



FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

CONFLICTS NOT SERIOUS.

General Insurrection Not Yet Ordered—London News.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1903, By The Tribune Association.) London, March 5, 1 a. m.—Dispatches from Constantinople and other capitals confirm the rumors of fighting in various districts of Macedonia. The disturbances are not serious in any way, and it is premature to conclude that a general insurrection has been ordered by the revolutionary committee. The commanders of the Turkish battalions are finding it difficult to maintain order when the districts are in an excited condition and when massacres by Albanians and revolutionary outbreaks are expected any day. The Foreign Offices on the Continent succeed in concealing their uneasiness if serious apprehensions of a war in the Balkans are entertained. Officials circle here maintain a studied air of incredulity respecting the Macedonian crisis. The powers are asserted to be united and the Sultan co-operating with them in good faith. Sofia is the main centre of interest. The adoption of stringent repressive measures on the frontier by the Bulgarian government is expected.

The Fourth Party resumed operations in the Commons on the grant for the new colonies and succeeded in cutting down the government majority to forty-three. Austen Chamberlain is at a disadvantage in repelling the assaults of the Tory guerrillas. The older Parliamentary hand now at sea is needed in the Commons when South African questions are discussed. Winston Churchill is gradually taking the lead of a small group of independents and reviving memories of his father's stand for retrenchment.

The secrets of Mr. Wyndham's Irish policy are well kept. No estimate can be formed of the cost of the purchase scheme and the margin which the Treasury must cover. The old Tories shake their heads ominously when the land purchase is described as a settlement of the Irish question. They cannot be convinced that the Nationalists will abandon Home Rule.

The reports of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions to Princeton create an envious feeling among English educators. One of the best informed Oxford professors has told me that his university's equipment needs to be greatly increased in order to carry out the work of Anglo-Saxon education planned by Mr. Rhodes. He wonders whether American millionaires will not supplement that work by founding professorships of philosophy, law and science and widening the university courses of study. He would himself be pleased to see some great American educators in Oxford chairs for carrying out the purposes of the Rhodes scholarships. Some of the Oxford colleges are rich, but the university as a whole has limited resources. British millionaires are not in the habit of remembering their universities in making their wills.

Premier Balfour, speaking at a dinner of the Nonconformist Liberal Unionist Association last night, treated Lord Rosebery's recent utterances in a spirit of banter, and represented the Liberal party as a starving caterpillar in search of a new leaf.

Mrs. Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter" is published here to-day. The only newspaper which reviews it is "The Morning Post," which says:

Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest novel has been subjected to double criticism. On the one hand, it is alleged that the book is founded on the letters of Mile. de Lespinasse, to which only casual reference is made, without any formal acknowledgment of the indebtedness; on the other hand, the book has been hailed by the critics as probably the strongest and most self-contained work of the author. It certainly is very strong and very clever. For once Mrs. Ward has given us a novel of society and intrigue.

Jingo, the great elephant, which has been purchased by "Mr. Bostock, the Animal King, U. S. A.," was removed from his home in the London Zoological Gardens yesterday afternoon. I. N. F.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Alarming Rumors Continue to Circulate in Rome.

Rome, March 4.—The alarmists are again to the fore this evening, and declare that Pope Leo is really ill. They point to the official note in to-night's "Osservatore Romano," the Vatican organ, stating that on the advice of the doctor the Pope has decided to take several days' absolute rest. The truth is that the Pope never succeeded in getting rid of the cold, which caused a slight cough and hoarseness. Dr. Lapponi, on visiting his holiness to-day, found that he was somewhat better, but frankly told him he was not better, but that he must consent to cure his cold, or that he would run the risk of something serious. The Pontiff thereupon gave way and promised to suspend his audiences. To save annoyance, Dr. Lapponi advised the Pope to announce publicly this determination through the "Osservatore Romano." All the same, the condition of the Pope, taking into consideration his advanced age, is not without danger, and it is asserted that some cardinals who have come to Rome from a distance have postponed their departure.

FATHER O'CONNELL SAYS GOODEY.

Rome, March 4.—Cardinal Satolli, Prefect of the Congregation of Studies, under the jurisdiction of which the Catholic University at Washington now is, to-day received in farewell audience the Rev. Dennis R. O'Connell, the new rector of the university, who will leave Rome to-morrow on his way to his post. Cardinal Satolli said he was convinced that the Washington university, under Father O'Connell's rule, would prosper, and that the new rector could count on his personal support and on that of the other Vatican authorities.

