END OF THE FIGHT NEAR

VICTORY FOR RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA IN SIGHT.

ADVOCATES OF THE REBATE PLAN PREPARING TO YIELD AS GRACEFULLY AS POSSIBLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 9.—The supporters in the Senate of the administration's Cuban policy are showing signs of a determination no longer to parley with the unreasonable beet sugar Senators, and it is believed that no more alleged "conferences" between the representatives of the two so-called factions will be held. It is entirely within the limits of exact truth to say that the rebaters have made no progress for a week, and, in fact, it is evident that their cause is not so strong now as it was when they first announced their intention to fight the administration. They have been much pleased, not to say flattered, by the newspaper notoriety their efforts at what they call "conciliation" have brought them, and it cannot be denied that they are still anxious to keep up this show of a desire to continue the struggle. Obviously, however, they realize that they stand no earthly chance of bringing the Republican majority around to their view of the question, and are preparing to yield as gracefully as possible to the inevitable. Although about eighteen Senators attended Mr. Elkins's fine luncheon a week ago, which was given under the guise of a rebate rally, it is now known positively that not half of the number who partook of the West Virginian's opulent hospitality can be depended upon by him and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, to stand by them when the final test comes. In other words, as was announced in these dispatches a week ago on no less an authority than that of Senator Aldrich, if the rebaters have nine votes when the question of sustaining the administration's policy is put to a square test they will make a better show than even their leaders now believe it possible to be made.

EFFECT OF THE TRIBUNE'S EXPOSURE.

The Tribune's exposure of the direct and immediate concern of the combined sugar interests against a reciprocal trade arrangement with Cuba has contributed no little to the favorable result now in sight, and although its representatives in Washington and elsewhere have denied by outcry and exclamation the truth of the assertion that the Sugar Trust, through its recently acquired control of the beet root industry, is fighting reciprocity, evidences multiply daily under the very nose of Congress that this is the influence which, working secretly, is responsible for the halting and hesitating course of Cuban legislation for the last two months.

Realizing that further efforts at "conciliation" are useless, the administration leaders will take a vigorous initiative as soon as the Canal bill is disposed of and report favorably from the Committee on Relations with Cuba the Spooner bill providing for straight reciprocity on a basis of a 20 per cent tariff reduction, and every friend of the President will be lined up in aid of that measure. If as many as eight or nine Republican Senators care to stand out against the bill their opposition will have no practical effect on the course of legislation. In the end they will either have to support the contention of the Democratic free traders, who will seek to burden the bill with every conceivable variety of tariff revision amendments, or to co-operate as heartily as possible with the overwhelming majority of their party. This is the situation in a nutshell, and no amount of speculation which is vastly pleasing to the beet sugar people can make it otherwise.

TO FOLLOW THE CANAL BILL.

It is not intended to bring the Spooner bill forward until the Senate has disposed of the Canal bill. On the question as to how long the Canal bill will be debated there is considerable diversity of opinion. Senator Hanna, the leader of the opposition to the Hepburn Nicaragua bill, hopes to get a final vote not later than Saturday of this week, as on next Sunday he is to leave Washington for Cleveland to attend the marriage of his daughter. The consensus of opinion, however, seems to be that a vote cannot be obtained until the middle or last of next week, as there still are several speeches to be made on both sides of the question. It is also still believed in the best informed circles that the Spooner amendment delegating to the President full authority to select the route will be adopted, and thus leave for a year or more the settlement of that important question. While the President would greatly prefer that Congress take definite and decisive action on every phase of the canal subject at this session, still he is willing to accept any responsibility in the premises which the lawmakers may see fit to impose on him. If the Spooner amendment is adopted the President doubtless will appoint a new commission to examine carefully into the ability of the French Panama Canal Company to make, in conjunction with the Colombian Government, clear title to that property, and how much time this delicate and important task will require is not now known.

CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY DISCUSSED BY THE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS.

Washington, June 9.—The President had as his guests at dinner to-night Senators Allison, Platt, of Connecticut; Aldrich, Spooner and Foraker, Secretary Root and General Leonard Wood. After dinner the guests remained until nearly 11 o'clock, and there was a full discussion of the legislative status of various important measures. Messrs. Platt and Spooner are members of the Cuban Committee, and the reciprocity plan with Cuba was cinsidered thoroughly. When the Senators left the White House they appeared to be in the best of humor, but declined to make any statement bearing on the questions under discussion, except the general one that a number of things were talked about. Secretary Root was uncommunicative.

So far as any of those at the dinner would speak, the impression was conveyed that the President's attitutde on the Cuban reciprocity plan is unchanged.

To inquiries regarding the probability of a message to Congress, the Senators said none was expected by them.

THE CUBAN SUGAR INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF TWO WITNESSES WHO OPPOSE RECIPROCITY.

Washington, June 9.—Truman G. Palmer to-day gave further testimony before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba. He was under cross-examination by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, but few new facts of importance were developed. Senator Platt sought to have the witness admit that he had overestimated the output of cane on the Cuban lands owned by Americans. Mr. Palmer said that in cases where it had been necessary to make estimates he had not attempted to give the present output of the lands in question, because he did not know whether they were in actual cultivation, but had only indicated their capacity. He had given no facts as to lands which were not in cultivation, or which had not been in cultivation in the past.

