

COLONIAL TERMS MADE.

ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

An Agreement on All Questions Signed at London.

London, April 8.—The Anglo-French colonial treaty was signed at the Foreign Office in London to-day. It comprises three separate instruments, the main features of which have been outlined from time to time in dispatches.

The first instrument deals with Egypt and Morocco, the second with Newfoundland and West Africa, and the third with Siam, the New Hebrides and Madagascar.

By the terms of the treaty the present political situation in Morocco and in Egypt remains unchanged, and a full agreement is reached regarding Egyptian finances. Great Britain recognizes the right of France to guard the tranquillity of Morocco, while France will not impede the action of Great Britain in Egypt, and Great Britain adheres to the convention of 1888 for the neutrality of the Suez Canal. It is agreed that public works and other undertakings in Egypt and Morocco shall remain in the hands of the respective states.

The freedom of trade in Egypt and Morocco is guaranteed for thirty years, and if the convention shall not be denounced before the expiration of that period, it is to remain in force for four years more.

In order to assure the freedom of the Straits of Gibraltar, it is agreed that no fortification can be erected on the Moroccan coast between Melilla and the mouth of the Sebu River.

The two governments promise mutual assistance for the execution of these arrangements.

In Newfoundland France foregoes exclusive fishing rights on the French Shore, though retaining her right to fish. The Bait bill of 1886 is modified so as to give Newfoundlanders the right to sell bait to the French fishermen. Indemnities will be given the owners and employees of the French establishments on the French Shore in exchange for the abandoned fishing rights.

France obtains three concessions regarding territory in West Africa. Under the terms of the first there is to be a territorial readjustment on the Zambesi, giving France access to the portion of the river navigable to ocean-going ships; under the second France obtains six Loas Islands, and under the third there is to be a readjustment of the frontier line between the River Niger and Lake Tchad, giving France a route through a fertile country.

In the case of Siam, the two countries confirm the declaration of 1896, determining its precise meaning with regard to pre-existing differences.

With regard to the New-Hebrides, the British and French governments agree to appoint a commission which will decide the land disputes between the inhabitants.

Concerning Madagascar, Great Britain withdraws the protests made at various periods against the French economic regime there.

The Loas Islands are a group belonging to England, off the west coast of Africa, seventy-five miles northwest of Sierra Leone. They are of volcanic origin.

BRITISH HYMN OF PRAISE.

Papers Unite in Praising the New Treaty with France.

London, April 9.—The government has long been a stranger to such a chorus of general approval and congratulation as that voiced editorially this morning in all the London newspapers because of the conclusion of the Anglo-French negotiations for a colonial treaty. This approval is none the less wholehearted because it is recognized that France has obtained substantial concessions while surrendering little of real value.

King Edward is again hailed as a successful diplomatist, and the greater part of the thanks is accorded his majesty for having opened the way for the agreement and to President Loubet for having received the overtures in a corresponding spirit.

Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Secretary, and M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, are equally complimented for their notable services to the cause of peace between the two countries. "The Daily Telegraph" says:

It is most satisfactory to welcome a diplomatic incident which will be recorded for centuries. It is no exaggeration to assert that every barrier in the way of lasting peace and amity between France and Great Britain has been removed, and if either party had made infinitely greater sacrifices they would have been indeed in view of the incalculable value of the accord obtained.

The foregoing quotation fairly represents the general spirit of the editorial comments. An exception, however, is found in "The Morning Post," which expresses amazement at the moderation of the British government and deprecates the lack of diplomatic skill which Premier Balfour and Lord Lansdowne have displayed, adding: "Never in our recollection has Great Britain given away so much for nothing."

"The Morning Post" contends that much better terms might have been obtained in exchange for what is a virtual recognition of the French right to a protectorate over Morocco, and complains that the Newfoundland settlement also unduly favors France. Much satisfaction is expressed over the settlement which liberates accumulated funds of nearly six millions in the case of the Egyptian debt, which can now be expended upon railroads and other public works for the development of Egypt.

FRANCE ALSO WELL PLEASED.

No Great Enthusiasm, but General Tone of Press Favorable to Treaty.

Paris, April 8.—Although the Anglo-French treaty does not appear to provoke enthusiasm, the general tone of the press, even of newspapers hostile to the government, is distinctly favorable, the editorials for the most part expressing relief that the possible cause of conflict between France and Great Britain have been removed without the making of undue sacrifices on the part of France.

FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

What the Fisheries Amount to Which France Will Give Up.

St. John's, N. F., April 6 (Special).—The prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the Anglo-Gallic dispute concerning the west coast of Newfoundland is brighter now than ever before, and the announcements from London and Paris indicate that a treaty between the two powers will speedily be signed.

The basis of the compact will be the relinquishment by France of her rights on that shore in return for the compensation of her subjects now resorting there, and a free hand for herself in her other foreign spheres of influence, notably Morocco.

In considering this matter as it stands at present the following official statement (compiled by the naval officers of the French and British squadrons), Continued on third page.

BOER WOMEN AND CHILDREN EN ROUTE FOR THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.



This picture was taken on board the Dohne Castle at Newport News, Va., where the party arrived after 6,800 miles of sea voyage from Delagoa Bay, South Africa.

TRY TO MOB LANDLORD.

SAVED BY COURT OFFICER.

Rent Riots Are Predicted on the East Side—Agents Scared.

Despite the pacific assurances of the New-York Rent Protective Association and the Honorable victories that have thus far been gained in the East Side campaign against the extortionate rent raising by the landlords, those closely in touch with the entire situation are fain to admit that they now live daily in fear of individual mobbings, if not of wholesale riots, by the incensed tenants.

Almost under the very nose of the presiding justice, an East Side landlord's life was threatened yesterday, and by only a hair's breadth he escaped a mobbing at the hands of infuriated men and women who tried to lay hold of him. Had he not been able to take refuge in the courtroom and had the doors not been hastily slammed, it is considered doubtful if he would have escaped with his life.

In the cafes, kosher shops and groceries throughout the day were heard threats and mutterings, which, however, ceased when a stranger approached. It has now become almost unsafe for a landlord who may be recognized to go abroad in the daytime, and there were instances yesterday in which the well known agents of landlords denied their vocation.

"Here goes de landlord who raises de rents," is sufficient to draw a veritable horde's nest about the cars of an innocent stranger who may be passing.

AN AGENT DENIED HIS CALLING.

One of the best known agents on the East Side denied his calling to a Tribune reporter yesterday, swearing that he was fighting his landlord employers tooth and nail and that the landlord ought to "have his head split open" for raising the rents.

To the postponement of evictions until next week and the fact that the extortionate landlords have yet no ostensible combination are attributed the relative orderliness thus far maintained.

"Once let the landlords combine and show the best bit of stubborn spirit," a prominent East Side told the reporter, "and, mark my words, there will be trouble. The combination caused the trouble in the meat riots last year, and it would again to-day."

"A commission to be appointed by Mayor McClellan has been suggested to investigate. Would you advocate this?" was asked.

"I would certainly not. It would be bad policy. The appointment of such a commission would mean that official cognizance would have to be taken and permits for parades and demonstrations probably granted. This might precipitate a crisis. The East Side must solve its own problem."

According to Samuel Katz, the president of the Rent Protective Association, the landlords have already combined. They meet twice a month, and have raised a fund of \$50,000 to fight tenants.

"The name of the organization," said Mr. Katz, "we do not know, but we are trying to find out."

The principal hostile demonstration was made yesterday in the Fifth Municipal District Court, at No. 154 Clinton-st., when Justice Hoffman was hearing eviction cases. Louis Diamond, a poor cutter, whose wife is confined to her bed from catarrhal pneumonia, and who declares his rent has been raised twice in the last two months, was defendant in a suit brought by David Moskowitz, of No. 49 Cannon-st. Diamond, who has four children, declared that, although he had finally consented to an increase in rent without notice from \$21 to \$25, and offered to pay Moskowitz the money, it was refused, and, in the face of a doctor's certificate showing his wife was dangerously ill, he had only until Monday to leave the house. Made frantic by his troubles, Diamond, backed up by several infuriated women, shouting "Let me get at him!" and gesticulating wildly, rushed at Moskowitz when he attempted to leave the court. Had not Diamond been thrown out by the court officers and the court doors hurriedly closed on the incensed women, things would have gone bang with the landlord.

As it was he remained in the courtroom till the crowd dispersed, making the home journey by devious streets.

NO WHOLESALE EVICTIONS YESTERDAY. Contrary to expectation there were no wholesale evictions yesterday. Alarmed at the general public clamor, landlords showed a disposition to compromise. Consequently, despite the fact that there were 116 dispossession cases called in the Third and Fifth District courts, only one eviction warrant was granted in the former and none at all in the latter court. The landlords' attorneys made no protest when time was asked for by the other side, and the cases were postponed until next week.