JAPAN TO BE REPRESENTED.

Will Send Delegate to Proposed Monetary Conference. Tokio, Japan, Feb. 14, via San Francisco, March 4.—It is said that the Finance Department will send a representative to attend the international monetary conference proposed by the President of the United States, to promote the establishment of the gold standard in silver using countries.

A MURDERER ESCAPES THE CHAIR.

Albany, March 4.—Governor Odell to-day commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Luigi Pizzelli, convicted of murder in the first degree. He stabbed Michael Carrillo in a quarrel in New-York City in judgment of conviction recently affirmed. The case presented no errors at the trial. Several judges of the Court of Appeals requested the Governor to commute the sentence because the facts justified a verdict of murder in the second degree.

FOUR-TRACK NEWS FOR MARCH.

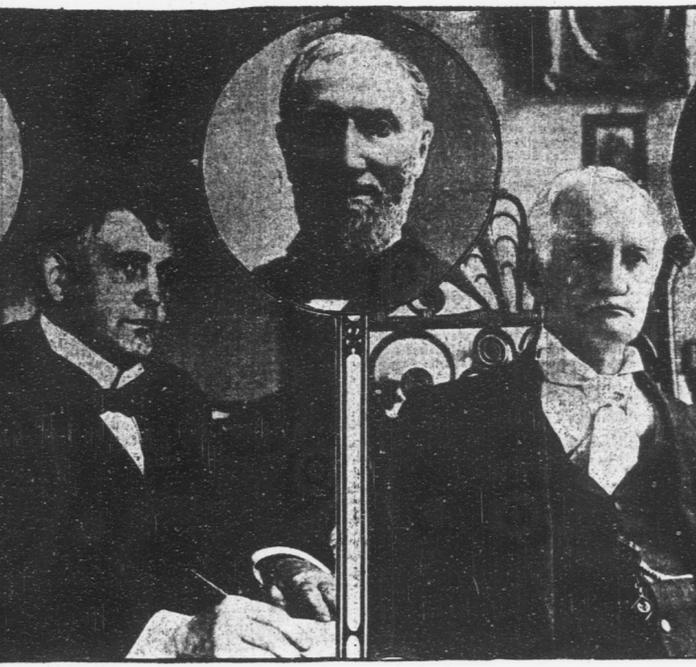
Just out, full of interesting news. Beautifully illustrated. A cent a copy of newspapers.—Adv.

M. S. QUAY.

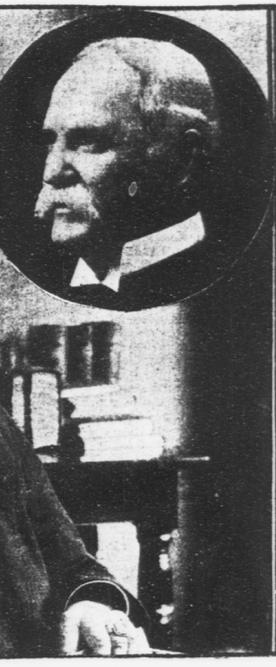


CONSPICUOUS FIGURES IN THE CLOSING FIGHTS OF CONGRESS.

JOSEPH G. CANNON.



NELSON W. ALDRICH.



JOHN T. MORGAN.

CHARLES N. FOWLER.

SELLS SKULL FOR \$500.

Physician Pays Hard Headed Man in Advance of Death.

By an agreement duly drawn up, signed and witnessed, James Mandy, twenty-two years old, a cigar store clerk, living at No. 201 East Seventeenth-st., has contracted to sell his skull to Dr. M. A. Ziter, of No. 52 St. Mark's Place, for the sum of \$500, the skull to be claimed after Mandy's death. By the terms of the agreement Dr. Ziter is paying Mandy \$5 a month in installments, and is to pay them until the sum of \$500 has been given to Mandy. Should Mandy die before the amount has been paid the doctor is still to get the skull. The agreement says that the purchase is made in the interests of medical science.