Mr. Palmer was then excused, and Heyward G. Leavitt, of Nebraska, made a further statement concerning the comparative price of sugar in the different markets. He contended that his former statement that the American refiners had absorbed the countervailing duties on European sugars had not been disproved. Mr. Leavitt said that there was to-day much less raw sugar than usual at this time of the year in the United States, and he drew the inference that the American refiners had withheld their bids because they hoped to secure a reduction in price through the enactment of the pending legislation. He closed by saying that if he did not believe, after a thorough and conscientious investigation, that the American refiners would secure the entire benefit of the proposed reduction, he would not oppose it.

Every hour of every week day there is a train to

PHILADELPHIA

VIA

Reading Route

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Parlor Cars and Coaches Vestibuled.

F. B. THURBER READY TO TESTIFY.

Francis B. Thurber, who was summoned to appear at Washington before the Congressional committee which investigated the relations of the Sugar Trust with Cuban sugar, declared yesterday at his office, No. 90 West Broadway, that he would have been glad to appear before the committee if he had received the request in time. "I have but just returned from a trip in the West," he said. "As soon as I learned that the committee urgently desired my attendance I wired to Senator Platt, of Connecticut, expressing my readiness to attend and telling him that my time was at his disposal after Tuesday, June 10. I have received no reply to my message."

BANKING BILL GOES OVER.

NO ACTION ON THE FOWLER MEASURE AT THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Washington, June 9.—At a conference of the Republican members of the House of Representatives to-night it was decided to postpone further consideration of the Fowler bill for the revision of the banking and currency laws until a conference to be held on the first Tuesday after the assembling of Congress next December. The conference to-night was held in the Hall of the House, and was attended by about sixty members, which was considerably less than a quorum. The supporters of the bill had not expected to secure a caucus indorsement of it at this session, but they desired to have a programme adopted for the next session, according to which the bill would be taken up in the House on December 4. Considerable opposition developed to this plan, however, from those who regarded the measure as embodying an extensive plan of financial changes.

The early hours of the conference were devoted to speeches by Representatives Hill, of Connecticut; Lovering, of Massachusetts, and Overstreet, of Indiana, explaining the features of branch banks, credit currency and exchangeability of gold and silver as provided in the bill. Mr. Fowler, the author of the bill, presented a set of resolutions with a preamble, reciting the need of a revision of the banking and currency laws, and fixing December 4 for considering the bill. Several members did not wish to be committed to any exact time, or to any exact bill so far ahead. This finally took form in a motion by Mr. Emerson, of New-York, to postpone consideration of the subject. The motion was amended by Mr. Crumpacker so that the postponement would not be indefinite, but until a conference to be held the first Tuesday after the reassembling in December. In that form the motion was adopted, and the conference adjourned.

APPALACHIAN FOREST RESERVE.

ITS ESTABLISHMENT ADVOCATED BY SENATOR SIMMONS.

Washington, June 9.—Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, addressed the Senate to-day in support of the bill for the establishment of a national forest preserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains. He explained that ten forest reserves had been established in the United States, none of them east of the Mississippi River. He said the establishment of the ten forest reserves in the West was made from the public domain, while cash would have to be paid for the proposed reserve. He did not believe, however, that there was any difference between appropriating cash from the Treasury and appropriating property of the government. Mr. Simmons said it had been suggested that there might be some "job" in the pending bill. This he knew was not true, and there was no foundation for the suggestion. The measure was essentially national in character, and it was advocated as a national proposition.

EXTENDING BATTERIES AT FORT MONROE.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS HOTEL OWNERS TO REMOVE THEIR BUILDINGS.

Washington, June 9.—The Secretary of War has informed the owners of the Hygeia Hotel and other private establishments on the military reservation at Fort Monroe, Va., that the land occupied by them is urgently needed for military purposes, and their buildings and contents must be removed within a "reasonable time." This action is taken on the recommendation of a board of army officers appointed to consider the subject, and is in accordance with an opinion given by Judge Advocate General Davis as to the law in the case. It is the purpose of the department to extend the batteries at this post, and to erect a number of new buildings for purely military purposes.

WRESTLER THREW A BULL.

Laredo, Tex., June 9.—A bullfight was given in the Plaza de Toros, of Neuva, Mex., yesterday, the unique feature of which was the successful performance of Romulus, the famous Mexican wrestler who succeeded in throwing a wild bull. Romulus threw the bull at the first attempt.

AUXILIARY BISHOP OF SANTA FE.

Washington, June 9.—Father Pitowal, now of the Colorado diocese of the Catholic Church, has been appointed auxiliary bishop to the Archbishop of Santa Fé. Father Specht, now vicar-general of the Columbus diocese, has been made a monsignor.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER EXONERATED.

Washington, June 9.—Soon after the Senate met to-day a report was made from the Committee on Indian Affairs of an investigation made by that committee into the conduct of W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with respect to the leasing of certain Indian lands of the Standing Rock Reservation, South Dakota. The committee reported that there was no foundation for the charges made, and that the conduct of Commissioner Jones was entirely unselfish. The report was adopted.

THE NAVAL BILL IN THE SENATE.

