The Sun.

Fair to-day and to-morrow.

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CUBA'S ANSWER A REFUSAL

WE CAN'T HAVE COALING STATIONS, SAYS THE CONVENTION.

Control of Foreign Loans and the Right to Intervene to Preserve Order Also Denied—Concessions Which the Convention Thinks Might Be Made by the Future Government.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The Constitutional Convention sat until 2:30 o'clock this morning finishing up the debate on the question of the relations to exist between Cuba and the United States, and drawing up a preamble, which was read and adopted at a public session this afternoon.

The preamble, which is lengthy, says that the convention received from the military government a letter telling the convention what were the wishes of the administrative branch of the American Government regarding future relations. The convention understood that the object of the Administration in wishing these relations to exist was to preserve the independence of Cuba, the United States wishing coaling stations for this purpose. This, however, would in itself militate against that independence which it was the desire of both parties to preserve.

With regard to the other conditions which the executive branch of the United States Government suggested, the object of those which tended to protect the independence of Cuba, such as stipulating the conditions under which Cuba might raise loans, were fully covered by the Constitution, which, in the opinion of the convention, fully protected the independence of Cuba. Regarding hygiene, the preamble stated that the future government of Cuba should make laws and arrange with the United States how best to preserve a good state of hygiene in the island.

The preamble concludes by stating that the convention considers that the following relations might exist between Cuba and the United States provided the future government of Cuba thinks them advisable:

First—The government of the Republic of Cuba will make no treaty arrangements with any foreign power which limits or compromises the independence of Cuba, or which in any way permits or authorizes any foreign power to obtain, by means of colonization or for military or naval aims, or in any other manner, a hold upon the authority or a right over any portion of Cuba.

Second—The government of the Republic of Cuba will not permit its territory to serve as the base of operations in a war against the United States nor against any other country.

Third—The government of the Republic of Cuba accepts in its entirety the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898, both wherein it affirms the rights of Cuba, and with regard to the obligations specifically mentioned as belonging to Cuba, especially with regard to those which international law imposes for the protection of lives and property. Cuba will take the place of the United States which the latter acquired in this sense in conformity with Articles I. and XVI. of the Treaty of Paris.

Fourth—The Government of the Republic of Cuba will recognize as legally valid the acts of the American military Government done in representation of the Government of the United States during the period of its occupation for the good government of Cuba, as well as the rights that spring from them, in conformity with the joint resolution and amendment to the Army bill, known as the Foraker law, or with the laws in force in the country.

Fifth—The Government of the Republic of Cuba should regulate its commercial relations by means of an arrangement based on reciprocity, and which, with the tendencies to a free exchange of their natural and manufactured products, would mutually assure the two countries ample special advantages in their respective markets.

EXPERT FORGER AGAIN MARRIED.

Out of Prison Six Weeks, He Changes His Name and Runs Away With Another Girl.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Harry Westwood Cooper, who was released from San Quentin Prison six weeks ago after serving three years for passing spurious checks, is again in trouble. After his release he came here and went to work as a waiter at the Crockett Hotel. There he spread the story that he was an Australian doctor. He then obtained a place in a local physician's office, where he gave the name of Ernest Moore Chadwick. He forged a physician's diploma.

About three weeks ago he showed letters and said he had received from England purporting to be court records to show that he had inherited a fortune of £31,000 from an aunt in London. On the strength of these he obtained credit at a bank in San Francisco. He was then paying attentions to Miss Nora Schneider, daughter of a hotelkeeper at Vallejo Junction. Mrs. Schneider doubted his credentials, but he brought her to this city to prove their genuiness. He failed to do this, but managed to keep her here and himself take the last train to Vallejo Junction. He sent a despatch to Nora purporting to be from her mother giving the girl permission to marry Chadwick. When he arrived she was ready. They were married and left town and that was the last seen of them.

Cooper has a bad record, having swindled Miss Marie Murphy of Chicago out of $800 and eloped with Miss Campbell, who lived near Toronto. He is one of the most expert forgers in the country. He executed the Irish court records so well that he deceived British consuls here.

