

A TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE TRANSPACIFIC LINE NOW REGARDED AS ASSURED.

THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY ACCEPTS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TERMS WITH ONE MODIFICATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 20.—A trans-pacific cable, to be operated in time of peace under the regulations demanded by President Roosevelt, and to be subject to control by the United States in time of war, is at last believed to be positively assured by the action of the representatives of the Commercial Cable Company to-day in accepting with a single modification the conditions laid down by President Roosevelt on August 9 as an absolute prerequisite to that company's receiving permission to land its cable in United States territory and having access to the surveys and soundings made by the Nero.

The officials of the administration during the last summer had been led to believe by the disregard of President Roosevelt's action by the company that there were doubts about the intention to comply with the requirements of the President. There were indications that the Commercial company was working with the Eastern Extension Cable Company, and did not wish those features of the President's conditions which would insure its independence and, especially by the requirement that it should build an independent line to China, instead of turning its business over to Manila to the existing Eastern Extension line between Manila and Hong Kong. As the result of a conference with Attorney General Knox to-day, the Commercial company agreed to construct an independent line to Shanghai and accept all the other conditions imposed by the President without change except the first, which is regarded here as being the most important of all, as it is the one which insures the independence of the line and prevents its being virtually absorbed by the Cable Trust. This provision in its present shape, it is contended by the Commercial company, would interfere with such relations with existing land lines in China as would be necessary to secure the transmission of messages from the United States to interior Asiatic points. The Attorney General agreed that this provision should be recast, so as to remove any ambiguity which might exist as to its terms, it not being the desire of the administration to prevent the company from making suitable arrangements for the exchange of business with connecting lines, but to make it impossible for it to pool business with competing lines, or to be practically absorbed by any other company.

THE CONDITION TO BE MODIFIED.

Accordingly, the Attorney General and the representatives of the cable company will agree on a revised draft of the first paragraph of the President's conditions, which will then be submitted to Mr. Roosevelt for his approval or disapproval. The representatives of the cable company insist that the only modifications they want are such as will remove all doubt about their right to make proper arrangements for the exchange of business with non-competitive lines. The paragraph which is to be revised reads as follows:

That the said company has not received any exclusive concession or privilege and is not to receive any such concession or privilege, or to be in any way favored or preferred over any other company or concern having such concession or privilege, such as would exclude any other company or concern formed in the United States of America from obtaining the privilege of landing its cable or cables on the coasts of China, or connecting them with other cable lines or inland lines of China, and said company's success in obtaining such concession or privilege, or becoming associated with a concern having any such exclusive concession or privilege. The said company has not combined or associated itself with, and will not combine or associate itself with, any other cable or telegraph company or concern for the purpose of regulating rates between points in American territory, or between them and any point in China, or between any two points in China.

While the Commercial Cable people explain their delay in accepting the President's conditions by saying that it was due to prolonged negotiations for a landing in China, the suspicion is not altogether removed that they would have been glad to have evaded the agreement entirely had not publications in The Tribune made it plain that any such evasion could not be carried out successfully.

Even more important than the provisions for assuring the independence of the trans-pacific cable, are those which assure its maintenance and operation as a distinctly American line. It is to be manned exclusively by American citizens, one of the conditions imposed by the President being that no one not an American citizen shall be employed in any grade above that of laborer after the line has been constructed. It is also provided that between the United States and Manila the cable shall touch only on American territory, and it will touch foreign territory only at the Chinese end of the section between Manila and Shanghai. As the Manila end of this section will always be in the control of the United States, it can never be used by an enemy in time of war to the disadvantage of this country.

THE CONFERENCE WITH MR. KNOX.