Washington, June 9.—In the early part of the Senate's session to-day the Naval Appropriation bill was considered. All the committee amendments were adopted, except that providing for the construction of two additional battleships, two cruisers and two gunboats, which went over until to-morrow. One amendment adopted appropriates $185,000 for the construction of a building at the New-York Navy Yard. Another provides for the erection of a testing laboratory and equipment and another building at the Annapolis Academy, at a cost of $400,000. A third appropriates $657,300 for the construction of buildings at the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard.

TWO NAVAL OFFICERS RETIRED.

Washington, June 9.—Rear Admiral G. H. Wadleigh and Captain E. S. Houston have been retired., the latter with the rank of rear admiral.

BUILDER RUN OVER AND KILLED.

POLICE CAPTAIN TRIED TO RESCUE HIM, BUT WAS TOO LATE.

Benjamin F. Hunt, a builder, whose home was at No. 442 Wythe-ave., Brooklyn, was almost instantly killed yesterday by being run over by a mineral water wagon at Grand-st. and Bedford-ave., that borough. Edgar A. Church, of No. 229 Lorimer-st., the driver of the wagon, was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence.

Hunt was sixty-seven years old, and the effects of rheumatism had obliged him to walk with a cane. Police Captain Short was near at the time of the accident. He saw that Hunt was in danger and sprang forward to rescue him, but was too late.

SITE FOR BRONX CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Transfer was made in The Bronx yesterday of title to the property, 50 by 100 feet, at Alexander-ave. and One-hundred-and-fortieth-st., on which will be erected the first of the Carnegie libraries in The Bronx. The property is part of the old King estate. Elizabeth Rippell makes the transfer, Alanson Briggs, secretary of the trustees of the New-York Public Library, making the purchase and representing the office of the City Controller. The price was $22,500.

AMERICANS VISITING EUROPE THIS YEAR will find The New-York Tribune for sale at the book stalls of the leading hotels throughout the continent of Europe and Great Britain, as well as on the Reading Room tables. It may also be obtained at the principal railroad stations.

NICARAGUA HAS A DAY.

SENATOR HARRIS ADVOCATES THAT CANAL ROUTE FROM AN ENGINEER'S POINT OF VIEW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 9.—The Nicaragua side of the isthmian canal controversy had another elaborate presentation in the Senate this afternoon, when Mr. Harris, of Kansas, made an argument to establish the superior advantages of the northern route. The Kansas Senator has taken an active part in the work of the Isthmian Canal Committee, and his interest in the success of the Nicaragua project has been second only to that shown by the venerable chairman of the committee, Mr. Morgan. Mr. Harris's speech, like every other one made or likely to be made in the course of this session's debate, covered a great deal of familiar ground. Yet his argument was listened to with attention by a respectable fraction of the Senate's membership. By profession Mr. Harris is an engineer, and he served for a long time as chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railway, Kansas Division. His views on the engineering problems presented in the pending proposition were heard with great interest by his colleagues.

One fact, Mr. Harris said, was prominent and conspicuous. No exploration or survey made of a canal route in Nicaragua had ever placed on record a report adverse in opinion as to the feasibility and practicability of constructing a canal. In answer to Mr. Hanna he quoted De Lesseps, the famous French engineer, as saying to a committee of Congress that if a canal with locks was to be constructed the Nicaragua route was the best. In making its supplemental report in favor of Panama, the Isthmian Canal Commission, he asserted, had allowed the idea of getting a bargain unduly to influence its judgment and obscure its business vision.

Mr. Harris went into minute details of the Panama proposition, his point being to show that the valuation of the property of the company, both as to the canal and the railroad property, was not only excessive, but that much of it, being useless for the purposes of this country, would have to be replaced. He referred to "the legal and diplomatic difficulties which surround the Panama Canal Company on all sides," and declared that these were absolutely insuperable.

Mr. Tillman inquired how the lands necessary for the Nicaragua route were to be obtained if they were owned by private individuals. "Is the government to be subjected to such private claims?" he asked. "In other words, have Americans gone down there and fixed up things so that we will have to pay millions and millions of dollars for the right of way?"

"The treaty with Nicaragua," Mr. Harris replied, "provides for a condemnation of the lands where private rights are involved."

Mr. Culberson inquired how much would have to be paid by the United States for private rights along the canal.

Mr. Harris replied that, so far he knew, no data on that subject had been prepared and no estimate made. Mr. Morgan said that by an arrangement with the Nicaraguan Government all acquisition of land by the United States would date back to the conditions which prevailed in December, 1900. That would absolutely preclude speculation in the land along the route.

Continuing, Mr. Harris insisted that strictly commercial reasons would warrant the United States in building the Nicaragua Canal, even though the Panama route were presented free of cost to this country.

Again Mr. Tillman interrupted to express his apprehension that speculators had obtained or would obtain title to lands that would be necessary to the United States if the Nicaragua route were selected. He was afraid these claims would spring up in the pathway of the United States, "with hands outstretched toward the Treasury, with the demand to stand and deliver."

Mr. Harris replied that, in view of the diplomatic arrangements between the United States and Nicaragua, no such apprehension was warranted, although in a project of this kind and this magnitude it was impossible perhaps to guard absolutely against frauds of the kind suggested.

