to the West.—Adv.

SHUTTING OUT CHINESE.

DRASTIC EXCLUSION BILL DEFEATED IN THE SENATE.

SENATOR O. H. PLATT'S SUBSTITUTE CONTINUING EXISTING LAW AND EXTENDING IT TO NEW POSSESSIONS PASSED.

Washington, April 16.—The drastic Chinese Exclusion bill originally framed by the Senators and Representatives from the Pacific Coast States was defeated in the Senate to-day, and in its place a substitute offered by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, extending the provisions of the present exclusion law and applying that exclusion to all insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States, was passed. The vote by which the substitute took the place of the original bill was 48 to 23, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Names of Senators, their party affiliations, and their votes (AYES, NOES).

In offering his substitute Mr. Platt said that the United States was committed to the policy of exclusion, and any suggestion that Senators opposing the bill were seeking to break down the exclusion policy was gratuitous and without foundation. The pending bill, however, was unnecessary. It was offensive to China at a time when we sought her goodwill, and it improperly enacted Treasury regulations as law.

When the substitution had been made all Senators joined in supporting it, with the single exception of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who substituted being passed by a vote of 75 to 1. The friends of the substitute showed their strength throughout the voting on amendments that preceded final action, and succeeded in preventing any material change in its features.

Some minor changes were made, admitting Chinese persons connected with national expeditions, and providing for certificates of identification of Chinese in insular possessions. Otherwise, however, the substitute was adopted substantially in the form that Mr. Platt presented it, which is as follows:

That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent into the United States, and the residence of such persons therein, be and the same are hereby extended and continued, including the act entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Coming of Chinese Laborers to the United States," approved September 13, 1888, so far as the same is not inconsistent with treaty obligations now existing, in full force and effect until the 7th day of December, 1904, and the United States, concluded on March 17, 1894, and proclaimed by the President on December 8, 1894, shall continue in force, and the jurisdiction shall apply to all territory of the United States, or from any portion of the island territory of the United States to another portion of said island territory. Provided, however, that this shall not apply to the transit of Chinese laborers from one island to another island of the same group or to any islands within the jurisdiction of any State, or of the district of Alaska.

Sec. 2. That in case said treaty be terminated as provided in Article VI thereof, this act and the acts hereby extended and continued shall remain in force until there shall be concluded between the United States and China a new treaty respecting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and until appropriate laws shall be passed to carry into effect the provisions thereof.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to make and prescribe, and from time to time change, such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper to execute the provisions of this act and of the acts hereby extended and continued, and of said treaty of December 8, 1894, and such agents as he may deem necessary for the efficient execution of said treaty and said acts.

The Senate failed to substitute the enacting clause of the House bill for the Senate measure so that the bill now will go to the House as an original measure, and, from a parliamentary point of view, will have to be acted on and treated as though the House had not already passed a Chinese Exclusion bill.

After disposing of the Chinese Exclusion bill, the Senate made the Philippine Civil Government bill the unfinished business.

SAVES DELMONICO'S WINDOW

POLICEMAN THROWS RUNAWAY ON SIDEWALK AMID CHEERS FROM DINERS.

Men and women who were dining in Delmonico's, at Fifth-ave. and Forty-fourth-st., last night, saw a feat of horsemanship when Bicycle Policeman John D. Ormsbee stopped a runaway horse by throwing him to the ground when it seemed as if the animal would crash through the window.

As the horse came dashing through Forty-fourth-st., Ormsbee rushed from the sidewalk and stood directly in his path, attempting to stop him by waving his arms. The animal, which was attached to a light rubber tired runabout, continued on, and was just passing Ormsbee, when the policeman grabbed one of the lines, which was trailing behind. He gave a sudden jerk, swerved the runaway to the right, and sprang for the bridle. He caught it, but the sudden jolt on the right line caused the galloping animal to turn and dash on the sidewalk directly in front of Delmonico's. Ormsbee jumped at the animal's head, and, by a dexterous movement, threw him to the ground just a few feet from the window of the restaurant.

Men and women in evening dress rushed to the windows when they heard the cries of pedestrians, and were just in time to see Ormsbee perform his feat. Immediately cheers went up from the diners, and several men and women rushed from the restaurant to the sidewalk and shook the policeman to take dinner with him, but the policeman declined with thanks, saying he had his duty to perform.

George Smith, a livery stable keeper, of No. 367 West Forty-fourth-st., the owner of the rig, had left the horse standing at Sixth-ave. and Forty-fourth-st. while he was buying cigars near by. The animal became frightened at the sound of an elevated train.

Indescribably beautiful is the Hudson River in the spring, and you see and enjoy it all in a trip over the New-York Central.—Adv.