At the close of the conference to-day Attorney General Knox gave out the following statement: Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company; George G. Ward, vice-president, and William W. Cook, general counsel for the company, had an interview to-day with the Attorney General with respect to the conditions proposed by President Roosevelt for constructing a trans-pacific cable. These conditions were approved by the President in July last, since which time the Commercial Cable Company has not officially notified the government as to its intention or willingness to accept them. To-day, however, Mr. Mackay explained to the Attorney General that the delay was caused by protracted negotiations, which have only been brought to a conclusion within the last few days, to secure a landing place in China to comply with the President's condition that an independent American line should be constructed from Manila to Hong Kong, thus giving an all-American through line to the Asiatic continent. It was this condition that was supposed to be the one that the cable company would be unwilling or unable to comply with. It now announces its ability and intention to construct a line from Manila to Shanghai a distance of about twelve hundred miles, and to have the same completed within a year.

Owing to the claim by the Pacific Cable people that, as they read one of the other conditions, it will practically prevent the necessary relations with existing lines in China to secure the transmission of messages to interior Asiatic points, that provision is being recast to obviate misunderstandings, and will be submitted to the President in a modified form within a few days.

SAID TO BE HEIR TO GREAT FORTUNE.

Milwaukee, Nov. 20.—"The Journal" this afternoon says that a Miss Bella Brown, living at No. 98 Villet-st., this city, has fallen heir to a fortune estimated at over \$10,000,000 through the death of a man named Leo Lawrence, of New York City. Mr. Lawrence, it is said, was at one time a member of the New York Stock Exchange and had been married to Miss Brown in his eightieth year. The will provides the money to be turned over to Miss Brown until she reaches the age of twenty-five.

FALL MALL LONDON CIGARETTES.

Specialty recommended to the finest blends of choice Turkish tobacco.—Adv.

LYNCHED IN INDIANA.

MOR TAKES NEGRO FROM SHERIFF—TROOPS ORDERED OUT, BUT TOO LATE.

Sullivan, Ind., Nov. 20.—James Dillard, the Kentucky negro, who assaulted Mrs. Mary Davis, of Sullivan County, and Mrs. John Lenox, of Knox County, on Tuesday last, was hanged to a telegraph pole one mile east of John Lenox's farm, at 8 o'clock to-night by a mob. Dillard was captured at Lawrenceville, Ill., late yesterday after a fight with the town marshal, in the course of which the negro was shot three times and severely wounded. He was then taken to Robinson, Ill., for safekeeping. Late this afternoon the negro was brought to Sullivan in a wagon by the Sheriff and his deputies for further identification. A mob of forty or fifty farmers, heavily armed, took the prisoner from the officers. The negro was taken to the homes of both his victims and was identified by them. From the home of Mrs. Lemon, ten miles east of here, the crowd started back to Sullivan with the prisoner, but one mile from the Lemon farm a rope was thrown over the arm of a telegraph pole and the negro was hanged.

The Governor had ordered out the Vincennes militia company to protect the negro, but his instructions were received too late. After hanging the negro the mob quietly dispersed. It was composed mostly of farmers, but was largely augmented by citizens of Sullivan, Oaktown and other towns of this county.

GIRL HURT IN BRIDGE RUSH.

POLICEMAN DRAGS HER FROM BE-NEATH CAR AFTER THREE TOES HAD BEEN CRUSHED.

Miraculously, Eva Goolick, fourteen years old, of No. 36 Siegel-st., Brooklyn, was saved from being ground under the heavy wheels of a Graham-ave. car in the afternoon crush at the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday.

Just as the car was coming to a stop on the loop at the Manhattan side, the girl attempted to step off, from the front end, and, losing her footing, she whirled and fell beside the car. In her fright she half rose and shoved one foot in the path of the big front wheels.

Policeman Jones, of the bridge squad, saw her in imminent peril, rushed forward and dragged the fainting girl from under the car before three toes of her left foot were badly crushed, and her laced boot torn from vantage to center.

Those who saw the accident were almost panic stricken till the danger had passed. A crowd of three thousand gathered to witness the accident. Traffic came to a standstill for ten minutes, while Dr. Rice, of the Hudson Street Hospital, was dressing the girl's injury.