A BOER INVASION.

Africanders and Their Foes End Their Journey at St. Louis.

Newport News, Va., April 8 (Special).—The quiet little town of Newport News has hardly recovered from the excitement of two great events in its history, following each other on successive days, namely, the launching of the battleship Virginia on Tuesday, and the arrival on Wednesday of the steamer Dohne Castle, hurrying the St. Louis exhibit from the Transvaal.

The opportunity to see people of their own race, the Zulus and Swazis, from far away across the seas drew together an immense crowd of colored folk from miles around. They came in bullock carts, in breakdown chaises, in carriages of 1890, and they walked. Whole families came, carrying their pickaninnies on their backs, with a supply of hog and hominy done up in bandannas, and supplemented with a few bananas and with peanuts gathered on the way.

As the Dohne Castle drew near the dock, forward, between decks, the woolly heads of the blacks, who stared at everything American with wondering eyes, could be seen poking from the portholes. There are thirty Zulu boys in the party, and a few weeks later thirty savages of the Swazi tribe will arrive on another steamer. These blacks will care for the animals and wagons of the exhibit. On the upper decks of the vessel were the wives, children and sweethearts of the Boer heroes. The women, still strong of heart, had braved 6,800 miles of ocean voyage during twenty-five days, to try their fortunes again together in a new land. They brought their all—boxes, colts, trek wagons and all the strange belongings of the Transvaal. Hidden away in boxes in the hold were curios, skins of wild animals, house utensils and all the appurtenances of ranch and home life in the Vaal. They have come to show Americans at the St. Louis Exposition of what stuff they are made and demonstrate to all that, though superior numbers overcame them at home, they still possess a virile manhood, a sturdy, attractive womanhood, and a determined purpose to give their children the best opportunities that their changed political conditions will permit.

The plan of the exhibit is a series of short, vivid military spectacles, portraying the fact that it was between the Britishers and Boers. They will be not only realistic, but real; that is, men will take the parts they sustained before in the real conflict in Africa. Each man has been selected for some deed of heroism, and wears medals and scars to-day, while one of the Boer officers has brought with him his cavalry horse, bearing an honorable battle rent in her neck, which the Boer contingent, which numbers 160, with about fifty wives, sweethearts and children, among the Boers, a brilliant comradship bound all together.

Most of the women spoke English well, and appeared like Australians in aspect and manner. The young women were especially bright, vivacious and attractive. As a rule, they were tall, slender and well developed, with rather large faces, fine teeth and a fresh, open expression.

Among the noted passengers on board, the most sought after was the veteran General Cronje, who bore himself with dignity, but was accessible to all through an interpreter.



GENERAL CRONJE.

St. Louis, April 8.—General Cronje and Commandant Van Dam, of Boer war fame, accompanied by 120 Boer soldiers and officers and twenty Zulus, Kafirs and Zambesias, arrived here to-day to participate in the World's Fair. After the fair is over they will go to Mexico to live. General Viljoen, who has been in St. Louis for some time, met the party at Norfolk, Va., and escorted it to St. Louis. The soldiers comprise one infantry company, one cavalry company and one artillery company, and will exemplify Boer methods of fighting.

PRESIDENT PAYS HIS WAY

USE OF THE MAYFLOWER.

Secretary Moody Explodes Another Democratic "Issue."

Washington, April 8.—Replying to a criticism of the use of the naval yacht Mayflower, filed in the House for reproduction in "The Congressional Record" by Representative Williams, of Mississippi, in the form of a newspaper clipping, Representative Foss, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, to-day filed also, to be printed in "The Record," a letter from Secretary Moody giving a detailed history of the use of the Mayflower by the President. He says the Mayflower is not, as was said in the criticism, "the President's yacht." Continuing, the Secretary says:

She receives her orders from the department in the same manner as other vessels. In accordance with a custom of long standing, however, a vessel of the navy has been placed at the disposal of the President from time to time, as he may desire. The Mayflower has been the vessel selected for that service, and directions from the President that at no time should she be diverted from any naval duties for which she might be needed. It would be an injustice to the officers and men of the Mayflower to suppose that her sole or principal use was that of a yacht.