TOOK A DEAD MAN'S NAME.

Swindler Gets Fifty-two Carloads of Goods on a Millionaire's Rating.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27.—A swindler assuming the name of W. H. Guy, a dead millionaire merchant, has succeeded in obtaining Chicago wholesalers out of goods claimed to be worth $75,000. He rented a [illegible] and had the goods shipped. As soon as they were received, he put them back in Chicago and sold them. The fraud was discovered by [illegible] that the supposed dead man was living in Kansas City and the swindler was [illegible]

[illegible]

Excursions Every Day Train to California.

[illegible] the new Overland Limited starts [illegible] P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago [illegible] Union and Southern Pacific railways. [illegible] San Francisco 4:40 P. M. third day. [illegible] dining room, sleeping cars, buffet [illegible] with barber and bath rooms. Information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 B'way.—Ads.

HAS BOTHA SURRENDERED?

London Hears That the Boer Commander-in-Chief Has Yielded to Kitchener.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—There has been gossip for several days that Gen. Kitchener would meet Commandant-General Botha on Wednesday to discuss the question of the latter's surrender. It was impossible to trace the rumor to its source or to procure any sort of confirmation. The *Chronicle* this morning gives prominence to the following, which it frankly admits it has no means of verifying:

"We have received from a quarter that we have every reason to believe is trustworthy a report that Gen. Botha has surrendered to Gen. Kitchener."

If this should prove true, the coincidence of the surrender occurring on the anniversaries of Majuba Hill and Paardeberg is somewhat remarkable.

Gen. French's huge captures of stock and supplies and the general denudation of the scene of the operations in the eastern Transvaal are regarded as favoring the probability, but on the other hand the correspondents at Pretoria declare that Gen. Botha has crossed the railway to Delagoa Bay and on Tuesday was to the north of Middelburg, apparently making for Gen. Viljoen's headquarters beyond Roossen Kraa, the seat of the Boer Government.

One correspondent at Van Rensburg says that Boer peace delegates recently attempted to arrange a meeting with Gen. Botha at Bethel, but the latter wrote refusing to meet them, saying that if he ever desired to negotiate for peace he would do so with the British directly. Some persons deduce from the fact that a despatch from Gen. Kitchener is dated Middelburg, Feb. 27, the probability that a meeting has occurred or is occurring there.

The mystery concerning the whereabouts of Gen. DeWet continues. One correspondent reports that more of his followers were captured yesterday, and that the chase was being continued. Another correspondent, under date of Tuesday, says that a general action was then impending.

FIGHT IN THE REICHSRATH.

Fifty Excited Members in a Rough and Tumble Mix-Up.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—The proceedings in the Reichsrath to-day removed almost the last hope that a continuance of a parliamentary government is possible under existing conditions.

A handful of extremists, Czechs and Pan-Germans, are responsible for the state of affairs which is preventing all work. They daily turn the lower house of the Reichsrath into a bear garden, contending for their alleged rights in their respective languages.

There was an outbreak to-day that was the most disgraceful ever witnessed in the House. The Czech Radicals put up Herr Fraessel to make an obstructionist speech. He boasted that he would speak for eight hours.

When he had spoken for an hour in the Czech language the Pan-Germans broke into abuse, shouted and raved, and demanded that Vice-President Zacek compel Herr Fraessel to speak in German. The Vice-President, who is himself a Czech, refused, whereupon there was a storm of indignation.

Herr Zacek abandoned the chair, which was then taken by the President. In a short time the Germans made a dash for Herr Fraessel. Instantly dozens of Deputies who had hitherto been passive joined in a free fight, which raged fiercely for several minutes.

Blows were exchanged, clothes torn and hair pulled. About fifty members took part in the fray, the others crying: "Shame." Ultimately the attendants separated the battered combatants.

The President, meanwhile, had suspended the sitting. When he returned to the chair he earnestly appealed to the deputies, warning them that their conduct would make parliamentary government impossible. His remonstrances were unheeded and the tumult was renewed. For the last two hours of the session Herr Fraessel spoke fitfully through the uproar.