As Miss Goolick refused to go to the hospital, Policeman Jones took her to her home in a cab.

ZALDO AND SQUIERS CONFER.

PAVING THE WAY FOR TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

Havana, Nov. 20.—Secretary of State Zaldo called on Minister Squiers to-day and talked over the arrangements for the conferences with General Bliss. Señor Zaldo hopes to decide definitely to-morrow when the meetings will begin, and this matter will probably be the subject of discussion at the regular Cabinet meeting to-morrow evening. The present intention of President Palma is to send whatever treaty may be agreed upon to the Senate only, as that body is expected to act in accordance with the wishes of the government. On the other hand it is contended that the House of Representatives must also confirm the treaty. This body, although Radical along certain lines, especially in its opposition to granting a coal station at Havana and to the Platt amendment as an appendix to the Cuban constitution, is not considered by well informed persons as being irrevocably opposed to entering upon treaty negotiations with the United States. It is said that some officers of the Cabinet misinterpreted the recent show of Radicalism in the House of Representatives as indicating a spirit of opposition to the treaty, and that the delay in opening the negotiations is due to this.

HAVANA'S POLICE CHIEF DIES.

Havana, Nov. 20.—The Mayor of Havana has designated the Chief of Police, General Cardenas, because the latter ordered the police to disperse the striking cigarworkers, against the Mayor's orders. The strikers had become a menace to public order, and it is feared that the Mayor's action will cause an outbreak of lawlessness, though no disturbance of a serious nature has occurred to-day.

In a conference with the Mayor the manager of the factories belonging to the Havana Commercial Company refused to recognize the strikers' union, and declared that he would only deal with individuals. It is estimated that only 10,000 to 15,000 workmen are out on strike.

EIGHT SAILORS DROWNED.

RESULT OF A COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS IN THE TYNE.

London, Nov. 20.—The Danish steamer Knud II, Captain Hansen, from Copenhagen, and the British steamer Swaledale, from Hamburg, came into collision to-night at the mouth of the Tyne. Knud II foundered immediately, and the master and seven of her crew were drowned.

THROWN FROM TRAP AND KILLED.

NELSON HERSH, EDITOR OF "SUNDAY WORLD," WAS DRIVING TO HIS HOME.

Nelson Hersh, Editor of "The Sunday World," was thrown from his trap and instantly killed yesterday, while driving from St. George, Staten Island, to his home, Manor Road, West New-York. His neck and left leg were broken, and his skull fractured. The body was found some time after the accident by Adam Scott, a florist. He aroused Frederick Hilliker, an architect, who identified the body. They called Dr. Callahan, who said that death had been instantaneous. Nelson Hersh was forty-one years old. He was born in Rock Island, Ill. He was a student at Yale. His newspaper career had been long and varied.

In 1886, after working on Western newspapers, he came to this city, and became city editor of "The Commercial Advertiser" and "The Sun." He was the author of the "World" in 1890, he exposed the bad conditions existing in the Ludlow Street Jail, and brought about sweeping reforms. He began his work on "The World" in 1896, and in a few months had earned a responsible position. For the last two years he had been the Editor of "The Sunday World."

His wife and four children survive him. The funeral will be held at his home this afternoon at 3 o'clock. He will be buried in the cemetery at West New-Brighton, Staten Island.

MAYOR OF HALIFAX ENJOINED.

CITIZENS NOT TO GIVE UP THEIR CARNEGIE LIBRARY WITHOUT A FIGHT.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 20.—No little surprise was given the City Council to-night when a deputy sheriff entered the Council chamber during the meeting and served a writ of injunction on Mayor Crosby, as the representative of the city, restraining him from carrying into effect the order of the Council in rescinding the resolution of James C. Mackenzie, and also from notifying Mr. Carnegie of the Council's action. The injunction was issued in the Supreme Court at the instance of James C. Mackenzie, who supported the resolution. He retained lawyers to defend the suit. It is expected that there will be a hearing on the matter on Monday next.