The Secretary tells of the uses of the Mayflower in the Spanish war at length, and adds: "The only use of the vessel made by the President or his direction, has been since the beginning of her present commission, June 28, 1902. During these twenty-one months she has cruised twenty-two thousand miles, which is considerably more than the average of our vessels. The President has spent aboard her at various times a total of something less than forty hours and has travelled in her ninety-four miles. He has spent one night aboard her, being detained there by bad weather on his return from a review of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, undertaken at the invitation of the Governor of that State. Of these forty hours all, except on one occasion, were spent in the performance of official duties. The total time spent on board the vessel by members of the President's family or guests has been negligible. The total fighting strength of the crew, the installation of wireless telegraph apparatus for increased signalling facilities, and for the increase of the battery by the addition of two 4-inch breechloading rifles. During her present commission there has been expended on her for repairs and additions, for the purposes above named, \$79,240. These expenditures are similar in character to those made upon other ships, and are not excessive."

I have the honor to say in closing that, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the Mayflower has not been diverted an hour from any naval duty for which she was needed, nor has a dollar of the public money been expended for the pleasure or convenience of the President, or any of his family or guests.

NEW ATTACK IN TIBET.

Scouts of British Mission Fired On—No Casualties.

London, April 8.—A dispatch received at the India Office to-night said that General Macdonald's infantry, while reconnoitering near Kalapanig, encountered three hundred Tibetans, who opened fire. There were no casualties.

General Macdonald's flying column, which is supporting the British political mission to Tibet, directed by Colonel F. E. Younghusband, comprises three companies of the 23d and four companies of the 23d Pioneers, three companies of the 8th Gurkhas with one 2-pounder, two companies of mounted infantry, one section of the 7th Mountain Battery, and a section of the Norfolk Regiment with two Maxim guns. The total fighting strength of General Macdonald's force is a thousand-sold rifles, four guns and two Maxims.

COULD NOT AFFORD TO TAKE FREIGHT.

Rates So Low in San Francisco that Bark Comes Here in Ballast.

There is so much freight lying on the San Francisco piers that the French bark Cornil Bart rounded the Horn in ballast to this port, rather than accept the freight at the prevailing low rates. Her owners could not afford to take out a cargo at the prevailing rates, and she was sent to this port to get a cargo. As the coastwise shipping laws forbade her bringing a cargo from San Francisco here she had to be sent in ballast. She was consigned to Barber & Co. and will load with case oil for Shanghai.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS SPECIAL TRAIN TO WASHINGTON, VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

will leave New York, West 22d Street, at 4:55 P. M., Brooklyn at 4:45 P. M., Tuesday, April 12th, with dining car attached. Rate, \$1.50 for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale April 11th, 12th and 13th, good to return until April 15th, inclusive.—Adv.

PLATFORM ON MONDAY.

READY FOR CONVENTION.

Governor to Confer About Barnes's Place—Wise Objects to Quigg.

Governor Odell last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, after a long talk with Senator Platt, said that the preliminary arrangements for the State convention on Tuesday were all well in hand, and that the platform and resolutions would be ready for a conference of State leaders on Monday afternoon.

"I have just finished a long chat with the Senator over the platform and the organization of the convention," said the Governor. "The newspapers a few days ago announced the names of the gentlemen who doubtless will be the temporary and permanent chairmen of the convention. Senator Durnin will call the convention to order. Senator Dewey will be the temporary and Congressman Seneca E. Payne the permanent chairman of the convention. There will be a conference of the State leaders on Monday afternoon preceding the meeting of the State Committee. The drafting of the platform is in the hands of competent men, and it will be ready for discussion on Monday afternoon. There is nothing official at this time to be announced about the chairmanship of the executive committee. I expect to have a talk with Messrs. Barnes and Ward concerning that particular matter."

"How about the shelving of the Elsieberg Rapid Transit bill, the passage of the Reppen Gas bill and the Niagara Water Power bill? They are regarded by many as 'grabs'."

"I never discuss bills which I, as Governor of the State, have to pass on," said the Governor. "I have had nothing to do with bills for the next ten days. I expect to be in the city until next Wednesday."

"Was there any significance in the failure of some of the New-York Assembly District conventions to instruct for Roosevelt last night?" the Governor was asked.

"None whatever," said he. "All the conventions indorsed the Roosevelt administration in one way or another. Properly it rests with the State Convention to instruct its four delegates at large and with the Congress district conventions to instruct their delegates. There was no particular necessity for it at the Assembly district conventions last night."