Mr. Harris expressed great fear that the construction of the Bohio dam on the Panama route could not be accomplished, and that, even if it were, the dam could not be made of strength sufficient to withstand the tremendous head of water from the Chagres River. In support of this opinion he made an extended technical argument. In conclusion he expressed the hope that when the canal was built it would be made free to the coastwise trading vessels of the United States. If the Panama route were adopted, the canal would be useless for sailing vessels, on which, he said, the people of the United States had to rely for protection against the shipping trusts. The adoption of the Panama route would be an absolute prohibition of sailing vessels.

Mr. Morgan briefly discussed the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to show that neither Nicaragua nor Costa Rica could have claims against this government through the old Maritime Canal Company. He pointed out that it was through the wisdom and foresight of William McKinley that the United States had acquired the exclusive right to construct a canal through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and he declared that this "was one of the most magnificent acts ever performed by a President of the United States." It had cleared the way for the construction of the canal, and those two southern nations were bound by the agreement until this Congress should take action on the canal question.

THREATENS TO CUT MT. VERNON.

GOTSHALL SAYS PORT CHESTER LINE WILL GO ROUND IT IF RESTRICTIONS ARE IMPOSED.

A public hearing was given last night in Mount Vernon by the Common Council on the application of the New-York and Port Chester Railroad Company for the right to cross the streets of the city over and under grade. The citizens voted unanimously to give the permission, but complications arose when some of the members of the Board of Aldermen wanted to put restrictions and provisions in the permit which were unsatisfactory to President W. C. Gotshall. Some of the suggestions made were in regard to the situation of stations, and that the company should bind itself not to crowd the cars.

President Gotshall, after answering questions for nearly an hour, became so exasperated that he grew white with anger, and told the aldermen that if they insisted on putting restrictions in the grant they could keep it, and his corporation would choose another route and leave Mount Vernon out. He said that some of the conditions they were seeking to impose on the company were unheard of in his experience in railroading.

Mayor Fiske was not pleased with the independent attitude of Mr. Gotshall. He said that the people of Mount Vernon wanted the road, but the aldermen, being responsible for their acts, wanted time to go into details and see that the city was thoroughly protected. A motion prevailed to lay the question over until a conference could be held between the railroad committee of the Common Council and the representatives of the New-York and Port Chaster company. Mr. Gotshall repeated after the meeting that if the aldermen insisted on putting any petty or unsatisfactory conditions in the permission his company would not accept it, but would build the line between East Chester and City Island and leave Mount Vernon out entirely.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON DR. BUTLER.

"COLUMBIA JESTER" SAYS IT DOES NOT SAY ALL IT THINKS FOR FEAR OF EXPULSION.

An attack on President Butler's attitude in regard to the recent threatened expulsion of G. H. Danton for an editorial in "Morningside" was contained in the editorial in "The Columbia Jester" yesterday. The editorial said:

> We hear that the editors in chief of "Morningside" have been threatened with expulsion on account of their editorial on the Woodberry controversy, which merely stated in polite language what is being said around the campus in language ten times as forcible. President Butler should remember that an attempt to gag the press is usually looked upon as a confession of wrongdoing. We do not want to be expelled, and consequently shall not say all we think; but we will say that, having branded the student and alumni petitions as a "newspaper agitation," and finding now that such was not the case, President Butler ought at least to acknowledge to those whom his expression has wronged that it was ill chosen.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed among Columbia alumni at their club last night and among the students in general yesterday over the fact that President Butler was not present at the Columbia class day exercises at the university yesterday. President Butler was at Princeton receiving a degree from the university there.

BRIDE PAYS BRIDEGROOM $17,000.

Toledo, Ohio, June 9.—Thomas G. Fischell, manager of the Cable Company of Chicago, and Rose E. Gugenheim, divorced wife of Henry L. Wineman, also of Chicago, were married here this evening by Rabbi Freund. After securing the marriage license the couple went before Judge Meck, and that official made acknowledgment to the marriage contract, in which the bride promises to pay the bridegroom $17,000 as a wedding present. The amount was paid.

SIX NEW GENERALS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT NOMINATES EIGHT OFFICERS TO HIGH RANK IN THE ARMY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 9.—The President to-day nominated eight officers to fill all the vacancies of high rank in the army that will occur under ordinary circumstances before next September. The list is as follows:

Brigadier Generals JOHN C. BATES and GEORGE W. DAVIS to be major generals.

Colonels to be brigadier generals—THEODORE F. WINT, 6th Cavalry; FRANK D. BALDWIN, 27th Infantry; JESSE M. LEE, 30th Infantry; WILLIAM H. CARTER, assistant adjutant general.

Major to be brigadier general—TASKER H. BLISS, commissary.

Surgeon general for a period of four years, with rank of brigadier general—Colonel WILLIAM H. FORWOOD, assistant surgeon general.

The following statement was made at the War Department as to the policy governing the army nominations:

> The President, within the last few months, has promoted a number of colonels, veterans of the Civil War still remaining on the active list of the army, to be brigadier generals on the retired list. The nominations just sent to the Senate indicate that a halt will be called in this practice for the present. The officers last nominated for promotion to the grade of brigadier general are all officers possessing mental and bodily vigor and able to carry on the active work of the army for some years to come. This action, however, does not indicate that no further promotions of veterans of the Civil War will be made in the future. A number of vacancies will occur during the coming year, which will afford further opportunity for rewarding those remaining on the active list. There will be many vacancies within the next two years.