THE ORINOCO BLOCKADE,

EUROPEAN NATIONS DECLARE IT TO BE INEFFECTIVE.

MINISTER BOWEN DECLINES TO JOIN IN THIS DECLARATION—CASTRO THREATENS ENGLAND.

Caracas, Nov. 20.—An effort is being made by the European diplomats to persuade the American minister, Mr. Bowen, to join in a declaration that the blockade of the Orinoco River is ineffective, which is the position taken up by Germany, France and Italy, as well as Great Britain. Mr. Bowen has given a discreet refusal, and is avoiding the question with a view not to jeopardize American interests and to free the hands of the Washington government. The secretary of Legation, W. W. Russell, in his report on the recent trip of the United States gunboat Marietta up the Orinoco, holds that the blockade of Ciudad Bolivar is effective, which is a partial support of the Venezuelan contention.

The government organ, in a statement inspired by the Foreign Office, renews its attack on the British Minister, Mr. Haggard, who, according to the decree issued by the Trinidad Government, furnished evidence on the illegality of the Orinoco blockade, and asserts that the British Minister is seeking to make an effect on the eye of his departure. The paper criticises the action of Great Britain in occupying the island of Patos, in addition to her attitude toward the blockade, and continues:

It is time that Venezuela should take into serious consideration these attempts against her sovereignty by a power which, while ostensibly friendly, is really hostile. Small peoples through their army and navy have likewise their strength, and can make it felt. Let not these attempts put President Castro under the necessity of acting and proceeding energetically because Great Britain might suffer by it.

The strong stand made by President Castro is based on a confidence that Great Britain will not invite complications with the United States by having to resort to force. The belief is entertained by shrewd and impartial diplomats that the ultimate object of Great Britain's action in making the issue a serious one is to bring about arbitration on all the questions under dispute. Minister Bowen has counseled President Castro to be patient, as the new British Minister, Mr. Bax-Ironides, will shortly relieve Mr. Haggard, and an amicable agreement will be reached with him.

The German gunboat Panther has arrived at Maracaibo to protect German interests there. This port was recently inspected by a German officer, which leads to the belief that Maracaibo may be one of the ports seized when Germany presses her claims.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—The strain in the relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, already great, has been intensified by the refusal of the British Government to give satisfaction in the Ban Righ affair and by the publication by the government of Trinidad of the decree announcing that the blockade of the Orinoco River ports, declared by the Venezuelan Government, is null and of no effect. The Trinidad Government has also failed to recognize the Presidential proclamation made the day following the flight of General Matos, and President Castro regards this omission as further evidence that the British are encouraging the revolution. Mr. Haggard, the British Minister at Caracas, reiterated a few days ago to the Venezuelan Government that Great Britain did not hold herself liable for the action of the Ban Righ, that she continues perfectly neutral, and that, as an indication of her conciliatory attitude, she refused to permit the Ban Righ to reit at Trinidad. This statement is not acceptable to President Castro, who insists on having satisfaction.

The organ of the Venezuelan Government publishes the aforementioned decree of the Trinidad Government, and bitterly attacks Great Britain on that score. It says that Trinidad has been the headquarters of General Matos's revolution, that men and munitions have been sent from that island, and that Great Britain has incited and prejudiced the world against President Castro. The journal declares that the blockade is effective, and that British vessels will be seized if they violate it. Minister Haggard declines to make any statement, but in diplomatic circles it is understood that Great Britain would release her ships by force, and that this was one of the purposes of the recently reported entrance of one of her warships into the Orinoco.

Germany is upholding Great Britain, and is threatening a rupture of relations with Venezuela, but no action has yet been taken.

It is considered remarkable that President Castro has not reassumed the functions of the President of Venezuela, which he gave over to the Vice-President when he took the field prior to the battle of La Victoria. This delay on the part of President Castro is regarded by the diplomats as an indication that he is not satisfied that the revolution is over, although he informed the foreign ministers that it would be completely ended not later than December.

