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THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

LANDS AND REVIEWS A REGIMENT IN A FIERCE RAINSTORM.

CONGRATULATES THE TROOPS ON THEIR CONDUCT IN SOUTH AFRICA—GUESTS AT SANDRINGHAM.

London, Nov. 8.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, accompanied by the escorting German cruisers and a flotilla of British torpedo boats, reached Port Victoria at 8 o'clock this morning.

The arrival of King Edward's nephew was made the occasion of an imposing naval display. All the warships at Sheerness were dressed, their crews manned the decks, and the usual salutes welcomed the imperial visitor, who was promenading the promenade deck of the Hohenzollern.

After breakfast Emperor William landed, the sea of the Hohenzollern manning ship and cheering lustily, and the British warships firing another salute as the Emperor boarded a train for Dover on his way to Shorncliffe Camp, to review the 1st Royal Dragoons of which regiment he is an honorary colonel-in-chief.

It was raining heavily when Emperor William left the train at Dover, whence, mounted on one of his own chargers, he rode to Shorncliffe Camp, accompanied by Lord Roberts and a brilliant staff.

Prior to starting for the camp Emperor William received three addresses from representatives of local bodies, to all of whom he replied simply, "I thank you very much for coming to see me."

His majesty arrived at the review ground at the head of the cavalcade, with Lord Roberts at his side, and reviewed some six hundred men of his regiment. The inspection lasted only ten minutes, the Emperor passing down the line while torrents of rain were falling and in the teeth of a gale of wind.

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Children Photographed at Play at Rockwood's New Studio, 5-way & 35th St., op. Met. Op. House.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

REPRESENTATIVE BABCOCK'S BOOM GROWS MORE VIGOROUS.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, arrived in Washington today, and his boom for the Speakership of the House of Representatives in the LVIIIth Congress immediately became more vigorous.

The idea that Mr. Babcock is in the race merely for the purpose of dividing the Western vote, and that he will at the proper time throw his strength to Mr. Dalzell, is ridiculed. It is pointed out that most of the men who will support Mr. Babcock will do so on account of his prominence as an advocate of tariff revision, and that it would be impossible for him to deliver their votes to an extreme advocate of letting the tariff alone, like Mr. Dalzell.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION

USE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NAME UNAUTHORIZED.

Washington, Nov. 8.—"There is no authority for coupling the name of the President with the statement published to-day that the administration is in favor of a change in the basis of and a reduction in the representation of the Southern States in Republican national conventions and in the House of Representatives."

Postmaster General Payne made this statement to-day as he left the executive office after a conference with the President.

"My position on the question of the basis of representation in Republican national conventions," continued Mr. Payne, "is well understood. For many years I have believed that the present basis is unfair and an improper one. I believe so now, and expect always to believe so, and I hope to see that basis changed by the next national convention. There is no power to change the basis of representation except by action of the convention itself."

PROGRESS ON CANAL TREATY

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR AN EARLY AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Secretary Hay and Minister Concha have held two or three conferences in the last week relative to the Panama Canal treaty, and it is said that the prospects for the early conclusion of an agreement giving this country proper authority to construct a canal on Colombian territory are bright.

BOND-HAY TREATY SIGNED.

RECIPROCITY WITH NEWFOUNDLAND IN FISH AND BAIT.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Secretary Hay, for the United States, and Sir Michael Herbert, representing the British Government and the government of Newfoundland, to-day, at the State Department, signed what is known as the Bond-Hay treaty, providing for reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland, covering fish products and bait.

NO TREATY SHORE ARBITRATION.

Paris, Nov. 8.—It was learned authoritatively to-day that Foreign Minister Delcassé is not seeking arbitration of the British-French Newfoundland fisheries question. M. Delcassé recently wrote to Baron D'Estournelles de Constant (the French delegate to The Hague Peace Conference), that the government was seeking to utilize The Hague tribunal by referring to it a pending diplomatic question, and some of the English papers drew the conclusion that this referred to Newfoundland.

THE BOGOTA TRIES HER GUNS.

EXCELLENT MARKSMANSHIP SHOWN ON THE CONVERTED WARSHIP.

Panama, Nov. 8.—The new Colombian cruiser Bogota made a trip around the bay to-day for the purpose of trying her engines and for target practice. Generals Perdomo and Salazar, with their staffs, were on board the Bogota. Off Tabaguilla Island the cruiser's crew engaged in target practice with all the ship's guns.

JURY ACQUITS ARANA.