TO SUCCEED BROOKE AND WHEATON.

Brigadier Generals John C. Bates and George W. Davis are to be major generals on the retirement of Major Generals Loyd Wheaton, on July 15, and John R. Brooke, on July 21, respectively. Colonels Theodore F. Wint, 6th Cavalry, and Frank D. Baldwin, 27th Infantry, succeed Brigadier Generals Samuel W. Whitside and Sumner H. Lincoln, who were retired on their own application to-day. Colonel Jesse M. Lee, 30th Infantry, is to take the vacancy caused by Brigadier General Charles Bird's retirement on June 17. Colonel William H. Carter, assistant adjutant general, and Major Tasker H. Bliss, commissary of subsistence, are to fill the vacancies in the grade of brigadier general on the promotion of Generals Bates and Davis next month. Colonel William H. Forwood, assistant surgeon general, is appointed to be surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general, for four years under the Army Reorganization law, taking the place vacated by General Sternberg's retirement yesterday, but, as General Forwood reaches the age limit on September 7, he will retire at that time with his new rank. Of the officers who won stars to-day, Wint mav serve until March 6, 1909; Baldwin till June 26, 1906; Lee till January 2, 1907; Carter till November 19, 1915, and Bliss till December 31, 1917.

The appointments were all due to the President's determination to reward meritorious, hard working officers, and are expected to give the same measure of satisfaction in the service that selections for the highest rank usually give. To offset the disappointment many Civil War veterans who were applicants for the vacancies may feel, it is explained at the War Department, that they may find several opportunities in the next year to retire as brigadier generals, but it is thought that Congress should by general enactment provide for such retirement in a higher grade on the same lines as the navy law, and that the President should be free to promote the welfare of the service by selecting as general officers younger and more vigorous men who can gain experience in the handling of large numbers of troops. In the advancement to the major general's grade announced to-day, Generals Bates and Davis pass General Wade, who has held his present rank since 1897, and in the mean time has been jumped successively by Generals Young, Chaffee, MacArthur, Wheaton and Hughes. He was in command of the proposed expedition to Cuba early in 1898, when he was replaced at Tampa by General Shafter, and since he has been in the Philippines he has been ordered to report successively to his former adjutant general, MacArthur, and a former sergeant under his command, but it is promised that he will get his promotion at the next vacancy.

After Wade the next two brigadier generals in rank are Samuel S. Sumner and Leonard Wood, who, it is promised, will take their regular order in reaching the next grade. All three of them will therefore become major generals next year—Wade on the retirement of Hughes on April 11, Sumner when Davis retires on July 26, and Wood when General Miles reaches the age limit on August 8. These advancements may be hastened by casualties or by voluntary retirements at any time, especially as Bates, Davis and Sumner are already eligible to retirement for more than forty years' service.

Of the new brigadiers, Wint, Baldwin and Lee are well known fighters, now commanding their regiments in the Philippines. Carter and Bliss are staff officers, and their transfer to command rank is due not only to the desire of the President and Secretary Root to reward them for conspicuous service—one as General Corbin's right hand man and the other as the organizer of the Cuban customs system—but from confidence that they will make superior general officers. Both of them will be ordered immediately to the staff of the new War College to plan the course, erect the buildings and place the institution in good working order. The records of to-day's appointees are as follows:

THE NEW MAJOR GENERALS.

Brigadier General John C. Bates was born in Missouri, and entered the regular army as a first lieutenant of infantry on May 14, 1861. He rose through regular promotion to the grade of colonel, and on the increase of the army last year he was appointed to the grade of brigadier general. In the war with Spain he was brigadier general of volunteers, and in that capacity went with General Shafter's army to Santiago. For his services there he was promoted to major general of volunteers. He was brevetted major and lieutenant colonel for meritorious services in the field in the operations preceding the fall of Richmond. General Bates came into prominence in the Philippine Islands through his treaty with the Sultan of the Jolo group. He received much credit for his work in bringing about the surrender of Trias, the only lieutenant general of the insurgent army. He is an officer of wide experience, tact and ability. He will have four years of active service, since he does not retire until August, 1906.

Brigadier General George W. Davis was born in Connecticut, and entered the service as a quartermaster sergeant of the 11th Connecticut Volunteers on November 27, 1861. He was a first lieutenant of that regiment in 1865, when appointed a captain and quartermaster. He was made major and quartermaster of volunteers on February 5, 1866. He entered the regular army as a captain of infantry in 1867, and rose by regular promotion to colonel of infantry in 1899. He was appointed brigadier general in the regular army when it was increased in February of last year. In the war with Spain he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers.

General Davis has performed a wide range of duties. Although a line officer, he is an engineer of considerable ability, as was shown by his connection with the reconstruction of the Washington Monument and his work with the Nicaraguan Construction Company. He had charge of the publication of the war records for some years. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was assigned to command volunteer troops, and accompanied the army to Cuba when the Spanish army was withdrawn from that island. He was made Governor General of the island of Porto Rico, and rendered excellent service until ordered to the Philippines, in January, 1901. He has always borne the reputation of a thorough and painstaking officer, as well as one possessing wide information and good judgment. General Davis will have only one year of active service in his new commission, since he retires on July 26, 1903.

RECORDS OF THE BRIGADIERS.