YALE MEN "RUSH" SPECULATORS.

STUDENTS ATTACK AVARICIOUS TICKET VENDORS—POLICE STEP IN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 20.—As a result of the great undergraduate disapproval of the methods of out of town speculators coming to New-Haven and selling tickets at large profits, a crowd of five hundred students to-night "rushed" all the speculators they could find, took them to the campus, made them disgorge their tickets at \$2 each, and turned them loose again with warnings. The Yale boys then swarmed down Chapel-st. in a mob, tearing down speculators' signboards and booths, while the owners fled to safety. The police interfered with the further carrying on of the game, but the speculators were thoroughly taught their lesson.

A prominent business man was mistaken for a speculator and was chased two blocks before he had a chance to explain that he was not in the ticket business. Most of the tickets taken were on the Harvard side of the field, and were obtained in Boston by the speculators. A few tickets on the Yale side of the field were found, however, and as they bear the name of the student to whom it was issued, it is expected that there will be interesting developments in view of the fact that the football management, some time ago, threatened to publish the names of students whose tickets were found in the hands of speculators.

DISASTER IN BLACK SEA?

UNCONFIRMED REPORT OF A STEAMER FOUNDERING.

Vienna, Nov. 20.—A Bucharest newspaper publishes an unconfirmed report that the steamer Bosnia, belonging to the Florio and Rubattino company, loaded with cereals, has foundered in a gale in the Black Sea, off Sullina, at the mouth of the Danube. One hundred and fifty persons are reported to have perished.

BRIARCLIFF MILK—PERFECTION OF PURE.

Wholesome nourishment for infant and invalid.—Adv.

STREUBEL TRIES SUICIDE.

HE MAKES A DOUBLE ATTEMPT WITH HANDKERCHIEF AND PISTOL.

HE HAD CONFESSED TO HAVING WRITTEN AND SENT THE Nihilistic THREATENING LETTERS.

After Broth Strubel, imprisoned on a charge of writing threatening letters to prominent men, had been examined by Chief Murphy of the Jersey City Police Department late yesterday afternoon, he was left alone in one room of the New York Hotel. Headquarters while the chief stepped into another. When the chief re-entered he caught the prisoner twisting a handkerchief, and, on being questioned, Strubel admitted he had thought of killing himself. When Strubel was led back to a cell he was in charge of Patrolman Lurvey. Strubel apparently wanted to talk, and Lurvey allowed him to do so. Lurvey leaned against the cell door and Strubel stood facing it on the inner side. Lurvey's position was such that the revolver in his right hip pocket was exposed. Strubel reached out and got hold of the butt. He had the hand going through the bars before Lurvey could catch it. A short struggle followed, and Lurvey dragged the prisoner's arm through, and by threatening to break the arm caused Strubel to let go of the revolver. Strubel was then removed to another cell, where he cannot harm himself, and everything he could possibly use was taken from him.

Chief Murphy earlier in the afternoon had a talk with Strubel, and the young man confessed that he had written the threatening letters sent to J. Pierpont Morgan and Russell Sage and other wealthy New-Yorkers, and also of the letters sent to Cappel Rubens and A. H. Van Oen, wealthy wholesale grocers in Jersey City. Strubel says he wrote ten letters in all, expecting that at least one of the recipients would be "silly enough" to send him the money asked for.

The letters were written while Strubel was stopping at a sailors' boarding house at No. 128 Garden-st., Hoboken. He is little more than a boy, and he admitted to Chief Murphy that he had heard his father, who is chief of police in one of the boroughs of Hamburg, tell how money had been secured by means of threatening letters, in which the writer alleged he was a bloodthirsty nihilist. Strubel tired of working in ships' galleys as cook, and decided to do a little writing on his own account and see how it worked. He is penitent, and talked unreservedly to Chief Murphy of his action since he decided to play the role of nihilist. Of the ten letters some were written on November 1 and others on November 4.

