



RICHMOND POLICE FEW TERROR IN THE BOROUGH.

Dumping Ground for Inefficient Patrolmen, Says Club Member.

The police service on Staten Island was warmly criticized last night at a meeting of the Staten Island Club. Speeches were made by many of the members, and every speaker condemned the present police conditions on the island.

Whether it was murder, suicide or accident, the death of Charles L. Spier has aroused the inhabitants of New Brighton and the other towns of Staten Island to a realization of the unprotected state of their borough to an extent that no smaller tragedy could have done.

In plain figures, this is the way Staten Island is "protected": For a territory equalling in area about twice that of Manhattan there are allotted about 110 patrolmen. These men have to cover 315 miles of streets, roads, etc.

The island is divided into two precincts, known officially as the 80th and the 81st. The former



MAP SHOWING SCARCITY OF RICHMOND BOROUGH'S POLICE STATIONS.

is sub-divided into the 80th first sub-precinct and the second sub-precinct. The stations are situated thus: The 81st at West New Brighton, the 80th at Stapleton, where is also Inspector Donald Grant's headquarters; the 80th first sub-precinct at Tottenville, and the 80th second sub-precinct at New Dorp.

Captain Hogan is in command of the 81st Precinct. Under him are fifty-six men, including doormen, sergeants, roustabouts and patrolmen. This precinct is divided into thirteen posts, one of them a mounted post. At the present time, however, Captain Hogan has only forty-seven patrolmen to cover these posts, and in consequence some of the posts are "doubled up," that is, the patrolmen from the adjoining beat has to watch over an extra amount of territory.

In Captain Hogan's precinct the Spier home is situated, as well as those of most of the wealthier inhabitants of Staten Island. The precinct extends from Port Richmond clean around the North Shore to Tompkinsville, and includes the most densely populated portions of the island. There are 139 miles of streets and roads to be patrolled by the inadequate force under Captain Hogan's command.

FEW TO PATROL FORTY-FIVE MILES. The 80th Precinct, with headquarters at Stapleton, is under the command of Captain Crowley. To patrol the forty-five miles of streets included in the town of Stapleton and the contiguous territory, including South Beach, there are forty-three patrolmen. This number, insufficient at any time, will be more so when the summer season at the beaches opens in a few weeks.

The 80th Second Sub-Precinct is in charge of a sergeant, who has twelve mounted men under him. The district covered includes sixty-six miles of streets, roads, etc., in the interior of the island. Of course, only four men are on duty at a time, so that each man is expected to patrol over sixteen miles on an average. A little while ago Mounted Patrolman Falkenberg, of this precinct, was charged with failing to report a fire. "Why, the fire was eight miles away," said the policeman. "I have thirty miles on my beat to cover."

The 80th First Sub-Precinct includes Tottenville and nearby districts. It is under the command of Captain N. N. Shire, recently reinstated. Sixty-five miles of streets, etc., have to be cared for by twelve patrolmen—four at a time—on foot.

The figures of the number of patrolmen given show the full number that are on duty under the best of circumstances. But there are times when men are sick, away on leave, or absent for various reasons; then the posts have to be "doubled up" and the "beats" are extended from eight or more miles to half again that number.

BURGLARIES ALMOST EVERY WEEK. To say that this district, which includes the homes of many wealthy residents, is in a state of terror is scarcely an exaggeration. Captain Hogan avers that only two burglaries have taken place since last December in his precinct, yet very little inquiry in the neighborhood of the "hill" brings the information that scarcely a week goes by that one or two houses are not entered by burglars or attempts to enter are made.

"It is not only that we are insufficiently protected so far as the number of policemen is concerned," said a well known member of a Staten Island club, "but we are insufficiently protected by the men that we have. Staten Island has long been the dumping ground for the inefficient of the New York police force. If a man is charged with an offence in Manhattan,

THE NAHMA IN COLLISION.