THE SPANISH AUTONOMIST LEADER SET FREE.

Madrid, Nov. 8.—At Bilbao to-day the jury in the trial of Sabino Arana, leader of the Autonomist party in the Basque provinces, who was charged with having sent to President Roosevelt last spring a congratulatory dispatch on the granting of Cuban independence, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the court discharged the prisoner.

At the opening of the trial of Señor Arana yesterday the public prosecutor took the ground that the prisoner's telegram to President Roosevelt infringed the integrity and dignity of Spain, and he demanded that a sentence of eight years be imposed.



THE FIRE IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

SERUM FOR SCARLET FEVER

DR. CHARLTON, OF MONTREAL, DESCRIBES HIS NEW TREATMENT FOR THE DISEASE.

Montreal, Nov. 8.—Dr. George Charlton, Rockefeller fellow of pathology of McGill University, the discoverer of a serum which has been successfully used to combat scarlet fever, has made public a statement in which he says that it does not cure scarlet fever, but its timely administration in severe cases tends to allay unfavorable symptoms, overcomes complications, and, given at an early stage of the disease, it prevents a fatal termination.

Streptococcus, however, in the doctor's opinion, is not the essential agent of the disease. Streptococci were not found in the mild, uncomplicated cases. These cases gave no trouble, and after the first week or so were more than detention in quarantine. He said: "My bacteriological studies, carried on at the time when I was also observing the cases clinically, led me to the conviction that the streptococcus leads to a secondary infection, and that this secondary streptococcal infection is the cause of most, if not all, of the unfavorable complications of the disease. The severity of the attack appears to be due to the concurrent, or, as Roger employs the term, symbiotic action of this micro-organism, and the causative agent of scarlet fever upon the susceptible individual, much as it has been noted that streptococcal infection renders diphtheria more severe, though the ill effects of this symbiosis in scarlet fever appear to be still more marked."

"The administration of anti-streptococcal serum was, therefore, indicated to counteract the effect of the toxins of the streptococcus and to bring about the destruction of that organism. For it appeared that if this could be accomplished the cases would resolve into a less severe type and the prognosis would become more favorable."

"So far, since June 24 last, I have employed it in the treatment of fifteen cases. These cases were all severe, and the majority of them were fatal. In all upon admission to the hospital, there was involvement of the cervical glands, but in only two instances did this go on to suppuration, the usual termination was by resolution within forty-eight hours after the injection of the serum."

TO EXPLORE KING WILLIAM LAND.

DR. NANSEN ANNOUNCES ANOTHER PROJECTED POLAR EXPEDITION.

Christiania, Norway, Nov. 8.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the arctic explorer, announces that a polar expedition, under command of Captain Amundsen, will start in 1902 for King William Land (east coast of Greenland), and will proceed thence for Behring Strait.

Professor Schmidt, of Berlin, characterizes the expedition as the most important task in the domain of terrestrial magnetism.

ARBITRATORS' AWARD REJECTED.

FRENCH COAL MINERS VOTE TO CONTINUE THE STRIKE.

Paris, Nov. 8.—A meeting was held at Lens, Pas-de-Calais, to-day of delegates from the coal mining districts, the object being to determine whether to accept the adverse arbitration decision or continue the strike. The leaders sought to induce its acceptance, but the miners generally insisted on a continuance of the strike.

TWO DIE FROM "TIMES" FIRE

BLAZE IN NEWSPAPER PRESSROOM COMMUNICATED FROM RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAY.

A fire that destroyed the lives of two men and nearly suffocated two boys burned out the press-room of "The Times" yesterday afternoon, creating for a time much alarm and excitement in Park Row. While the flames were confined entirely to the sub-cellar of the fireproof building, smoke rose through the building in such volume as to drive out occupants of offices above, even from the editorial rooms and composing rooms, on the eleventh and twelfth floors.

Fire Chief Croker's investigation showed that the flames entered the building by way of the subway in Park Row. Recently, in making the excavation for the subway, the contractors broke through the wall into the subcellar of the building. The opening was closed with a wooden partition, covered on both sides with paper.

A gasolene lamp that had been hung carelessly against the partition in the subway either exploded or in some other way set fire to the partition shortly before 4 p. m. yesterday, and the blazing partition soon ignited a tank of printing ink which was near it in the subcellar of the building. A few persons who were in the subcellar saw the flames spreading rapidly, and they ran upstairs to give the alarm.