He selected the names indiscriminately from a directory. Asked how he became acquainted with Becker, who was arrested in the General Post-office in this city on Thursday afternoon of last week, Strubel replied:

"At the house at No. 128 Garden-st., Hoboken." "Have you or seen any of the men to whom you wrote the letters?" "No."

Strubel said that he did not receive any money from the man to whom he wrote, but that there "may have been some money in the letter received by Becker in the New-York Postoffice." He admitted that he had written a letter to Captain Titus after the arrest of Becker stating that Becker was "not the man." When asked why he had written this letter Strubel evaded a direct reply, but said that when he met Becker in the sailors' boarding house in Hoboken he asked him to go to the New-York Postoffice and ask for letters. He said that Becker would receive a share of the money.

Strubel was arraigned before Judge Murphy, in the Second Criminal Court, Jersey City, yesterday morning, and formally committed for trial on the charge of attempting to obtain money under false pretenses. After his arraignment Strubel was placed in the custody of other men, and Detective Sergeant Samuel B. Davis, of Manhattan, identified him as a man who had been seen in the General Postoffice in Jersey City inquiring for letters. He said that Becker would receive a share of the money.

TERRIBLY BURNED BY 2,000 VOLTS.

AN EMPLOYE IN EDISON PLANT HAS CLOTHING TORN INTO SHREDS IN AWFUL EXPERIENCE.

George Wolf, twenty-seven years old, of No. 54 Bright-st., Jersey City, lies in the New-York Hospital hovering between life and death, as the result of one of the most peculiar and painful accidents that ever happened in the Edison electrical plant in this city. According to the employees of the Edison plant, in West Twenty-sixth-st., two thousand volts of electricity passed through the body of Wolf. The clothing that he wore at the time of the accident was almost entirely torn from his body.

About 7 p. m. yesterday Wolf, with a number of other men, was working about the Edison plant, at No. 47 West Twenty-sixth-st. Wolf was busy insulating some exposed wires. Suddenly there was a blinding flash at the point where Wolf was working, and he fell to the floor apparently lifeless.

Wolf's fellow workers were too frightened to give him any assistance, and it was not until Policeman Lawless, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, had been summoned, ran into the place, that Wolf was dragged away from the sizzling, burning wire. The clothing had been torn in shreds from his body. It was explained that a short circuit had been effected on the wire on which Wolf was working, and that it had burned out.

After he had dragged the man out of further danger, Policeman Lawless summoned an ambulance from the New-York Hospital. Dr. Lee responded. Without moving Wolf from the power house, Dr. Lee hurriedly swathed the almost denuded body of the injured man in cotton, and then hurried him to the hospital.

At the hospital later it was said that Wolf was seriously burned, and that only slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. It was said at the Edison plant in West Twenty-sixth-st. last night that at least two thousand volts of electricity had passed through the injured man's body.

SCRIMMAGE IN THE COMMONS.

MEMBERS RACING TO OFFER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS.

London, Nov. 20.—The completion of the committee stage of the Education bill in the House of Commons to-night was the occasion of a curious scene. On what was thought to be the final division being taken, a knot of members came racing into the House in order to be the first to hand in amendments for the report stage of the bill, the foremost being Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir Charles Dike. Hats rolled on the floor and one member fell down in the scrimmage. It then appeared that there was still another division to be taken, when the same scene was repeated, Sir Charles Dike, an old athlete, beating many of the younger men in the race. The clerks at the table were almost overwhelmed by the mass of amendment papers, which will afford Premier Balfour a fine opportunity for the "guillotine" process.

FOUR 24-HOUR TRAINS TO CHICAGO.

In addition to the 20-hour train and three slower trains daily, will give the New-York Central the title of "The connecting line between the East and West."—Adv.

PRESIDENT SPEEDING NORTH.