Two of the Governor's callers last night were ex-Governor John S. Wise and John S. Wise, Jr. They had a grievance against Lemuel E. Quigg.

"Mr. Quigg's friends at the XIXth District Assembly convention last night urged his selection as a delegate to the State convention on the ground that the Governor had requested it. We have just seen the Governor and he says that he never requested anything of the kind. We feel that we were 'gold bricked,' and we shall settle the score with Mr. Quigg and his friends between now and Tuesday next," said the younger Mr. Wise.

Some of those who called on the Governor last night were ex-Congressman William L. Ward, of Westchester; William Barnes, Jr., of Charles H. Murray, president of the County Committee; ex-Senator George A. Owens, of Williamsburg; Port Warden Robert Johnson and Edward Lauterbach.

"I have been using Ward to take my place as chairman of the executive committee," said Mr. Barnes, turning to Mr. Ward and the newspaper men. "He isn't disposed to take it, but I shall not take it unless you insist," said Mr. Ward, with a significant wink.

Senator Platt, in commenting on the rumor that Governor Murphy, of New York, was being considered for chairman of the National Committee, said: "I don't know whether Mr. Murphy would take it or not, but I think he would make an excellent chairman."

Mrs. Platt, who accompanied the Senator from Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Platt will remain in town till Thursday morning next.

GAS KILLS MINISTER.

Dr. Long, of M. E. Conference, Asphyxiated at His Hotel.

Many members of the Methodist Conference now in session were greatly shocked last night by the sudden death by asphyxiation of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Long, one of the oldest and most respected members of the conference, at Miller's Hotel, No. 39 West Twenty-sixth-st., where he was staying. Dr. Long was pastor of the Pine Bush Methodist Church, in the Newburg district.

He retired about 10 o'clock. It was not known that anything was wrong till the person in the next room heard sounds of distress. A servant was called, and when no response was received at Dr. Long's door it was burst open. The room was full of gas and Dr. Long was dying. Before a doctor could be called he was dead. One of the gas jets was partly turned on, and it was thought that Dr. Long had accidentally opened it after putting out the light.

Dr. Long was born in England seventy years ago, and came to this country in 1874, settling in Illinois, where he served twelve different churches before coming to this State. In New-York State he has held charges at Claverack, Housatonic, Gilboa, Summit, Callicoon and New-Paltz, and had been at Pine Bush for one year.

He was known in Methodist circles as an expert student of hymnology, and had contributed many papers on the subject at various conferences.

TURCO-BULGARIAN BOND.

War Rumors Ended by Signing of Convention.

Sofia, April 8.—A telegram received here from Constantinople announces that a Turco-Bulgarian convention was signed to-day. No details are given.

RUSSELL SAGE LOSES \$100,000.

Land Grant Case Decided Against Him by Minnesota Supreme Court.

St. Paul, April 8.—Russell S. Sage lost \$100,000 by a decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court to-day. In 1856 the Dakota and Hastings Railroad refused a land grant in Minnesota. Later Mr. Sage bought the bonds of this road carrying the land grants. In 1881 the company attempted to select additional lands to replace those taken by homesteaders. Since then homesteaders settled on this land. The court holds that the selection of lands by the railroad company was defective and insufficient; that the company acquired no rights under it, and that the land was properly given to the homesteaders.

GAS GRAB PASSED EASILY

ACCORDING TO FORECAST.

Million Offered for Niagara Franchise—Rumors Fill Capitol.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, April 8.—In fulfillment of the agreement forecast in The Tribune this morning, the Reussen East River gas grab bill was passed by a vote of 31 to 12—strikingly similar to that by which its companion piece, the L'Hommedieu Niagara grab, passed the Senate yesterday.

Thirty-five Senators voting for the Niagara bill and twelve against it. The patent fact that a deal had been made was all the more apparent, since to a striking extent the same Senators voted together on both bills. There were aloof around the Capitol rumors that \$1,000 each had been offered for individual votes. The Tammany men were unimpaired, it was said, because the Tammany leader was assured that Mayor McClellan would veto the bill.

The real direction of the passage of the measure was undertaken by Senator Patrick H. McCarron, whose interest in the bill has been frequently hinted at but never explained. It was his motion that started the movement of the wheels by which the bill was passed. Senators Elsieberg and Marshall, the Republican members from New-York City, opposed the bill, though not at length. The whole transaction lasted less than five minutes, and Senators Grady and Dowling saved the Tammany face by voting against the bill. Aside from the plain expression of disapproval from two Senators, the silence of friends and foes was alike.