Mrs. Goelet on Board—Italian Warship and Yacht Damaged.

Venice, May 9.—The yacht Nahma, with Mrs. Robert Goelet on board, in entering the harbor here to-day was in collision with an Italian warship. Both vessels were damaged.

Mrs. Goelet's Nahma was one of the last of the large twin-screw steam yachts designed by the late George L. Watson, two of others being James Gordon Bennett's Lysistrata, and Anthony J. Drexler's Margarita. The latter, built in 1900, is almost a sister ship of the Nahma. The yacht has done most of her cruising in the Mediterranean, and in British and German waters. At the time of the races at Kiel last summer Emperor William and his suite were Mrs. Goelet's guests at dinner on the Nahma, the others present on that occasion being Ambassador and Mrs. Tower, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, R. W. Goelet and A. Riggs.

The Nahma has a gross tonnage of 1,738 1/2 net, 967.79. She is 319 feet over all, 275 feet waterline, 36 feet 7 inches beam and 17 feet 7 inches draft.

STRIKE ALL OVER ITALY.

Fighting at Bologna—Workmen Demand Shorter Hours.

Rome, May 9.—In consequence of troubles at Turin over a demand by the weavers for shorter hours, a general strike all over Italy has been ordered, to begin at noon to-morrow. The strike already has begun at Bologna, where several serious casualties resulted from a conflict between troops and strikers.

SCARE IN CUBAN HOUSE.

Two Revolver Shots Fired in Hall Cause Great Alarm.

Havana, May 9.—Two revolver shots were fired in the House of Representatives, in session this afternoon, in the part of the hall occupied by spectators. Several of the members drew weapons, fearing that it was a premeditated attempt to cause a riot. The man who fired the shot was quickly overpowered and arrested. His name is Gelasia Garcia, and he is a veteran of the revolution. He appears to be insane.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

House to Divide To-day—Labor Party to Support Measure.

London, May 9.—James Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the debate on the Education bill in the House of Commons to-day, said the bill gave no preference to any particular creed; it was simply a prohibition to teach a creed. Joseph Chamberlain, Liberal Unionist, said that the measure would in no way solve the religious difficulty. Referring to the remarks of David Lloyd-George in the debate yesterday regarding clericalism as democracy's enemy, Mr. Chamberlain said the great Frenchman (meaning Leon Gambetta) who first used the expression had a different situation to deal with, a clericalism threatening the law. Clericalism, he said, was not the enemy of this country and he hoped it never would be.

John Dillon, Nationalist, said that if Catholics had to choose between what was called a purely secular system and what was described as simple Bible teaching they would unhesitatingly select the former. After several other speeches the debate was adjourned. According to present arrangements the division on second reading of the Education bill will be taken to-morrow, the Nationalists voting against it and the Laborites supporting it. The Ulster Unionists this evening decided not to take part in the division.

BANK CLERK A THIEF.

Trusted Employee of Philadelphia Firm Steals Some \$100,000.

Philadelphia, May 9.—Charged with embezzling more than \$100,000 from his employers, Edwin S. Greenfield, head clerk of the banking and brokerage firm of Harrison Snyder & Son, of this city, was arrested here to-day and held in default of \$10,000 bail for a further hearing to-morrow.

Greenfield has made a full confession, and is doing everything possible to straighten the tangled books. Following the public announcement of the embezzlement, creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against George E. Snyder, trading as Harrison Snyder & Son, in the United States Court, and later Judge McPherson appointed Charles N. Vollum as receiver.

Greenfield is about thirty years of age, and has a wife and two children. He has risen from office boy to head clerk, and trusted representative of the house. About two months ago Mr. Snyder went to California, and gave Greenfield a power of attorney to carry on his business. He returned about a month ago, and his first intimation that something was wrong was when he missed some valuable securities from his safe. Last Monday Greenfield broke down and admitted that he had taken money at various times during the last six years, and that he had lost most of it speculating in bucket shops.