BRIEF STOPS MADE AT KNOXVILLE, TENN., AND ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 20.—President Roosevelt's special train, which passed through Chattanooga at 9 a. m., reached here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the President and his party were welcomed at the Southern passenger station by several hundred persons. One of the first to greet President Roosevelt was Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, of this city, sister of Governor Brodie of Arizona Territory. Governor Brodie was Lieutenant Colonel of the Rough Riders when the President was colonel. He was much gratified to meet her, and spoke feelingly of his army association with Governor Brodie. The stop here was only five minutes, just long enough to change engines. The train is scheduled to reach Asheville, N. C., at 5:10 o'clock, where a five minute stop will be made. It will reach Washington at 8 o'clock Friday morning.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 20.—President Roosevelt's special train arrived here at 8:10 to-night and left fifteen minutes later. The President made no formal speech, but shook hands with a number of citizens.

Superintendent Loyall of the Asheville division of the Southern Railway took charge of the train from Asheville to Salisbury, and unusual precautions were taken to insure a safe trip over the mountains.

The President's homeward journey to-day was without special incident. The ride across the mountains over the Southern Railway was made in fast time. The train stopped only to change crews and engines. Its coming was generally unheralded, but there was a small crowd at almost every station. Several times the train was cheered as it swept by. At Chattanooga the President received a telegram from Newport, Tenn., saying that the school children would turn out to see him. By his direction the train was slowed down when that place was reached. About two hundred little ones, with flags in their hands, waved in his stocking feet. The President stood on the rear platform and waved his hand and hat to them.

At Stevenson, Ala., early this morning about fifty children gathered around his car and begged the porter to let them see the President. The President had just got up, heard their cries, and, rather than disappoint the little ones, he stepped to the door in his stocking feet and said "Good morning." Just as the train drew out of Ooltewah Junction, where a stop was made for water, a tall, rawboned mountaineer engaged the President in conversation. The Tennesseean remarked that the bears in Mississippi had proved too tough for the President. "Perhaps they would be all right if you were in the woods upon my arrival," replied the President, smiling.

VOTE TO CALL OFF BOYCOTT.

MAJORITY OF SCHENECTADY TRADES UNIONS CONDEMN AGITATORS' EMBARGO.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The machinery builders' section of the Trades Assembly, representing at least two-thirds of the local trades union men, met to-night, and by a practically unanimous vote decided that the assembly at its next meeting should raise the boycott against the Schenectady Railway Company. The machinery builders' section includes thirty-one unions and involves every iron trades union in the city, having within its membership every man employed in the General Electric and the American Locomotive Works. There are sixty-one unions in the Trades Assembly, and this action by a majority practically guarantees that the boycott will be declared off on next Wednesday night. The typographical union met to-night and also condemned the boycott.

The promoters were buoyed up with hope to-day by the report that the Albany Federation of Labor had declared itself in sympathy with the boycott, and that the Troy division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees would refuse to allow Schenectady cars to be operated in Troy, but later reports dashed their hopes to the ground. The conservative element pointed out that there is nothing tangible in the expression of sympathy on the part of the Albany federation, and that the continued refusal of the Albany United Traction employees to interfere blocked all hope for help from that quarter. The Troy division of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees will not meet until next Wednesday, and the assertions of the radical element there that the Troy men will take a hand are not borne out by statements made by a number of the rank and file, who say that they have no cause for interference. The leaders of the Troy Central Federation of Labor, which also meets next Wednesday night, state that that body will take no action in the matter. The federation at its last meeting passed a resolution saying that if members of trades unions wished to join the militia there was no reason why they should not do so.

The Citizens' Club, formed by representative Schenectady people on Wednesday night to protect the city against unjust demands on the part of the labor unions, is preparing plans, but the seventy members, both business and professional men, absolutely refuse to state what will be done. They represent practically the sentiment of the entire city, and even the radical labor leaders state that a mistake has been made. W. F. Martin, a member of the Trades Assembly press committee, said to-night that a mistake had been made, and that original promoters realize it as fully as the public. "A mistake has been made, and we are willing to correct it," he said.