At 4:15 minutes later Park Row was blocked with a great crowd of anxious people, who saw smoke rolling up in dense clouds from the cellar of "The Times" Building. The first companies of firemen to arrive had much difficulty in getting the engines into working positions near the building, on account of the blocking crowds and the subway excavations in Park Row. The elevators were kept running, and they carried down many people who were driven out of the upper stories by the smoke that rose through a shaft in which wires and tubes extend from the subcellar to the upper part of the building.

When the people reached the sidewalk they were streaming with tears, and most of them were coughing. Julius Michaels and James McGuire, in charge of the two elevators running, stuck to their posts. They had no way of knowing how serious the fire was, and kept running their elevators, taking down the people from the various floors to safety, though they were nearly suffocated by the black smoke that filled the elevator shafts. Editors, reporters and compositors of the newspaper left the building soon after the fire was discovered, some going down the stairs and some by the elevators. A few went to the roof, and thence down a ladder to the Potter Building, where they were taken to the street in the elevators. The women of the staff needed no assistance. They were evidently as self-possessed as the men, and joined them in orderly exit. Those who went down the stairs joined as they reached the lower floors a crowd of groping tenants and others. At the second landing it was impossible to see those immediately in front.

The men who lost their lives in the fire were John Daly, of No. 72 Bowery, and William McCormack, of No. 16 William-st., both of whom were employed by the Multi-Mailing Company, of No. 275 Water-st. The boys who were overcome by smoke but were resuscitated and are now in the Hudson Street Hospital are John Brooks, of Fifth-ave., near Fifty-ninth-st., Brooklyn, and Myer Fishbone, of No. 75 Allen-st. The men and boys were overcome by smoke in a small room used for mailing purposes in the front of the sub-cellar, close to where the fire started. They and others employed in the building followed the firemen into the sub-cellar, and forgetful of their danger rushed into the mailing room to save the mailing lists and other papers. Battalion Chief Kruger and some of his men drove most of the employees out, and Kruger even had to fight with one colored man to force him to retreat. McCormack, Daly, Fishbone and Powers were overlooked by the firemen in the dense smoke.

The flames by this time had reached a can containing a gallon of benzine, which exploded, scattering its liquid fire in all directions. The explosion smashed the glass partition dividing the mailing room from the other portion of the sub-cellar, and the two men and two boys were overcome. The firemen had to beat a temporary retreat, but returned almost instantly and, after fifteen minutes' hard work, succeeded in getting the fire under control. Then they found the four victims. Captain Stevin, of Engine Company No. 12, carried Daly out and the other firemen, aided by A. J. Nimmo, the janitor of the building, brought up the others. Calls were sent for ambulances and the unconscious men were laid on their backs, one on the sidewalk and three in the main hallway of the building, and attempts made to resuscitate them. Three ambulances responded from the Hudson Street Hospital, with Drs. Marshall, Rice and Beckwith, and one from the Gouverneur Hospital, with Drs. McDonald and Williams.

him, and this aroused the criticism of Chief Croker, who insisted that all three of the unconscious persons should be taken to the hospital without delay. There seemed to be some hitch between the doctors as to whether or not the men should go to the hospital. Chief Croker finally solved the problem by telling them in peremptory tones that if they did not take the men in the ambulances right away he would put them in a fire wagon and drive them to the hospital himself. This had the desired effect. Fishbone and Powers were hurried away in ambulances and McCormack was taken in a patrol wagon. All were carried to the Hudson Street Hospital, where McCormack and Daly died soon after their arrival.

MASCAGNI UNDER ARREST

BAIL ACCEPTED IN THE SUM OF \$10,000.

RESULT OF CLAIM OF HIS MANAGERS, MITTENTHAL BROTHERS, FOR \$8,000, WHICH, THEY SAY, THEY PAID HIM IN ADVANCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Nov. 8.—Mascagni, the Italian composer, was arrested here to-night, and for a time was in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Francis J. Martin. Bail was furnished by Richard Hurd, Louis Kronberg and S. Kronberg, in bonds using fixed at \$10,000. The arrest was made under a civil process. Mittenhal Brothers claim \$8,000 as due them in salary, which was paid to Mascagni in advance. Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter, of this city, are Mascagni's legal advisers.

Mr. Kronberg, advance agent, returned from St. Louis to-day. He says the opera company will be reorganized and started on the road next week. The managers of Mascagni on his late disastrous tour were expecting all day yesterday to hear that the writ of arrest had been served. Their Boston legal agent sent word in the morning that the writ had been granted and was in the Sheriff's hands. No definite news of the arrest, however, reached them. Leon Laski, the attorney for the Mittenhals, started on the midnight train for Boston last night, to be present at the first hearing of Mascagni's case, which he expects will occur early this week. Before his departure he was in consultation with the managers at their office.