The Cabinet met subsequently, and it is rumored that the Ministers decided to resign on the ground that it was impossible to control the Parliament or to carry on legislation.

PHYSICIAN KILLS SELF AND WIFE.

Dr. W. F. Aiken of Savannah, Ga., Commits Murder and Suicide—His Record in Science.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—Dr. W. F. Aiken, an eye and ear specialist, shot and killed his wife this morning, and then turning the revolver on himself took his own life. When found both were dead. This morning, about ten minutes to 7, Conrad, the eleven-year-old son of Dr. Aiken, in his bare feet and nightgown ran over to the police barracks, opposite the Aiken home, and informed the sergeant that his father had shot his mother. Policeman Lang was immediately sent to the Aiken residence.

Dr. Aiken was lying on the floor upon a rug by the side of the bed. Mrs. Aiken lay on the bed. There was a wound made by a pistol ball in the right temple of each. The pistol which had done the work was still in Dr. Aiken's right hand. The children in the other room said they heard their father counting "one, two, three" before each shot. The doctor and his wife had quarrelled before the killing.

Dr. Aiken was known to be mentally unbalanced and on another occasion attempted to take his life. He was about 36 years old. He was born in New York, and at one time was in the Health Department of New York city. He was a graduate of Yale. He had an excellent practice in Savannah. He first came to Savannah in 1897 in ill health having formed ties in New York. He did a great deal of literary and scientific work while in Savannah. Last May he avoided the vortex of the war with the Government, but very soon made inserts in the newspapers. The subject of his report upon the eclipse was valuable. He claimed that that time showed him to make a new study of astronomy, and he invented improvements in the object lens and telescope in order to obviate the "blurs" and "halos" which cause aberration. These were to be patented in America and Europe.

Mrs. Aiken was a native of New Bedford, Mass., and her maiden name was Anna Hampton Porter. The Coroner's jury this afternoon rendered a verdict that Dr. Aiken killed his wife and then himself.

Asks Police Protection Against Strikers.

A member of the firm of Morris Rosenbaum & Co., cloakmakers, at 115 West Twenty-third street, called on the West Thirteenth street station last night and asked that a squad of men be sent to his place of business to-day to keep order. He said that 177 of his tailors had struck, that new men had been hired to fill their places, and that the strikers might try to make trouble.

Reduced Rates to Washington.

Pennsylvania Railroad will sell tickets to Washington on account of the inauguration at $4.50 for the round trip from New York, good going March 3 to 5, and returning until March 6, inclusive.—Ads.

American Oil Paintings

to be sold at auction to-day at O'Brien Art Galleries, 23 and 25 Liberty st.—Ads.

MORGAN VISITS SAMPSON.

THE GUNNER CALLS ON THE ADMIRAL AT THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Declines to Say What Passed Between Them, but Says Sampson Is a Fine Officer and Friend—Has Luncheon With the Admiral's Secretary—Promotion of Sampson Unlikely.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Charles Morgan, the gunner in the United States Navy, who is prominently before the public because of the publication of some official correspondence which passed between him, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson and the Navy Department, regarding his desire to become an officer in the navy, was a visitor to-day at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where Rear Admiral Sampson is commandant. Morgan arrived here shortly after 10 o'clock this morning and he was with the Admiral for some time. The visitor was welcomed cordially and reminiscences of the Cuban campaign were exchanged.

When first seen after the call had ended Mr. Morgan refused to say anything for publication either regarding his visit to the yard to-day or the correspondence with Admiral Sampson.

"I do not care to be quoted in the newspapers on this subject," he said. Half an hour later, however, after more deliberate consideration of the matter, Mr. Morgan made this statement:

"I came to Boston for the purpose of seeing my old commander, Rear Admiral Sampson, and of expressing to him my friendship, which is as strong as ever. He is a fine officer. Admiral Sampson gave me a very high personal recommendation in his indorsement of my letter. It was to thank him for this and to express to him my entire friendship for him, as of old, that I came up from the station at Newport to-day. I did not know but he might think I took the indorsement as a personal affront, but you will see I entertain no such feelings."