BOARD REJECTS UNION'S APPEAL.

Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 20 (Special).—The Saratoga Typographical Union appeal respecting the Saratoga Board of Supervisors that the union label be used on the annual report and other official proceedings, but the application will hardly be granted. The question was submitted to a special committee, whose report will probably be adopted to-morrow or Monday. It is understood that the report will be to the effect that the Supervisors could not conscientiously recommend any action by the board that would in any way affect the right of the board to award the printing to the lowest bidder.

CROWD CHASES NEGRO IN STREET.

HE HAD QUARRELED WITH MOTORMAN AND CONDUCTOR, AND HAD CUT THE LATTER'S HEAD, IT IS SAID.

Policeman Boyle, of the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station, broke through a mob of people hunting a colored man at Lexington-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. yesterday afternoon, and driving the crowd away, took the man to the station. The crowd had shouted "Kill him" and "Lynch him" but had not captured the negro. He is Andrew Bernard, twenty-six years old, of No. 14 West Nineteenth-st. Bernard had ridden on a trolley car from The Bronx to the South-avenue station, and had been refused a transfer to the elevator. He then wanted a transfer to the elevator for an additional three cents, but says the conductor refused to give him the money. He then seized the transfer, and struck him over the head with the switchbar, following him along the street. He took the switchbar away and hit the conductor over the head, cutting him. The motorman, Anthony Coleman, tried to help Benjamin, but could not get the switchbar away from the negro until he said he would let go if they promised not to hurt him. Bernard says they got the bar they hit him over the head with, and he ran.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

A competent ladies' maid renders her services to lady patrons of the Pennsylvania Special en route between New-York and Chicago.—Adv.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

TELEPHONIC CUTTING UNDER LOW

R. FULTON CUTTING SUMS UP THE RESULTS.

GIVES FACTS AND FIGURES SHOWING IMPROVEMENTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT—APPEALS FOR SUPPORT FOR CITIZENS UNION.

R. Fulton Cutting, chairman of the Citizens Union, last night issued a carefully prepared address to the public, setting forth in a succinct manner some of the more important accomplishments of the Low administration. The results of ten months of government are reviewed. In beginning, Mr. Cutting says:

It is true the effort to solve the awful problem of the Police Department has thus far disappointed popular expectation, and so exclusively has attention been concentrated upon that department that the very necessities of the State and the others have been lost sight of. A brief summary of what has been actually accomplished, as learned by the union from the departments, will measurably offset the capacity and the integrity of our officials.

Mr. Cutting gives a brief chapter to all of the large departments. Some of his principal points are as follows:

LAW DEPARTMENT.

In ten months this department has collected twice as much in arrears from tax delinquents as during the entire four years of the preceding administration (\$32,282 vs. \$15,336). The amount collected by the bureau equals the State Debt for the entire department for the whole year. Penalties for violation of law and city ordinances have been collected in a sum more than double that collected during the same period last year. Judgments rendered against the city have been paid \$14,000 less than in the first ten months of 1901, and judgments in the city's favor \$10,000 more.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The reorganization of this department is steadily progressing. In ten months two captains and sixty patrolmen have been dismissed from the force. Sixty-seven men in all, against an average of thirty-one for the previous four years; two inspectors, two sergeants, two lieutenants, and one sergeant retired, some after long years of honorable service and some of them for the benefit of their health. Seven of the men were discharged on January 1, 1902, for the first time since January 1, 1888. It now numbers 573 men.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Seven new schoolhouses have been opened, and five others will be ready to use before the end of the year, furnishing accommodations for 12,500 pupils. New buildings to be completed in 1903 will provide 22,000 more. The city is now building buildings which will seat 30,000 more will be let before January 1, 1902. Forty-three buildings and 100,000 children are now in the hands of the Board of Education. The department is able to