When the bill came up Senator McCarron marshaled his forces. As the name of the bill was called Senator Elsieberg moved to "strike out."

"I make this motion," he said, "not with any intention of debating the bill—I have not the physical strength to do it. I simply desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that this bill grants a franchise for the laying of pipes and does not provide for the action of the city officials, pursuant to the charter rights, in securing compensation. Having called that fact to the attention of the Senate, I withdraw my motion."

Senator Marshall declared: "The whole proposition of a gas plant across the river is not one to which I am opposed, but I cannot vote for this bill, which does not provide for proper compensation to the city."

Not a single friend of the bill offered a word of explanation, and without another delay the bill went to a vote. Ten Republicans, Senators Brackett, E. R. Brown, Carpenter, Elsieberg, Gates, Lewis, Marshall, Raines, Stevens and Warnick, voted against the bill, with two Democrats, Grady and Dowling. Seventeen Democrats and four Republicans voted for the measure. Large as the vote was, the friends of the measure declared after the rollcall that they had enough pledges of votes from other members, had they needed them, to give a two-thirds majority.

BIG OFFER FOR NIAGARA CHARTER.

How valuable the charter and rights yesterday presented to the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company by the passage of the Niagara "grab" bill are, may best be gathered from the fact that the sponsor for the measure himself declared to-day that on the strength of the exposures of the bill contained in the press, the owners of the company had already been offered \$1,000,000 for the franchise, for which the State received no compensation. The offer, of course, was contingent on the passage of the bill. Nor was this the only offer. Among the many that have been received one came from French capitalists, so wide is the attention the unusual powers granted to the company have attracted.

The two bills have not yet been enacted into law, however, as the Niagara bill needs the signature of the Governor and the Reussen bill that of the Mayor.

Of the attitude of the latter grade doubt has been expressed. Some time ago the report was circulated that the bill would not reach Mayor McClellan; that by some method of reasoning it was not to be regarded as a city bill. Senator Victor J. Dowling said this afternoon that he had seen the bill carefully deposited in a "city jacket" at the desk, and that as it came to Mayor Low last year, to be vetoed by him, he saw no reason for the supposition that it would not reach the Mayor this year.

Unless the railroad grab bills, the product of Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the New-York City Railroad Company, are reported from committee, the list of the big grabs for the season is now completed, both the Senate and the Assembly having passed all save those affecting the street surface railroads and transfer rights of the people of New-York City.

One significant and rather amusing incident of the day, bearing on the Niagara grab, was the reappearance in the Assembly this morning of a concurrent resolution, introduced in the Senate by Senator E. R. Brown, and passed there a fortnight ago, providing for the negotiation with Canada, through the national government, of an agreement to protect the waters of Niagara Falls and prevent their being diverted for manufacturing purposes. On the very hour when the Senate passed the bill allowing the Niagara company to draw an unlimited supply from the Niagara River, the concurrent resolution made its appearance from the Assembly Committee on Rules. As there was no longer any chance that it could interfere with the Niagara grab, the Assembly passed the bill. But then, apparently, a suspicion that it might injure the newly acquired rights of the corporation struck the Democratic leader, Assemblyman Palmer, and he had the vote reconsidered and tabled, that he might investigate just what national matters were involved.

FAREWELL TO CORONERS.

Bill Also Passes Assembly—Elsberg Praises Tribune's Work.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, April 8.—After four years of constant effort and under an emergency message from the Governor, Senator Elsieberg's bill to substitute medical examiners for coroners, which had already been passed by the Senate, was passed by the Assembly to-day almost without objection. Senator Elsieberg declared to a Tribune representative that the passage of the bill was in no small part due to the effective work done by The Tribune, in showing the deficiencies of the coroners' system and the benefits which would follow the substitution of qualified medical examiners for political placeholders.

The bill appeared early in the calendar. The emergency message was read and Assemblyman Finch, of New-York, explained the bill briefly. It would, he said, substitute for the coroners, when their terms of office expired, a corps of medical examiners, who should make investigations of suspicious deaths where the coroners have jurisdiction now. Mr. Palmer made a formal objection, in which he was joined by two

IN WHAT OTHER WAY CAN FIFTY CENTS be so well invested for a young person as in a copy of The Four-Tribune News for 1897? Five cents at newsdealers.—Adv.