At 1 o'clock Lieut. Bennett, Admiral Sampson's secretary, and Morgan went out to luncheon. They were together on the armored cruiser New York during the war with Spain. Nothing in the manner of either suggested that the relations between them were not as the gunner says, "those of old shipmates."

Admiral Sampson to-day refused to see all reporters. When a request for an interview was made the reply sent out by his orderly was invariably:

"The Admiral has nothing to say and refuses to see newspaper representatives to-day."

Nevertheless it is known that he was pleased with Gunner Morgan's visit and glad to know that the latter bore him no ill-will. Later, just before he took the 3 o'clock train for Newport, Morgan was again asked about his sudden trip here.

"There is nothing I can say about my visit here," he said. "I called on Mr. Bennett, the Admiral's secretary, who is an old friend and shipmate, and, while in the Admiral's office, went in to see the Admiral for a few minutes."

"Is there anything you can say regarding the topic of your conversation with the Admiral?"

"I am afraid there is nothing I can say," replied the gunner. And with that the conversation ended.

While Morgan affected to make light of his call on the Admiral, as if it were incidental to his call on the Admiral's secretary, the fact of a gunner calling on an Admiral was sufficient to give the men at the yard peculiar interest in the visit. That the visit was in connection with the Admiral's letter they had no doubt. They also believed that if the gunner had anything to say to Admiral Sampson on the subject he was wise in making his statements verbally and informally rather than in writing. Under such conditions there is no chance for the unauthorized publication of what passed between the Admiral and himself.

There is a feeling at the navy yard that too much significance has been given to the Admiral's indorsements of Morgan's application for promotion. It is known that the Admiral is a great believer in the efficiency of the officers of the navy and many persons, both civilians and officers, think him right in insisting that officers shall not be admitted to the line without the exhaustive preparation to be obtained at the Naval Academy.

NEWPORT, Feb. 27.—Gunner Charles Morgan, whose reported application for promotion to the line, was the cause of Admiral Sampson's letter being made public, made a flying visit to Boston to-day in regard to the matter. He visited the torpedo station early and getting leave of absence took an early train for Boston. He went to the Charlestown Navy Yard and was with the Admiral for some time. When seen tonight at the Perry House he refused to talk on what took place between him and the Admiral. He did say, however, that his visit was for the purpose of letting the Admiral know that there was no ill feeling on his part in the matter and that he was heartily sorry for what had resulted. He told the Admiral that he was with the Admiral in every way for the good of the service and said that he and his superior officer fully understood each other.

Gunner Morgan says that he has made no application for promotion, but that he simply asked the Admiral if the Admiral would indorse him, and that he wrote to Washington to see when an application would have to be made if he was to make one. He says that when the bill becomes a law he will be beyond the age limit and therefore he will be out of the race. Gunner Morgan says he feels his position very keenly and that he would do anything to undo the affair.

THE NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Capts. Evans and Taylor Will Be Rear Admirals—Lieut. Ward's Conspicuous Services.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The commissions of those naval officers whose nominations for advancement on account of their services in the Spanish war were confirmed by the Senate last night will be made out by the Navy Department as soon as possible. The numerical advancement of four officers on the list will cause them to be promoted. These officers are Capt. Robert D. Evans, who commanded the battleship Iowa, and Capt. Henry C. Taylor, who commanded the battleship Indiana, and each was advanced five numbers, making them rear-admirals. They will be carried on the list of rear-admirals as additional numbers if the pending amendment to that effect in the Naval bill becomes a law, and through that disposition will not interfere with the natural promotion of other captains.

One of the four officers promoted to higher rank is Naval Constructor Hobson, who goes up ten numbers in his corps to the relative rank of captain. He now bears the relative rank of lieutenant, and is thus advanced through the grades of lieutenant-commander and commander, equivalent to an advance of 600 numbers in the line. In other words, if he were in the line he would jump 600 officers who had heretofore been his seniors. This is the greatest advance ever received by a naval officer and has been exceeded in the history of the United States only by the recent promotion of Capt. J. Franklin Bell of the army to be a brigadier-general, a jump of 1,035 numbers. Mr. Hobson will, however, receive additional pay of only $200 a year, as his regular and longevity pay now amounts to $3,200 and the salary of the rank he will attain is $3,400. Naval constructors do not have actual rank, and Mr. Hobson does not acquire the right to bear the title of captain, which is merely comparative and relative with respect to officers of the line. He will continue to be known officially as Naval Constructor Hobson.