Colonel Theodore J. Wint was born in Pennsylvania and enlisted as a private in the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry in October, 1861. He was promoted in 1864 to be a first lieutenant in that regiment. He enlisted in the regular army in February, 1865, and has been through the various grades to the rank of colonel on February 2, 1901. His service in the regular army was principally on the frontier, he having spent the greater portion of his service in the 4th Cavalry, which regiment had an unusually varied experience. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he accompanied his regiment to Cuba and was wounded in the battle of Santiago. Before recovering he was detailed as inspector general, Department of Dakota, and continued until September, 1899, when, although not fully recovered from his wound, he rejoined his regiment at Fort Riley. In July, 1900, he accompanied his new regiment, the 6th Cavalry, to China, and took part in the Chinese relief expedition, the 6th being the only cavalry regiment with that command. After the operations in China he went with his regiment to the Philippines, where he has served with much distinction, his regiment having seen a great deal of active service in those islands. Colonel Wint was commended many years ago for vigilance and zeal in the pursuit and capture of renegade Indians in Arizona. He was recommended for brevet, both at Santiago and at Tien-Tsin, China. He is one of the youngest veterans of the Civil War remaining on the active list, and will not retire by reason of age until March 6, 1909.

Colonel Frank D. Baldwin was born in Michigan, and entered the volunteer service as second lieutenant on September 19, 1861. He rose to be captain in the volunteer service in January, 1864, and was mustered out after the close of hostilities in June, 1865. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the regular army in February, 1866, and rose through the various grades until he became colonel on July 26, 1901. He received a medal of honor for distinguished bravery in the battle of Peachtree Creek on July 20, 1864, and another for distinguished gallantry in action against Indians in Texas, for which action he was also brevetted captain. He is the only officer or soldier possessing two medals of honor. He was brevetted major for gallantry in the attack on Sitting Bull's camp on Red River, Montana. He served for many years on the frontier and has a commendable reputation as an Indian fighter. He was recently highly praised for the gallant fight made by his regiment against the Moros in Mindanao, where his regiment, a comparatively new one, won a hand to hand struggle in the ditches under the walls of a fort. Colonel Baldwin will have four years more of active service before he retires by operation of law.

Colonel Jesse M. Lee was born in Indiana, and entered the volunteer service as a private in the 59th Indiana Infantry on November 13, 1861. He continued with that regiment until after the close of hostilities, being mustered out as a captain on July 17, 1865. He was appointed on August 23, 1865, a captain in the 36th Colored Infantry, and continued to hold that place until appointed a second lieutenant in the regular army, on July 28, 1866. He has risen through the various grades by regular promotion to be colonel of infantry, which rank he obtained on November 8, 1901. Colonel Lee had much experience in the Bureau of Refugees and Abandoned Lands after the close of the Civil War, and later was frequently detailed as Indian agent because of his peculiar fitness for that duty. He was on duty at Madison Barracks at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and was selected as colonel of one of the immune regiments. He did not continue, however, with that organization, but proceeded in July to join his regular regiment in Cuba. He was in the Philippines when the Chinese expedition was organized, and accompanied his regiment, the 9th Infantry. He took part in the battle of Tien-Tsin, and when Colonel Liscum was killed assumed command of the regiment. When General Chaffee arrived Colonel Lee joined him as inspector general of the relief expedition, and remained until October, when he was ordered back to the United States. He was brevetted a lieutenant colonel and colonel for gallantry in battles during the Chinese relief expedition. He will have four and a half years more of active service, as he does not retire until 1907.

Colonel William H. Carter, assistant adjutant general, was born in Tennessee, and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1873. He is not a veteran of the Civil War, but served as a mounted messenger in the quartermaster's department, Army of the Cumberland, in 1864-'65. On graduation from the Academy he entered the infantry arm of the service, but was soon transferred to the 6th Cavalry, in which he served twenty-four years on the frontier. When a captain of cavalry he was selected for appointment in the adjutant general's department. In his frontier service he was several times commended for gallantry in action against Apache and Sioux Indians, and has received a medal of honor for distinguished bravery in action. He has always been commended by his superiors as a well equipped officer in every way. Since the outbreak of the war with Spain Colonel Carter has been at the head of the most important division of the adjutant general's office, and as principal assistant has renedered valuable service in recent years on account of his thorough knowledge of army organization, for which duty he has been highly commended by the adjutant general. He was selected for promotion not only as a recognition of his good work heretofore, but with a view to utilizing his ability for future service. He has the prospect of a number of years on the active list, since he will not retire until 1915.

Major Tasker H. Bliss, of the commissary department, was born in Pennsylvania, and on graduation from the Military Academy in 1875 was appointed a second lieutenant of artillery. On account of his valuable services in that arm he was recommended for promotion, and the only available place for him was in the commissary department, which he entered as a captain in December, 1892. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he held the same grade he now holds, major in the commissary department. He was appointed a brigadier and as principal assistant has rendered valuable general of volunteers on April 26, 1901. Major Bliss has had a wide range of duty at the Artillery School and at West Point, and as aide to the commanding general from 1888 to 1895, in which period he performed a large amount of valuable work in connection with the modern system of coast defence. He was on duty with the Secretary of War from 1895 to 1897. He was selected for military attaché at Madrid in 1897, when war with Spain appeared imminent. He was with the Porto Rico expedition in July and August, 1898, and was selected in December of that year for the important duty of secretary of finance and chief of the customs service of Cuba. He has performed that duty in such a way as to receive the highest commendations from all his superiors. Although comparatively a young man, Major Bliss has rendered exceptionally meritorious service, and is probably the most accomplished linguist in the army. He will not retire for age until December 31, 1917.