Mr. Snyder and the accountants believe the amount of money embezzled may reach \$175,000.

FEROCIOUS BULL KILLS STALLION.

Red Blanket Causes Attack—Horse Defends Himself with Hoofs.

Paterson, N. J., May 9.—A terrific fight between a stallion and a bull occurred on the farm of Paul Hoffer, at Haledon, this afternoon. The stallion, an animal valued at \$1,400, with a record of 2:20, was killed. He was owned by William Petrie, of No. 764 Broadway, this city.

Mr. Petrie's coachman was bringing the horse to this city to its stable. To protect it from the raw air he threw a red blanket over it. The bull became infuriated when he saw the attack with his steel shod hoofs, cutting a deep gash in the bull's shoulder.

The blow stopped the bull for a moment, but it returned to the combat and both animals fought all over the barnyard. In trying to rescue the horse a hired man broke his arm. The bull was shot.

The New York Telephone Company seems to be hurried because the Atlantic Telephone Company proposes to furnish New York with the Automatic Telephone, the cueless, wireless, out-of-orderless, "push-button" telephone. The work shows that the 80th central automatic telephone, to be installed by the Atlantic Telephone Co.—Adv.

To those who may be obliged to go to San Francisco the famous "Lake Shore Limited," leaving New York by the New York Central at 8:20 p. m., every day, affords the quickest time from New York—59 hours and 18 minutes, or four days, three hours and eighteen minutes.—Adv.

"NOT MINERS' VICTORY."

OPERATORS TO MITCHELL. Had No Intention of Decreasing Wages or Increasing Hours.

The anthracite operators decided yesterday that one of the assertions made by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers in his speech at the convention of the anthracite miners in Scranton on Tuesday warranted a reply. This was a passage in which Mitchell sought to show that, after all, the mine workers had gained a victory.

The operators say that there is nothing to show that the miners gained anything from Mitchell's agitation, and that their five weeks' idleness were useless. On behalf of the operators' committee of seven a statement on this matter was made last evening. It begins by quoting the passage in Mitchell's speech referred to, in which he says:

Last summer I made a tour through this region. I urged the mine workers to come back to the organization. At that time there were only 84,000 members. At the close of that tour there were 80,000 members in the organization. Had that tour not been made there would have been a reduction in wages, according to reliable information that I have in my possession. My information is that the railroads were ready to increase the working day from nine to ten hours, to require the engineers to work seven days in the week and to require firemen to work twelve hours instead of eight. If this is true, then we have won a victory.

The statement of the operators then goes on: It is important that there should be no misunderstanding on this point. The fact is that none of the operators had the slightest intention of reducing wages or of increasing the length of the working day. On the contrary, if the men had been left at work, and if the agitation of which Mr. Mitchell so proudly boasts had not taken place, the men would not have been idle for six weeks, much lawlessness would not have occurred and the public would not have been disturbed by this wholly unnecessary controversy.

It is doubly unfortunate, also, that the convention should have condemned the state constabulary, for a cursory examination of facts will show that this organization performed its duties most carefully and moderately. Not a shot was fired or a stroke wielded except to protect life or property which had been wantonly attacked. This brave corps of men—organized upon the specific recommendation of President Roosevelt's Coal Commission—should receive the thanks of every law-abiding citizen for its conduct during these weeks of trial and difficulty.

It was further stated on behalf of the operators that there was no need for the dealers to wait for coal to be mined in May to get the May reduction of 40 cents a ton on domestic anthracite. The Reading Company, whose surplus had hardly been touched since the suspension of work, was selling from its surplus at the usual May prices. It was also asserted that any dealer could get coal at these rates without waiting for circulars from the companies.

The Manhattan dealers appeared to be still waiting for official notification from the companies yesterday. They said they expected to be informed at once and by the end of the week would fix the May retail price, which would be \$610 a ton, the price charged in Brooklyn. Meanwhile they are trying to get rid of their coal at \$625 a ton.