Junior Lieutenant Henry Heber Ward is the fourth officer who secures promotion to a higher grade. He and Hobson received the greatest advance in numbers, ten each; but in Lieut. Ward's case the advancement is equal only to the number designated. He now becomes a Lieutenant, corresponding to the grade of Captain in the army. His case is noteworthy, in that he has been twice promoted without having to undergo a professional examination. Through the operation of the personnel act of March 3, 1899, he was promoted from Ensign to Junior Lieutenant, and this advancement being out of the regular order did not require professional qualification. Lieut. Ward's services in the Spanish war were regarded by the President and the Navy Department as especially meritorious and conspicuous. At the outbreak of hostilities he was on duty in the Bureau of Navigation. The Government was anxious to secure reliable information about the condition of the Spanish navy, and Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, suggested Ward, who had served under him on the Maine, and in whose courage and discretion he had absolute confidence. Ward suddenly disappeared from Washington, and it was reported that he had gone on an inspection tour of the coast signal stations. Instead he went to Spain, posing as an Englishman, and spent enough time in Cadiz to learn that the Spanish navy was in pretty bad shape. Then he went to Porto Rico, where he was arrested as a spy, but managed by a supreme bluff to convince the Spanish authorities there that he was English and a Spanish sympathizer. Lieut. Ward was reassigned to duty in the Navigation Bureau, and is still there as confidential aid to Admiral Crowninshield.

Junior Lieutenant William H. Buck, who also went to Spain and followed the movements of Admiral Camara's squadron through the Mediterranean to the Suez Canal, was advanced eight numbers.

SAMPSON'S PROMOTION HELD UP.

It Is the General Opinion of Senators That No Action Will Be Taken This Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—It is the general opinion of Senators that the confirmation last night of the nominations of all the naval and marine corps officers except Sampson and Schley, promoted for services in the Spanish-American War, ends all action by the Senate on the Sampson-Schley subject, certainly for this session and probably for the special session of the Senate to meet after March 4. It is the opinion of these Senators also that whatever possibility of action there might have been has been destroyed by the publication of Admiral Sampson's letter opposing the policy of the Navy Department to give officers commissions to a certain number of warrant officers.

The purpose of Senator Allen's speech yesterday was to read to the Senate Admiral Sampson's indorsement of Gunner Morgan's application for promotion in order that it might be printed in the *Congressional Record* as a part of his remarks. He succeeded in this, and succeeded also in demonstrating that the sentiment of the Senate is that Sampson committed a serious mistake and that any attempt to secure promotion for him now would be defeated.

A resolution was offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), calling on the Navy Department for copies of the papers in the case of the application of Gunner Morgan of the navy to Admiral Sampson for promotion. On objection by Mr. Chandler it went over without action.

WOMAN CRANK AFTER McKINLEY.

Asks Magistrate Mott to Prevent the President's Inauguration.

A nicely dressed, middle-aged woman asked Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville police court yesterday to help her to prevent the inauguration of President McKinley next Monday. She had drawn a petition, she said, and had forwarded it, with 500 letters, to Washington, but she wasn't hopeful that that would do. When the Magistrate told her that he could not help her she said that she had expected it.

"I just wanted to get you on record, that's all," said the woman to the Magistrate as she stepped from the bridge. She refused to tell her name, but said that she had been a schoolteacher in Boston.

Among other things she said that Spanish spies inspected the country and that Magistrate Mott was in league with them, but she had her eye on them all.

SLOANE HOUSE SOLD.

James Stillman Buys the Seventy-second Street Residence.