THE NEW SURGEON GENERAL.

Colonel William H. Forwood, who is nominated to be surgeon general, was born in Delaware in 1838, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania's medical department, and entered the army as an assistant surgeon in 1861. He served throughout the Civil War, and was severely wounded. He afterward saw much service in Indian campaigns, and was a member of the expedition which explored Wyoming in 1883. In the Spanish war he located the military hospital at Savannah, Ga., and also the camp hospital at Montauk Point. Before his arrival in Washington in 1891, Colonel Forwood was chief surgeon of the Department of California. Since then he has acted as assitant surgeon general.

PENNYPACKER OR ELKIN?

BOTH FIGHTING HARD, AND BOTH SAY THEY ARE SURE TO WIN.

Harrisburg, Penn., June 9.—With the chances apparently about even between Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, and Attorney General John P. Elkin, of Indiana, and the managers of ex-Lieutenant Governor Louis A. Watres, of Scranton, claiming that he holds the balance of power, the result of the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor is to-night very uncertain.

United States Senator Quay, who is directing the Pennypacker forces, with the assistance of United States Senator Penrose and Insurance Commissioner Durham, says to-night that he is confident the judge will be nominated, and that he sees no reason to change his statement that he will have 225 of the 358 delegates in Wednesday's State Convention.

General Elkin said that the result was more positive than yesterday, and that his friends were standing up at every point and would control the convention. "Everything is coming our way, he added. "I heard from several counties to-day which were supposed to be doubtful, and they are all favorable."

LAUNCH AND THREE ROWBOATS ON ROCKS.

IT IS FEARED THAT THEIR OCCUPANTS WERE LOST IN SUNDAY'S STORM.

Mystery surrounds three rowboats with holes stove in their bows which were found on the rocky shores of Huckleberry Island yesterday. The boats were blown on the island in the gale which swept Long Island Sound on Sunday. It is believed that they belonged to fishermen, who either lost their lives or were marooned on some island in the Sound. Not far from the boats a new black alpine hat with the initials "B. H. M." on the inside band was found.

A naphtha launch, with a big hole in its stern, lies high and dry on the rocks near Sands Point. Who owns it or what became of the occupants is not known. The body of Ernest Leiffler, who was one of the three fishermen drowned off New-Rochelle, was found near Huckleberry Island yesterday.

TO BUILD ON PLOT OF INCHES.

PLANS OF J. CLARENCE DAVIES MAY BE OPPOSED BY OTHER PROPERTY OWNERS.

J. Clarence Davies, the Bronx real estate dealer who recently purchased for $200 the tiny triangular plot of ground at Third-ave. and One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st., yesterday filed plans with the Buildings Department of The Bronx for the erection on the land of a "one story brick stand," on which he proposes, according to the plans filed, to expend $2,000.

The filing of the plans opens up anew the controversy that has so long gone on regarding this tiny piece of real estate, having a frontage in Third-ave. of only six inches and extending along One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st. only fourteen and five-eighths inches. Adjoining the plot is the building No. 2,856 Third-ave., also wedge shaped, owing to the widening of One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st., owned by Mrs. Robert Dorn, of No. 709 East One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st. The ownership of this property has been in dispute for some time, Mrs. Dorn endeavoring to acquire title as well as others. Mr. Davies's plans, however, provide for vault privileges covering space 20 by 23 feet. His scheme is to erect a brick stand one story high up from the vault space, the exact size of the tiny plot, on which will be a sign advertising the purposes for which the basement room will be used.

Mrs. Dorn declares that before he can carry out the specifications of the building plan he must build a two foot foundation wall, and she asserts such a thing to be impossible, considering the size of the tiny triangular plot.

GUDEN APPEALS POSTPONED.

Albany, June 9.—The three appeals growing out of the removal of Charles Guden from the office of Sheriff of Kings County and the appointment of Colonel Norman S. Dike as his successor, which were to be argued before the Court of Appeals this afternoon, have been, by consent of counsel, placed at the bottom of the motion calendar, and will come up for argument on Thursday. This is done because counsel desire an entire afternoon in which to present their case.

TO PROTECT PRESIDENTS

THE HOUSE PASSES THE ANTI-ANARCHY BILL BY A VOTE OF 175 TO 38.

Washington, June 9.—The House to-day passed the bill to protect the President, Vice-President, members of the Cabinet and foreign ministers and ambassadors and to suppress the teaching of anarchy by a vote of 175 to 38. A motion to recommit the measure, with instructions to strike out certain sections, was defeated, 71 to 123.