The existence of this contract became generally known last night through the momentary fears of Mandy. He told Sergeant Farrel, in the East Twenty-second-st. station last night of the contract, and said that friends had been whispering in his ear that the existence of the contract might tempt some one to do away with him. The sergeant told him that he could do nothing for him, and then Mandy said he gessed his friends talked too much, and that the doctor was all right and he gessed he was safe. He said that the trip to the station had eased his mind a bit, and he would go and tell the doctor what had been said.

Mandy was exhibiting in a Fourteenth-st. museum last November when he came under the eye of Dr. Ziter. He performed feats that would kill or at least render unconscious the majority of men. These consisted in breaking heavy china plates, chair legs and heavy glass-ware over his head. After watching the performance for some time Dr. Ziter engaged Mandy in conversation, and eventually the contract was made.

Dr. Ziter was seen later at his home, and said: "It is true that I made a contract with Mandy to pay him \$500 for his skull, and it is true that I am paying him in installments of \$5 a month. His skull is the most remarkable one I have ever come in contact with. It is all in one piece, and that makes it so solid as to be effectually guard the brain. That is why a severe blow does not render him unconscious." When told about Mandy's visit to the station house, Dr. Ziter was much surprised. He said that if Mandy desired he would release him from the agreement, but he thought Mandy was too sensible to be affected by such tales. He said that he would talk of real property with the "hard headed" young man, so as to relieve any doubt that might linger in his mind.

BISHOP UNDER CHARGES.

Playing Tennis One of the Counts Against California Prelate.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Sacramento, Cal., March 4.—Charges of conduct unbecoming a bishop have been preferred against the Right Rev. Dr. W. H. Moreland, Missionary Bishop of Sacramento, and the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States has appointed a board to inquire whether or not he shall be brought to trial before a court of bishops. This board consists of two clergymen and two laymen from each of the dioceses of California, Colorado, Los Angeles and Oregon, as follows: The Rev. Dr. F. W. Clappett, the Ven. John A. Emery, William B. Hooper and W. A. M. Van Bokkelen, of the diocese of California; the Rev. Dr. H. Martyn Hart, the Rev. P. H. Hickman, A. L. Fellows and A. D. Parker, of the diocese of Colorado; the Rev. Dr. A. G. I. Trew, the Rev. B. W. R. Taylor, Daniel Cleveland and Henry T. Lee, of the diocese of Los Angeles; and the Rev. W. S. Short, the Rev. E. T. Simpson, J. W. McCormack and B. F. Clouston, of the diocese of Oregon. The board will meet in San Francisco on April 22. The charges include the following specifications: (a) First—He formed a conspiracy with McFarlane and others to establish the Mission of the Holy Spirit, Vallejo. (b) Second—Held meetings of the Standing Council of the Standing Council, Vallejo, without giving rector consent or a hearing. (c) Third—Failing to heed sacred counsels of Holy Scripture. (d) In causing schism. (e) Despotism ruling in convocation. (f) Fourth—Insulting and overbearing. (g) Intruding into the parishes of rectors and solemnized marriages. (h) Fifth—Reckless and misleading statements. (i) Sixth—False report of the number of his communicants at St. Luke's, San Francisco. (j) Seventh—False statement that the episcopal residence is the first place of real property owned by the diocese for several years. (k) Denied that he received fee for marriage in a rector's parish. (l) Plays tennis. Accusations against a bishop are exceedingly rare in the American Episcopal Church. The rare in the American Episcopal Church. Bishop Talchires recently brought against Bishop Talchires, hot of Central Pennsylvania, and dismissed, but of the kind in more than a quarter of a century.

THE LVITH CONGRESS ENDS.

WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHED AND WHAT IT FAILED TO DO AT THE LAST SESSION.

Republican Leaders Consider the Results on the Whole Eminently Satisfactory—The Senate Meets Again To-day.

"If it is in order, I would like to say that I congratulate the two houses of Congress upon the admirable work performed during this session."—(President Roosevelt.)

WHAT THE SESSION DID.