James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, has bought from Henry Sloane the latter's residence at 9 East Seventy-second street. The property is separated by the dwelling of O. H. Jennings from the Fifth avenue corner, where Mr. Stillman is building a palatial home for himself. The Sloane residence is a five-story American basement house, with a front of Indiana limestone, and was built a few years ago from plans by Carrere & Hastings as a present to Mrs. Sloane from her husband.

After her divorce and marriage to Perry Belmont the house was deeded back to Mr. Sloane, and has since been vacant. It has been frequently cited as a notable example of a house of a newer type in house architecture. The site on which it stands is 50 feet 4 inches by 102 feet, and the price that has been asked for the property is $400,000. The sale was made through L. J. Phillips & Co.

It is supposed that the residence is intended as a wedding gift to Miss Stillman, who is shortly to marry Harrison Williams, Jr. It has been announced that a week or two ago Mr. Stillman bought 17 and 19 East Seventy-second street, two small old-fashioned brown stone houses, with a combined frontage of forty feet, which would readily be remodelled into one large mansion. The adjoining William K. Rockefeller mansion, the marriage of Miss Stillman occurred not long ago, and it is not improbable that Mr. Stillman may have in mind to provide neighboring homes for both of his daughters.

NEARLY ATTACHED MISS CONKLING.

Dr. Kayne's Fiancée Kept Away From Court and Magistrate Pool Was Angry.

Neither Dr. Alfred Kayne nor his fiancée, Miss Florence Conkling, who accuses Elmer Mitchell, a former senator but at the Rensselaer House, of stealing diamond rings worth $400 from her trunk a short time ago appeared to press the complaint when Mitchell was brought up for examination in the Jefferson Market police court yesterday. Magistrate Pool dismissed an attachment issued against Miss Conkling.

"It's high time that women were taught manners for the courts," snapped the Magistrate.

Before the attachment was issued, however, a lawyer appeared to represent Miss Conkling and persuaded the Magistrate to let the case go over till to-morrow. Till then the elevator boy is locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

"Special" Train from Atlantic City to New York via the Pennsylvania Railroad on Sundays during Lent.

For the better accommodation of business men, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on Sunday next, the 3d prox., and on each Sunday during Lent, run a special train from Atlantic City to New York, leaving Atlantic City at 5 P. M. and running through on quick schedule. The train will be composed of first-class coaches, parlor car and a dining car and will stop at Trenton and Newark.—Ads.

Almost Within the Shadow

of the great hotels stands the Grand Central Station of the New York Central. When going West you save time and travel at 2 cents a mile on that line.—Ads.

Irons & Pond Pianos

approach perfection. On easy payments if can and for rent. At Joseph's 110 East 14th st., New York city.—Ads.

MRS. MACKAY IN UPSET CAB

THE HORSE INSTANTLY KILLED BY AN AIR MOTOR CAR.

Wife of Clarence H. Mackay in a Spectacular Accident on Fifth Avenue—Hansom Smashed to Flinders, but She Escaped Unhurt—Motorman Placed Under Arrest.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay had a wonderful escape from injury yesterday when the hansom in which she was riding was run into on Fifth avenue by a Twenty-eighth street crosstown car. The cab horse was instantly killed. The windows of the hansom were closed and Mrs. Mackay was held a prisoner inside when the rig was overturned. Throughout it all she remained cool, and it was in large part due to this that she was not hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay had spent the afternoon together making calls, but when the accident occurred Mrs. Mackay was alone. Mr. Mackay had stopped off at Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street to go to the Union Club. Then John Mackie, the cabman, was ordered to drive to the Mackay home at 99 Madison avenue. He started up Fifth avenue and as he neared the Twenty-eighth street crossing he noticed the car approaching. By the time the car reached the west side of the avenue Mackie had his horse started across the single track. He thought the motorman would slow up when he saw him crossing, but he was mistaken. When the cabman realized that there would be a collision it was too late to stop, so he lashed his horse with the whip and the animal plunged forward.

At high speed the car came on and struck the wheels of the hansom, overturning the vehicle. The force of the collision was so great that the horse was hurled to the roadway. The animal's head struck the curb, bursting a blood vessel. Cabman Mackie went sailing through the air and landed on his hands and knees, ten feet away. Luckily, he escaped injury, too.