"Mascagni will be sued in an action for breach of contract," he explained. "Being a non-resident, he will have to be arrested, and the so-called mesne process will be applied, his failure to appear for the performance Wednesday being the immediate ground of the arrest. The real reason for arresting him, however, is that the Mittenhals wish to recover the \$8,000 which has been paid him and for which he has made no return. He was asked on Friday to return the money before legal steps were taken, but he refused to give up. Then an order for his arrest was applied for. This morning our Boston attorney sent word that it had been granted and that the Sheriff was after Mascagni. We have not heard definitely of the arrest, but it will come at any moment."

The Mittenhal Brothers declared yesterday that they had no further intention in arresting Mascagni than to recover the \$8,000. "When we have recovered that," they said, "we can go on with his tour, and may good luck attend him. We will release him from his contracts; we will not sue him for any losses that may have occurred to us from his actions, though we have lost enough on his trip to keep several families in a high state of luxury for a long period of years. But we will have back that \$8,000. Sixteen thousand dollars more is due us from the principals in the company, but what action we will take to recover that is not yet decided."

The Mittenhals indignantly denied any reports that the Mascagni company were left penniless in Boston. They showed receipts for \$130,000 sent to pay the fares of the chorus back to New-York, and receipts for the full salary of the orchestra and chorus for the week ended November 5. They did not, however, admit sending money for the fare back of the orchestra. They also displayed last night a part of their contract with Mascagni. The clause in this contract which they feel justifies their legal steps reads as follows:

"The opera to be presented exclusively, by all Pietro Mascagni, are 'Iris', 'Cavalleria Rusticana', 'Zanetta' and 'Ratcliff', each one of which must be executed during the tour, it remaining, however, in the faculty of the management to designate the time and place.

ATTACKS F. E. HAMILTON.

OSWEGO COUNTY PROHIBITIONIST CHAIRMAN CHARGES ATTEMPTED BRIBERY IN DAVIES FIGHT.

Syracuse, Nov. 8.—Clarence E. Pitts, chairman of the Prohibitionist County Committee of Oswego, has made an affidavit accusing F. E. Hamilton, of Oswego, solicitor for the Collector of the Port of New-York, of attempting to bribe him with an offer of \$300 to withhold the call for the Prohibitionist judicial convention until the legal date had expired. The charge was made during the fight between Davies and Rogers for the Supreme Court Justiceship for this district. Mr. Hamilton is in New-York. His Oswego friends declare he never made such an offer; that the plan of the Prohibitionists to indict Mr. Rogers by action of the committee was not legal, and no advantage to the Republicans would accrue through Mr. Pitts acting as he alleges was suggested.

Mr. Hamilton, as solicitor to the Collector of the Port of New-York, is chief of the law division of the Custom House. He succeeded Colonel Dudley F. Phelps last July. He lives in this city, but at his apartments last evening he could not be seen.

SHOT WIFE, KILLED HIMSELF.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON, A PROMINENT CONTRACTOR OF SCHENECTADY, HAD LAID HIS PLANS CAREFULLY.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Daniel Huntington, a prominent contractor of this city, early this morning shot his wife, and then blew his brains out. His plans had been carefully laid. He had cut the telephone wires leading from the hotel at Carmen, where his wife was employed, to this city, and he entered her room by a ladder. Jealousy is the cause ascribed for the shooting. Huntington and his wife had been separated for years. He met her here yesterday afternoon, and after some time they went to the hotel. He remained there for several hours, in which time the two quarrelled. He left the room about 9 o'clock, prepared for the tragedy, coolly, and returning, carried out his plans.

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

MEANING OF THE VISIT OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

ANOMALOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT BERLIN—ENGLISH VIEWS OF PRESIDENT—PROSPECTS OF EDUCATION BILL.

[Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.] [Copyright, 1902, By The Tribune Association.] London, Nov. 8.—The German Emperor has been received to-day on English soil with naval and military honors, and at Sandringham with royal cordiality. A British battleship at the Nore has greeted the Hohenzollern with booming guns, and the flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers has led the way into port, where every ship was resplendent with rainbow colors.