A great drop has taken place in the price of soft coal, owing to the anthracite settlement, and the soft coal market was stagnant yesterday. With the mining of anthracite there will be enough of the small steam sizes, of which soft coal is a competitor, independent of the coal in these sizes which the companies are releasing from their surplus.

KNOX FOR GOVERNOR.

Pittsburg Republicans Start Boom for Senator.

Pittsburg, May 9.—Pittsburg Republicans have announced that Senator P. C. Knox is their candidate for Governor. This action was taken in view of the fact that Justice John Stewart, of the Supreme Court, has decided that he will not accept the nomination, as Senator Penrose wished him to do. Justice Stewart declares that he is satisfied to remain where he is.

Although the office would have little attractiveness for Senator Knox, his friends argue that it would be an easy step from the governorship to the Presidency, and believe that Senator Knox would agree to accept the place under that belief.

TO SUMMON LEGISLATURE

Moran After Bay State Lawmakers in Alleged Bribery Case.

Boston, May 9.—District Attorney John B. Moran today announced his intention of summoning before the grand jury the entire membership of the Massachusetts Legislature in connection with charges of bribery recently made over the defeat of the Anti-Bucket Shop bill in the House of Representatives. Already summonses have been issued for seventy-five members of the General Court, and the District Attorney says that the others will be called before him later. Three members of the House have already testified before the grand jury on the charge.

PLAN ROOSEVELT SHAFT.

Southwesterners to Build Hunting Monument in Theodore.

Lawton, Okla., May 9.—President Roosevelt is soon to be immortalized as the pioneer coyote exterminator of the Southwest. This is to be accomplished through the erection of a monument on the exact spot where the President's tent was pitched during the few days of his hunt in Southwest Oklahoma last spring. The monument is to cost several thousand dollars, and is to be paid for by popular subscription.

The report is current to-day that the Rock Island system has selected the quarter-section of land upon which the President camped as the site of a town to be called Theodore. The monument is to be erected in the center of the townsite, and will bear inscriptions giving the names of the President's party, the date of the hunt, etc. Figures representing the President, John Abernethy, fleeing coyotes and chasing hounds are to be placed on the pedestal around the monument's base.

EARTHQUAKE IN SEAFORD, DEL.

Wilmington, Del., May 9.—A dispatch received from Seaford, Del., says that a severe earthquake shock occurred there to-day. The ground quivered, buildings were shaken and windows rattled. Residents were greatly alarmed and rushed from their homes. The shock lasted several seconds, but no serious damage was done.

WIDESPREAD SHOCK IN NEBRASKA.

Cody, Neb., May 9.—At 6:25 to-night an earthquake shock lasting nearly one minute was felt in the Elkhorn Valley, the earth seeming to move north and south. No damage is reported from the different towns which have telephoned in the news. Towns in all directions for sixty miles have reported feeling the shock.

POLAND SPRING HOUSE.

Special representative will be at the Resort Bureau, 3rd Floor N. E. Cor. E. 7th and 23d St. (May 10th to 25th) to make engagements and satisfy all inquiries concerning the summer season of 1906 at Poland Spring. The Mansion House always open greatly enlarged. The Poland Spring House opens May 25th.—Adv.

DEWEY'S SAUTERNE AND MOSELLE.

White Dinner Wines of Superior Quality. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

RATE BILL AMENDED.

MADE MORE SWEEPING. Two Far-Reaching Changes Made—Rapid Progress Toward Vote.

Washington, May 9.—Sweeping as was the Hepburn bill as passed by the House, the Senate has made it far more so, and the end is not yet. To-day two far-reaching amendments were adopted—the first the McLaurin substitute for the Elkins amendment, whereby carriers engaged in interstate commerce are prohibited from engaging in commerce in any commodity which they mine, produce or manufacture, in competition with the shippers over their road.