The hansom turned over on the right side and was badly wrecked. Every pane of glass in it was smashed.

Mrs. Mackay was trundled about in the cab, but when the lower shutter was opened by some men who ran to her she stepped out unharmed. Her clothes were a little disarranged and her hat was awry, but she hadn't a scratch. Nor did she appear to be suffering from shock as most women would who had met with such an accident. Her first thought was for the safety of her cabman. When she found that he was uninjured she asked that a veterinary surgeon be summoned to attend the horse. The poor brute lay in the roadway with blood pouring from his nostrils and ears. When the veterinary arrived he said that the horse had been instantly killed.

Then Mrs. Mackay hailed another cab and was driven home.

Soon after the collision Policeman Carmody of the Tenderloin station arrived and placed Richard Dunn, the motorman of the street car under arrest. Dunn, who lives at 130 Christopher street, was locked up in the West Thirteenth street station on a charge of recklessness. Coachman Mackie made the complaint against him. Witnesses of the accident say the motorman was running his car at top speed when the accident occurred.

The horse that was killed was an imported hackney named Bluebird. Mr. Mackay brought him over three months ago and both he and Mrs. Mackay were very fond of the animal, which was valued at $3,000. The wrecked hansom cost $1,500.

The accident occurred shortly before 6 o'clock. The street car was crowded with passengers and there was a panic among them when it ran into the hansom. Several of the windows in the car were broken but none of the passengers was hurt.

At Mrs. Mackay's home last night it was said that she was feeling no ill effects from her exciting experience. Mrs. Mackay before her marriage was Miss Katherine A. Duer.

LOSES HIS BRIDE OF TWO WEEKS.

San Francisco Promoter's Wealthy Wife Leaves Him Because He Is Poor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—After a two weeks' honeymoon Mrs. Walter Dinmore has deserted her husband and returned to her own home in Denver. Her friends say her action was caused by the discovery that Dinmore was penniless. Dinmore says he can give no reason for her action.

She was Mrs. N. H. Cone, the widow of a wealthy Denver mining man when she made the acquaintance here of Dinmore, who is a fine talker. He is a promoter. They were married a fortnight ago and went to a ranch near San José for their honeymoon. There the bride was thrown from a horse and hurt. After returning here Mrs. Dinmore went to a sanitarium and suddenly refused to see her husband any more. Yesterday, accompanied by her mother, she left for Denver.

Her friends say she discovered that Dinmore had no money and that she has already taken measures to protect her property in Colorado and to begin proceedings for a divorce. Dinmore, until deserted, was greatly elated over his marriage and declared that he had to pinch himself to believe it was real.

CAPTAIN AND PILOT CONDEMNED.

Coroner's Jury Also Censures Company for Having a Chinese Crew on Rio De Janeiro.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—After hearing testimony from Pilot Jordan, Graham Coghlan and other officers of the steamer Rio de Janeiro, the Coroner's jury this evening returned a verdict declaring that the deaths of 131 people were "caused by criminal negligence on the part of both Capt. Ward and Pilot Jordan, and we most strenuously censure the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for employing incompetent Chinese crews for saving human lives."

The verdict is considered severe in the light of the testimony, which showed that the Chinese obeyed orders and launched the boats as rapidly as possible. The testimony of second officer Graham Coghlan, son of Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh, proved very cleverly that the pilot was responsible for coming into the harbor in the dark fog.

Coghlan was very emphatic in his assertions that the Chinese crew returned no sign of cowardice. He declared that the whole fault lay in trying to steam into the harbor in a fog so thick that no light could be seen and the only guide was the fog alarm on each side of the Golden Gate.

KIDNAPPERS OFFER $20,000.

Said to Be Trying to Buy the Prosecution in the Cudahy Case.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 2.—The Cudahy kidnappers, it is currently reported, have made a direct offer to Edward Cudahy to return $20,000 of the ransom he paid for the return of his son, provided he will call off the Pinkertons engaged on the case and stop the prosecution. Cudahy and Chief Donahue refuse to deny or affirm the report.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages

are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Ads.