- Ratified—Alaskan Treaty. Greek Consular Treaty. Provided—Appropriations for the support of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—thirteen bills, carrying nearly \$800,000,000. Trust control laws—Elkins Anti-Redeem; to expedite suits, \$500,000 and two assistant attorneys general. Department of Commerce and Labor (with trust publicity clause). Army—General Staff; National Militia law. Philippine currency. International silver conference. Regulation of immigration. Rebate of coal duty to January 15, 1904. Relief of Philippine distress (\$3,000,000). Extradition of criminals to and from Philippines. Navy—Increased naval personnel; double number of miships; five battleships, two training ships, one wooden brig. Redemption of Hawaiian river currency. Bankruptcy law improvement. Alaska homestead. Agricultural Department building (\$2,000,000). Representatives' office building (\$4,000,000). Washington Union Railway Station (\$10,000,000). Bank reserve cities reduced from 50,000 to 25,000 population. Automatic computers. Additional federal judge New-York Southern District. Increased salaries Supreme Court of the United States and all federal judges. Puerto Rican delegate to House of Representatives. Monuments to Pulaski and Steuben.

SENATE'S EXTRA SESSION AFTER THE BATTLE.

Republican Leaders Review Victories and Defeats.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 4.—As the smoke of battle cleared away, after the expiration of the LVITH Congress to-day, the Republican leaders undertook to tabulate their victories and defeats, to examine the dead and maimed measures and to draw conclusions on the contest just ended. Adequate trust legislation, the Philippine Coinage bill and the important military measures were chronicled as victories. The defeat of the Omnibus Statehood bill ranked hardly lower down in the list of triumphs. The Immigration bill, somewhat maimed by the elimination of the educational clause, is nevertheless classed as substantially a victory. The prevention of radical and injurious legislation aimed at the trusts, but more likely to shatter the industrial prosperity of the country, was regarded as a cause for thanksgiving, and prevention of the passage of the Eight Hour labor law came under the same category. Speaking of the session as a whole Senator Aldrich said to a Tribune correspondent: "I consider that the Republican party has good reason to congratulate itself on the results of the session just ended. An unusually large amount of beneficial legislation has been enacted, and while some measures which in my opinion were most important, have failed, as, for instance, the Currency bill, for which I stood sponsor, and the Philippine Tariff bill, others which were, in the opinion of many Republican Senators, most meritorious have also been prevented from becoming laws. Disappointments are met at every short session, but, taking the results of this session as a whole, I regard them as eminently satisfactory. With regard to the defeat of the Philippine Tariff bill, the position is taken by some leading Republicans that its serious effect on Philippine industries will be largely mitigated by the method in which it was killed. Even though Philippine producers will not receive the benefit of a reduced tariff, the action of this Congress has demonstrated that the sentiment of the Republicans is in favor of such reduction, and only Democratic desire for revenge and the limit of the session prevented its being enacted. This demonstration, it is believed, will afford an assurance to Philippine investors of the good faith of the dominant party, and will, to some extent at least, tend to relieve the current industrial depression in the islands. Senator Lodge expressed deep and sincere disappointment because of his inability to accomplish the enactment of the Philippine Tariff bill, but regards the session as a whole as remarkably successful. He said: "The enactment of the General Staff and the Militia Reorganization bills would of themselves, in addition to the large and complicated appropriation bills, constitute a fair accomplishment for a short session. In addition to these we have passed some excellent anti-trust and trust legislation and established the Department of Commerce and Labor. The Immigration bill, short of its educational qualification feature, it is true, but nevertheless a most excellent measure, has been placed on the statutes. A most satisfactory Naval Appropriation bill has been passed, and the very important Philippine Coinage bill has been enacted. To sum up, it is a broad view of the session, there is occasion for much gratification, comparatively little cause for regret. I was sorely disappointed, of course, to have the Philippine Tariff bill—a measure so earnestly desired by Governor Taft and so essential to the prosperity of the islands fail. I was extremely sorry that the Aldrich Currency bill should have been defeated, but even in these instances there is some ground for satisfaction. Both measures were unanimously supported by the Republicans. The sole responsibility for their defeat rests with the Democrats."

MAY BE HIDING MISS GLEASON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Rochester, March 4.—A dispatch from Cortland, N. Y., says that an effort is being made to keep Miss Jessie Gleason, daughter of the late Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, hidden in Cortland. In the early part of the winter Miss Gleason went to Cortland with Miss Mary Garry, who is said at the home of Miss Garry, however, that Miss Gleason left the town last Thursday, and that her companion is also away. Dr. Fitch and Charles McNamara, of Astoria, are interested in a settlement of Miss Gleason's estate, and a few months ago Dr. Fitch applied for letters of administration. Papers citing Miss Gleason to appear in the action were issued, but thus far they remain unreturned.