The bill is a substitute for the Senate measure, which contained no anti-anarchy provisions, but did contain a provision omitted from the substitute for a bodyguard for the President. The substitute consists of thirteen sections. It provides that any persons who shall unlawfully, purposely and knowingly kill the President or Vice-President, or any officer entitled by law to succeed to the Presidency, any foreign ambassador or minister accredited to this country, "while engaged in the performance of his official duties or because of his official character or because of any of his acts or omissions," shall suffer death. Any person who attempts to commit any of the above offences shall be imprisoned not less than ten years. Any person while engaged in an unlawful attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm on the President or any person entitled to succeed him, if he inflicts injuries which cause death, shall be imprisoned for life; if such injuries do not cause death such offender shall be imprisoned not less than five years. Any person who aids, abets or conspires with another to commit any of the above offences shall be deemed a principal. Any person who knowingly harbors, conceals or aids with intent that he may avoid arrest or punishment any person who has committed one of the above offences shall be imprisoned from one year to twenty-five years. Any person who advocates the unlawful killing of an officer of the government or of the government of any civilized nation because of his official character, or who openly justifies such killing with intent to secure the commission of any of the above offences, shall be fined from $500 to $5,000, and imprisoned from one year to twenty years. Any person who conspires or advises any person to assault or kill, within or without the United States, the chief magistrate of a foreign country because of his official character shall be punished as follows: If the attempt is made and death results, such offender shall suffer death. If such attempt does not result in death, the punishment shall be a fine of $500 to $5,000 and imprisonment from five to twenty-five years. If such attempt is not made the punishment shall be a similar fine and imprisonment from one year to five years. Section 11 provides that no person who is opposed to all organized government or is a member of any organization entertaining or teaching such opposition shall be admitted into the United States, and that any person who aids such person to enter shall be fined from $500 to $5,000 and imprisonment from one year to five years. Section 12 prohibits the naturalization of anarchists, and empowers the courts to investigate, and, before issuing final papers, to require the affidavit of the applicant affirming the truth of every material fact necessary for naturalization. The last section of the bill provides that in all prosecutions under the first seven sections it should be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the President or other officer was engaged in his official duties at the time of the offence.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the bill to transfer certain forest reserves from the Interior to the Agricultural Department, and to authorize the creation in such reserves of game and fish preserves. President Roosevelt in his annual message recommended such a measure. The minority of the Public Lands Committee offered as a substitute a measure which eliminates that portion of the bill which transfers the reserves to the Agricultural Department. Messrs. Lacey, of Iowa; Kleberg, of Texas; Perkins, of New-York, and Williams, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of the bill. Messrs. Mondell, of Wyoming, and Shafroth, of Colorado, supported the minority substitute. Mr. Bell, of Colorado, opposed the bill in toto. No vote was reached.

Mr. Hitt, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented a resolution, which, after reciting the fact that peace had been established in South Africa, calls on the Secretary of State for a complete list of American citizens now detained as prisoners of war in South Africa, and for information as to what action is being taken to secure their release. The resolution was adopted without division.

ROCHAMBEAUS OFF FOR NEW-YORK

FULL DAY OF SOCIABILITY CLOSES THEIR VISIT IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 9.—The Count de Rochambeau and his party yesterday visited the Chicago National Bank and saw the modern safes and machinery, after which they witnessed an exhibition drill of the Fire Department. In the afternoon they were taken out to the Saddle and Cycle Club in the automobile of Honore Palmer. There they had luncheon and met many society people. Returning to their hotel, Count and Countess de Rochambeau dined and spent the evening resting in their rooms.

The party left for New-York this morning.

WATER GRANT TO TOWNSEND & DOWNEY.

Albany, June 9.—The State Land Board to-day made a grant of eleven acres of land under New-York Bay to Townsend & Downey, the Shooters Island shipbuilding company, who desire to extend their docks and piers, and to enlarge their plant. The board also accepted an invitation of the Corporation Counsel of New-York City to visit that city at a date to be decided on later, and confer with the city Dock Board regarding the policy to be followed in granting lands in the future for commercial purposes in New-York Harbor.

JUDICIAL COMMISSION NAMED.

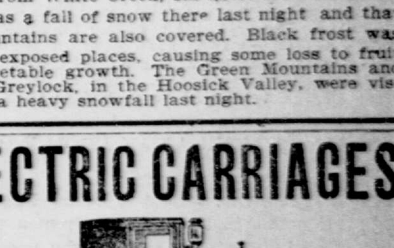
Albany, June 9.—Governor Odell to-night named the commission which was authorized by the last legislature to examine into the existing laws and statutes and recommend such legislation as will do away with delays in judicial proceedings. This commission is to report such bill or bills as in its judgment are deemed necessary to relieve the congested condition of court calendars throughout the State. It is as follows:

Alton B. Parker, of Kingston; Charles Andrews, of Syracuse; Robert Earl, of Herkimer; Celora E. Martin, of Binghamton; Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse; William H. Adams, of Canandaigua; Samuel T. Maddox, of Brooklyn; John C. Davies, of Camden; Abraham Gruber, of New-York; J. Newton Fiero, of Albany; Judson S. Landon, of Schenectady; John G. Milburn, of Buffalo; Frank H. Platt, of New-York; William B. Hornblower, of New-York, and Alonzo Wheeler, of Haverstraw.

HEAVY SNOWFALL UP THE STATE.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y., June 9.—Word was brought to-day from White Creek, six miles from here that there was a fall of snow there last night and that the mountains are also covered. Black frost was seen in exposed places, causing some loss to fruit and vegetable growth. The Green Mountains and Mount Greylock, in the Hoosick Valley, were visited by a heavy snowfall last night.

ELECTRIC CARRIAGES



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