After spending the greater part of the day discussing the Elkins amendment and the various amendments thereto and substitutes therefor, in which a motion to lay the amendment and everything pertaining thereto on the table was declared out of order by a vote of 25 to 48, Mr. Elkins offered the McLaurin amendment as a substitute for his own. The substitute was carried by a vote of 67 to 6, the only negative votes being cast by Messrs. Bulkeley, Clark, of Wyoming; Millard, Warren, Pettus and Ankeney. The McLaurin substitute is as follows:

From and after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to transport from any state, territory or district of the United States to any other state, territory or district of the United States or to any foreign country any article or commodity manufactured, mined or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary or used in the conduct of its business as a common carrier.

An interesting question was raised as to the result on the Standard Oil Company of the adoption of both the Lodge and the McLaurin amendments. By these provisions a single company cannot own pipe lines and engage in the transportation of oil and in interstate commerce in oil. It is assumed that unless the House objects to one or the other of these amendments—and that is unlikely—the Standard will be compelled to resolve itself into separate companies, some of which will own the oil and engage in the business of selling it, while others will own and operate the pipe lines.

Other amendments to the Hepburn bill were adopted, as follows: By Mr. Elkins—Requiring carriers to put in switches for shippers on reasonable terms. By Mr. Warner—Providing that it shall be the duty of carriers engaged in interstate commerce to give equally good service and like accommodations to all persons paying the same compensation for the interstate transportation of passengers.

One of the amendments voted down was that offered by Mr. Elkins, requiring one road to make connection with others and to operate with them, and another provision thus disposed of was the McCumber amendment requiring railroad companies to supply all the special cars required for the proper conduct of their business. There was no division on either of these propositions.

There was considerable sparring over parliamentary points, but there was at no time much confusion, and when the coal question was finally settled the progress was so rapid that the first session was disposed of before adjournment. When the Senate adjourned there was a general feeling that the rapid work of the latter part of the session presages the early final disposition of the bill. The Allison compromise amendment was not considered to-day.

NATIONAL PARK SHAKEN.

Tourists Report Geysers Unusually Disturbed—Constant Tremors Felt.

Cody, Wyo., May 9.—The first tourist party of the season to pass through Yellowstone National Park has just reached here and it reports unprecedented disturbances within the park since the San Francisco earthquake and the eruption of Vesuvius. The geysers especially are making a most wonderful display of internal power. "Old Faithful" is almost continually in action. Geysers supposed to have been extinct for hundreds of years have broken out afresh, and the park and contiguous territory are kept in a constant tremor from the effects of the disturbances. New springs are making their appearance.

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TWO TELEPHONE SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK

would mean for business men, two books to consult, two bells to answer, two bills to pay.—Adv.

REACH CRAPSEY VERDICT.

Ecclesiastical Court Will Declare Rector Guilty, It Is Believed.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Rochester, May 9.—The ecclesiastical court which tried Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, of St. Andrew's Church, Rochester, for heresy, ended its work to-day, when a verdict was reached. While no official announcement of the findings of the court will be given out until they have been delivered to Bishop Walker at Buffalo, it is generally believed that the court has found Dr. Crapsey guilty.

Only one of the members of the court, it is said, declined to vote for conviction. The one who held out was Dr. Francis S. Dunham, of Christ Church, Albion. Dr. Dunham will probably dissent from the findings of the court and file a separate statement.

The court drew up the judgment roll with the findings last evening, and Bishop Walker will receive them to-morrow morning. The Bishop will then inform Chancellor Selden S. Brown of the decision and serve formal notice on Dr. Crapsey. When Dr. Crapsey receives the findings they will be made public. The vote on each of the counts of the presentment was 4 to 1 for conviction, it is said.

At this morning's session of the court Dr. W. C. Roberts, president of the court, was very bitter in his denunciation of Dr. Crapsey. He declared that the accused minister went into the matter with his eyes open, and had set the whole diocese afire with the controversy.