THE QUINTESSENCE OF ELEGANCE.

Passengers to Chicago and St. Louis, via the Pennsylvania Limited, travel with the comforts of kings.—Adv.

AN USHER HIGH-BALL FOR

that quiet nook in your favorite club.—Adv.

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D. L. DRESSER RESIGNS.

Gives Up Presidency Trust Co. of Republic—No Explanation.

The resignation of Daniel Leroy Dresser as president and a director of the Trust Company of the Republic was laid before the executive committee of the board of directors of that institution yesterday morning and referred to the full board, which at a meeting held in the afternoon accepted it and elected Frederick Y. Robertson, second vice-president, to succeed Mr. Dresser as a director. Vice-President Alexander Craig was made acting president and will, in co-operation with Charles M. Preston, chairman of the executive committee, direct the operation of the company until a new president shall have been chosen. No statement could be obtained from Mr. Dresser yesterday as to the reason for his retirement, but the news that his connection with the trust company had been terminated did not greatly surprise Wall Street. It was declared yesterday afternoon by a leading director that the action of Mr. Dresser was in no way a consequence of the complication in which the Trust Company of the Republic was involved last fall in connection with the financing of the United States Shipbuilding Company. It was reported yesterday, however, that several of the directors had last November endeavored to induce Mr. Dresser to resign his office; and it was learned that four men at that time retired from the board—C. W. Wetmore, president of the North American Company; D. Marvin, of A. M. Kidder & Co.; Herbert L. Satterlee, a son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, whose firm is identified with the North American Company; and George J. Gould. It was a syndicate closely related to the North American Company, it may be remembered, which last November took over loans of the Trust Company of the Republic to the United States Shipbuilding Company, aggregating more than \$1,000,000. Mr. Preston said late yesterday afternoon: "I cannot say whether or not the resignation of Messrs. Wetmore, Marvin, Gould and Satterlee from the board was in consequence of a disagreement with President Dresser, as it occurred prior to my election as a director, which was in December. Mr. Dresser's resignation from the presidency was voluntary, but I don't care to discuss the probable or possible reasons for it. The Trust Company of the Republic is to-day in a better position financially than it has occupied at any previous time since the shipbuilding incident last fall. No, I can't say whether Mr. Dresser's projects for developing business in Manchester and in the South will be carried out. That will depend on the view which the new president will take of the matter." The Trust Company of the Republic has been closely allied with the Security Warehousing Company, the field of which is the construction of refrigeration warehouses in the South and West for the housing of cotton and similar commodities, against which goods are issued guaranteed receipts upon which loans could be effected. Mr. Dresser last fall visited Manchester, where he explained to a conference of cotton men the plan under which the Security Warehousing Company and the Trust Company of the Republic operated; and it was reported to have been made by which this system would be extended to the port of Manchester, the plan involving the creation of a large cotton warehouse and terminal there, and the establishment of a direct line of steamships from the United States to that British port. Mr. Dresser is head of the dry-goods commission house of Dresser & Co., No. 15 Green-st., and served for about a year as president of the Merchants' Association of New-York, having resigned a short time ago.

HOBBSON'S MISSION.

To Educate the People That "They Are the Greatest in the World," He Says.

Topeka, Kan., March 4.—Richmond P. Hobson, formerly of the United States Navy, addressed the members of the Kansas Legislature to-day. He said that his mission was "to educate the people of this country that they are the greatest people in the world." It was the great disappointment of his life, he said, that he was obliged to leave the navy.

SAID HE WAS "TOO HONEST."

Store Employee Charged with Many Small Thefts, Accused "by Elimination."

Otto Brandes, forty years old, of No. 35 Washington-st., Hoboken, was arrested last night charged with grand larceny. The store manager who caused his arrest said he was led to suspect Brandes of the thefts because he was too "blamed honest." Brandes was employed in the Adams store in Sixth-ave. He was on duty at night, in charge of the watchmen and others. For the last two years there had been a puzzling leakage of the store. In a brief period six persons, three of them clerks, all of whom declared they were innocent, had to be dismissed because of charges against them by Brandes. Joseph T. Hogan, the superintendent of the store, last night said that after about two years of investigation "it struck him that Brandes was too blamed honest." "It made up my mind that Brandes and no one else could have taken the articles," he continued. "I could not, when I came to think of it, see how any one could get away with the articles without Brandes detecting them, that is no one but Brandes could."