Admiral Markham has received him at Port Victoria, and Lord Roberts at Shorncliffe. The Mayor of Folkestone and the chairman of the Sandgate Council have presented addresses, and the 1st Dragoons have cheered lustily for their honorary colonel. At Sandringham he has been affectionately greeted as the chief guest at the King's birthday party, and ministers of state have been invited to talk politics and diplomacy with him, and Kubelick is kept in reserve to play for him. Every detail has been carefully prearranged, and no honor has been withheld. Whatsoever may be the grievances of the English people against the Chancellor and Germany, they have no just cause for resentment against the Emperor, who has been a consistent and useful friend since the outbreak of the Boer war. He has been greeted as a friend as well as a sovereign, and the family party of which he will be the central figure can hardly fail to create good feeling between the two nations.

So capable and calculating a sovereign as the German Emperor must always be taken seriously. The English press pays him the compliment of assuming that he wants something. There were protests from court and press three years ago that it was a family party at Windsor, and that the Emperor's visit had no political significance, but he conferred with Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain was singled out for special attentions, and after his return to Potsdam there was a feeling of confidence in official circles that German intervention in the Boer war was out of the question, and it was not long before an Anglo-German agreement was made respecting China. Some important, although temporary, results were the sequels of that family party. Mr. Chamberlain became for a period an advocate of something warmer and closer than Anglo-German good feeling, and the diplomatic relations between the two governments were greatly improved.

The present family party may also have a more serious purpose than the celebration of the King's birthday or pheasant shooting, especially when so many ministers are invited to Sandringham. Public confidence does not, however, favor an alliance of any sort between the two countries in any quarter. A coalition either in East Africa or respecting the Bagdad railway or China would not be popular either in England or Germany. Definite results are consequently less likely than on the previous occasion. Some new scheme for embroiling England and Russia may be proposed, or the German Emperor may be anxious to justify at home his friendly attitude toward England during the Boer war by the production of an advantageous secret convention, and the visit of the King of Portugal may be something more than a fortuitous coincidence. The rumor mongers sometimes make shrewd guesses.

The domestic conditions in Germany are anomalous, and the Chancellor will be well pleased to have some triumph in foreign affairs to divert public attention from the tariff controversy. The Agrarians are unable to muster the quorum requisite for orderly legislation, and the tariff bill may be dropped any day. Neither they nor the Chancellor's supporters wish to take the responsibility of killing it, and a compromise seems impracticable. The Agrarians know that they will relax their grip upon the agricultural classes if they consent to a final compromise, and the Chancellor is warned that an election ordered during a period of commercial depression would involve the return of a more unmanageable Reichstag, with an enormous increase of the Socialist vote. To the political arena added diplomatic embarrassments. A series of important reciprocity treaties needs to be renewed next year in the interest of manufacturers and merchants. The Chancellor seems to have lost control of the political situation at the moment when a firm hand was required. Meanwhile the signs of industrial revival have disappeared. Large masses of the population are unemployed; every industry is overstocked with plant; domestic trade is stagnant, and foreign commerce unprofitable.

English comment on the complexities of American affairs has been reduced to generalizations of tremendous simplicity by the personal ascendency of President Roosevelt. The weekly reviews repeat the judgment of the daily press that the President has delivered the Republican party from defeat and rendered his nomination and election inevitable, since the American people trust him and will not relax their grip on him. He is credited with having saved the country, his party and even the Republican machine, and one reviewer, commenting upon the unsatisfactory condition of New-York society, finds in the President's manly and successful career the evidence of the saving salt for the classes possessing abundant wealth and leisure.

These English tributes to the President must be accounted disinterested, for his staunch Americanism is conceded to be the secret of his influence. No advantage to England is expected from his continuance in the strongholds of power. Even the prospect of tariff revision by a commission or otherwise does not excite over-sanguine hopes. The protracted period of uncertainty and speculation before the changes can be effected is recognized as a complete offset to any advantages which may be derived from the reduction of duties on British manufactures.

Parliament is making steady progress with the Education bill, which, with the aid of the drastic enforcement of closure, will be passed before Christmas. Mr. Balfour is in turn conciliatory and inflexible. The acceptance of an amendment securing to the laity of the Church of England control over religious education in the Church schools is an important concession to those who dread the influence of the dogmatic and ritualistic clergy, and the radical malcontents. Amendments are adopted with ease because the House of Lords can be depended upon to reconstruct the bill in conformity with the wishes of the bishops. But Mr.

EXPOSITION FLEWER

leaves New-York 2:15 A. M., by New-York Central, arrives St. Louis 7:30 next morning, by Big Four. This is the advance agent of the World's Fair at St. Louis—Adv.