The Rev. J. M. Gilbert, of Phelps, a member of the court, said this morning: I went into this trial hoping and believing that Dr. Crapsey had been the victim of a mistake or misapprehension which could be explained, and I think I can safely say that was the attitude of mind of every other member of the court. There has been no desire either on the part of the court or the Bishop to persecute Dr. Crapsey. I personally know that the Bishop sanctioned the proceedings only with the greatest reluctance, not only because of his desire to avert anything that menaces the unity of the Church, but also because of his strong personal regard for Dr. Crapsey and appreciation of the grand Christian work that the latter has done in the east.

The defence, when Dr. Crapsey was put on trial, did not see fit to try to explain away the charges, but admitted them. The only point left for us to decide is whether or not the defence has succeeded in proving that these declarations are in harmony with the creed of the Church.

Mr. Shepard, in summing up for Dr. Crapsey, affirmed that Dr. Crapsey had had no opportunity to make explanations or recant. This is not so. The Bishop and personal friends of Dr. Crapsey made repeated efforts to get him to do so.

BANKER IN BELLEVUE.

Physicians Say Overwork Probably Caused His Delusions.

Henry Carey, banker, sixty-nine years old, a native of Canada, residing in New York for twenty years, living at No. 148 West 111th street, was admitted to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue last night.

The patient arrived at the hospital in a closed carriage, and a young man, apparently a minister, took the banker into the reception room. Before Dr. Holmes, who is in charge of the psychopathic ward, could ask any questions of the young man he departed.

A telephone call to the address given was answered by a man who said he was the banker's son Henry.

"My father is suffering from general debility," he said. "I took him to Bellevue because I believed he would get better treatment there than at a private institution."

At the hospital it was said last night that the banker was unable to give any account of himself and seemed to be afflicted with delusions. His condition, it was thought, was the result of overwork or worry.

LAKE STRIKE ENDS.

Mates' Union Wiped Out—Twenty Thousand Return to Work.

Cleveland, May 9.—The strike of the longshoremen and allied interests on the Great Lakes came to an end to-night. Work will be resumed to-morrow morning on all piers on the Lakes. Twenty thousand men will receive employment. The action means the wiping out of the mates' union, which caused the struggle. The pier managers' refusal to recognize the mates' organization led the longshoremen, with whom the mates had become affiliated, to strike in sympathy and call out all other interests.

The agreement was reached at 6 o'clock to-night, after various conferences during the day between the vessel interests and the strike leaders, including President Keefe of the longshoremen. A few minor details are yet to be adjusted, and conferences will be held in a few days to settle them. They are not of a serious nature, and will in no way affect the agreement reached to-night.

The strike which has just been brought to a close threatened for a time to tie up not only the lake trade, but also to spread into the iron and steel industry, causing embarrassment and forced idleness there.

WORST BRIDGE TIE-UP IN YEARS.

Crash Follows Shutting Off of Power—Trouble Lasts Over an Hour.

What the police of the Brooklyn Bridge squad term the worst tie-up for years occurred during the rush hours last evening. The trouble was caused by the shutting off of the electric power from the trains, as well as all the trolley lines. This occurred without warning at 4:50 p. m., and every car came to a standstill. Captain Brophy detailed officers to the different stairways and platforms to keep back the crowds, which increased so fast that it was feared some one might be injured or a panic be started.

The stalled trains on the bridge were run by gravity as far as they would go on the inclines at both ends of the bridge, and many passengers walked through the lines of cars and were helped off the platforms to the roadways and promenades. The congestion became so bad that the bridge officials gave orders to close the north roadway to vehicles and allow pedestrians to use it.

Park Row was soon blocked by human beings as the congestion "backed up" the crowd. The power was turned on again at 5:35 o'clock, but the congestion was not relieved much until an hour later. Information as to the cause of the tie-up was refused.

TAGGART LOSES INDIANA PLACE.