NEW HEAD OF LONDON POLICE.

Sir Edward Bradford Is Succeeded by His Assistant.

London, March 4.—Edward Richard Henry, assistant commissioner of the police of London, has been appointed commissioner in succession to Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, who has resigned.

SERVICE TO SUIT EVERY ONE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad offers fast trains at convenient hours to intending passengers for Chicago, St. Louis and the West.—Adv.

FORM UNION WITH RUSH.

OBJECT TO SCHEDULE.

Fifteen Hundred Manhattan Railway Employees Organize.

Employees in the transportation department of the Manhattan Railway Company organized a union yesterday in the Harlem Building, No. 110 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. Meetings were held all day, and were addressed by William D. Mahon, of Detroit, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, and by Herman Robinson, district organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Robinson said last night that, while the men had grievances, the question of a strike had not been considered. The men were simply paying \$1 each and enrolling. About midnight he gave out this statement:

The purpose of this meeting of elevated employees to-day is to institute a division of the Manhattan Railway Company employees. Members have been joining through the day and up to midnight. They will continue coming here as they go off duty, and many more will join.

A meeting was held to-night, at which officers were elected, and there will be members of the executive board elected in the near future. Then the executive board will receive statements of the employees of the different departments. If there are any grievances, and we do not deny that there are, the executive board will hear them and take them under consideration. The organization itself will be completed in a short time. For the last two months it has been under way.

There was a rush of men all day to the headquarters, and last evening the hall was crowded. Mr. Robinson said at a late hour that about fifteen hundred men had been enrolled. He calculated that the employees numbered about sixteen hundred. This includes ticket sellers, gatemen, conductors, guards and trackmen. About all in the eastern division of the elevated road have joined, an only a few on the West Side are out. One of these, a conductor, has positively refused to join.

Mr. Robinson said that all talk of a strike was premature. The meeting was simply to organize. He declined to make public the list of officers, saying it had not been completed. If there were grievances they would be laid before the executive committee. He wished it understood that the men were opposed to a strike, or anything that could interfere with public travel; but they had complaints to make, and probably they would be made known to the managers of the elevated road in due time. Mr. Robinson said the question of increased wages had not been broached.

It is understood that one of the chief grievances is over the new schedule, which requires the men to make six trips in a day of ten hours. This, the men say, is impossible. They insist that they cannot make the trips in less than eleven hours. The old schedule was five trips. This gave a little time for luncheon. The men, it is also reported, want an advance of 15 cents a day. The guards now receive \$1.85 and the conductors \$2.35.

For about two months the organizers of the union have been at work. The Eastern Division was organized in December, when work was begun on the West Side. Now both have been consolidated.

The organizers were at work till midnight. It is denied that the elevated road organization has been affiliated with that of the surface lines. If they join issue it will mean an organization of about five thousand men. There is reported to be much opposition to the union; it is said to have face car men, and two hundred are said to have been discharged within a few weeks on many charges.

Mr. Robinson said he wished it understood that the elevated road men were opposed to a strike.

The men who are back of the new union say the organization in the past has been practically out of the question, owing to a system of espionage maintained by the railroad company. For a man to express his belief in a party, for a man looking toward a betterment in wages or hours of labor, the organizers said, would mean a complaint against him. "Industrial peace" and always has been a term used by the railroad to report any sign of discontent as indicated by an effort to organize.

Mr. Robinson made a long search for ten men who knew how to keep their own counsel. He prepared a letter of instructions and sent it to each, explaining what was necessary to become a member of the Amalgamated Society of Street Railway Employees. They were to be good faith. Mr. Robinson says the response was almost instantaneous, and that the ten men, acting under his instructions, each made careful search for three other men to help. The process reached 90 per cent of the men.

F. Grape, the assistant manager of the Manhattan, said yesterday that the company had not received any complaints from the men and did not know anything about their plans. He said there had not been any talk of conference over wages or other questions.

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LUXURIOUS TRAIN TO CALIFORNIA.

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