Indianapolis, May 9.—Tom Taggart, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who for years has been treasurer of the state organization, has lost that place at the demand of the local reorganizers.

Ginger Champagne—Eau-Cote-Extra Dry. Tel. 631 Franklin. 125 West Broadway.—Adv.

EQUINOX HOUSE BOOKING OFFICE.

The Lorraine, 8th Ave. & 43d St. "Ask Mr. Martin."—Adv.

ST. PETERSBURG QUIET.

PARLIAMENT'S OPENING.

The czar at Peterhof—Peaceful Attitude of Radicals.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—The dread that some horror might occur to mar the opening of Parliament was largely dispelled to-night, when members of the radical revolutionary parties of St. Petersburg announced that they had no intention of attempting demonstrations to-morrow, and calling upon their comrades to avoid all conduct that would tend to bring about a conflict with the police. A terrorist attempt is the only thing that is now to be feared, but police measures have been so well taken that such a crime is believed to be impossible.

All those who will take part in the ceremony of the opening of the first representative assembly of Russia have gathered in St. Petersburg, except Emperor Nicholas and the Imperial family. They are expected to arrive in the morning by sea from the palace at Peterhof, to which they removed from Tsarskoe-Selo to-day. The Emperor's escort of picked Cossacks arrived by a special train. Other trains brought a battalion of detachments from all the Guard regiments, who are to keep watch over the Emperor's apartments and those of the members of the court who are to be present at the reception to-morrow.

Announcement of the names of the appointive members of the Council of the Empire was made to-day. Count Witte is not on the list. No explanation is obtainable, but the omission of the former Premier's name would seem to indicate either an open slight on the part of the Emperor or a determination on Count Witte's part to withdraw altogether from public affairs. It is understood that Count Witte will start immediately for a foreign country.

According to the expectations of the Constitutional Democratic leaders, the first session of the Parliament will accomplish nothing beyond the election of officers, which, under Russian procedure, will be a long drawn out affair. M. Muronstef is the unanimous choice of the party for president, and Prince Peter Dolgoroukoff will be one of the vice-presidents, but it has not been decided to-night whether the other vice-presidency will be given to M. Naboukoff or to a representative of one of the allied parties.

The vexed question of the propriety of taking an oath to "Emperor and Autocrat" has been settled by the caucus of Constitutional Democrats, which accepted after a long discussion the historical argument that the title does not signify "absolute," but "owing no allegiance to any other sovereign," and hence is not incompatible with the ideas of the party regarding the constitutional nature of the monarchy. The caucus also reaffirmed the decision of the Congress not to take hasty action with regard to the issuance of the fundamental law.

A small body of recalcitrants, mostly Social Revolutionary peasants elected from the interior provinces, have decided, as a mark of disrespect to the Emperor, not to attend the reception at the Winter Palace, but to join their colleagues first at the Tauride Palace. Other members of the assembly decline to wear evening dress, which is the correct apparel for the ceremony, but will appear in the high boots and colored smocks of the peasant costume.

That the peasant members will not be allowed to play fias and loaves with the wishes of their constituents is indicated by the arrival here of eighty peasants sent by rural societies to watch the activity of their representatives and especially their attitude on the agrarian question.

The law providing for the reorganization of the Council of the Empire was published to-day. It contains a provision for the appointment of special commissions having exclusive jurisdiction over certain subjects. As foreshadowed in the manifesto of March 6, all accusations of malfeasance against all persons belonging to the three highest ranks are assigned to a commission composed solely of appointed members. Accusations, however, must first be submitted to the Emperor, who, if he approves an investigation, refers it to the commission. In case the latter determines that there is ground for prosecution, a trial will occur before the ruling Senate. Provisions are also made for special commissions to decide on private railroad concessions and matters relating to the expropriation of state and crown lands.

ANXIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Fear That Baron Iswolsky May Undo Work of Count Lamsdorff.

London, May 9.—The retirement