Antediluvian Rye.

Pure and full-bodied, a slight addition of water suffices to disarm old age.—Ads.

RUSSIAN MINISTER SHOT.

Wounded in the Neck While Holding a Reception in St. Petersburg.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A despatch to the *Times* from St. Petersburg says that while M. Bogolyopoff, Minister of Public Instruction, was holding a reception at the Ministry on Wednesday afternoon a visitor named Peter Karpovich shot at him with a revolver, wounding him in the neck.

NEW YORKER ARRESTED IN VIENNA.

William Adolph Morley Has $25,000 Worth of Jewelry in His Possession.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Vienna says that William Adolph Morley has been arrested there with $5,000 worth of jewelry in his possession, supposed to be the proceeds of burglaries committed in London and New York. He says that a month ago he left New York, where he lived at 211 West Thirty-seventh street.

He at first declared that he had bought the jewelry from needy aristocrats, but subsequently said that he had been commissioned to sell it by a resident of London.

The address given by Morley is a negro tenement house.

NO STATE POLICE BILL.

Republican Senators Decide That Nothing Should Be Done for the Present at Least.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Republican Senators caucused until after midnight on the two bills introduced by Senator Brackett, which tend to liberalize the administrative features of the State Corporation laws in accordance with the recommendations of Gov. Odell, as expressed in his annual message to the Legislature. Before the caucus met the impression was general that the enactment of a State Police bill would be considered. While the question had been discussed in the afternoon, the expressed desire of many Republican Senators that nothing should be done to disturb the New York police situation, for the present at least, prevailed against the intimations of influences that the question should be brought up now.

WAITRESS BRIDE DESERTED.

New Husband Left Her in the Lurch in a Hotel—Now She's Missing, Too.

A bridegroom who left his wife in the lurch in a Broadway hotel and the bride who declined to finish out her honeymoon alone in a lodging house were both put on the missing list last night. They are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gardiner of Montreal. The bride was Miss Orth, waitress in a quick-lunch restaurant there until a week ago, when she was married to Gardiner. He had been one of the customers and had confided to her across the wheat cake bar that he was a rich New York banker and that he loved her.

The Frank Gardiners reached this city last Monday and went to the Delavan, Tom O'Rourke's hotel at Broadway and Fortieth street. The bridegroom went out at 10 o'clock in the morning after telling his wife that he was going to consolidate a bunch of railroads and would be back in an hour or two. The bride has not seen him since.

Landlord O'Rourke got nervous about the case yesterday afternoon and sent the bride to the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor with a request that he furnish her with a ticket back to Montreal. Supt. Blair told her that she could not get a ticket until to-day and that she would have to stay over night in a lodging house. The bride was indignant and ran out of Mr. Blair's office. She hasn't been seen since. Her trunk is still at the Grand Central Station.

SWEPT OUT $5,000.

Valuable Letters From the Post Office in Charleston, S. C., Found in a Garbage Lot.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27.—A package of United States mail containing certified checks and cash amounting to more than $5,000 was swept out as rubbish from the Charleston Post Office on Saturday. This morning while playing around a lot where garbage is piled, Carl Sanberg, a lad 8 years old, found the package and opened the letters without realizing the value. The boy gave the letters to his grandfather. The loss was not known at the Post Office until the package was returned.

All of the letters came from Rock Hill, S. C. Two checks payable to bearer were drawn by the State Treasurer to Winthrop College for the scholarship fund, and the loss of this would have caused great trouble to the institution. Carelessness on the part of Post Office clerks was responsible for the disappearance of the mail and an investigation has been ordered.

The porter whose duty it is to sweep out the office declared that he had often found valuable mail in the waste baskets, although he did not see the package in question.

JOSS RAILROAD BILL VETOED.

Gov. Durbin Vetoes the Measure Passed in Indiana to Further Consolidation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Gov. Durbin to-day returned to the Senate, with his objections, the Joss Railroad bill prepared in New York and passed by both houses of the General Assembly, designed to forward the scheme of railroad consolidation throughout the country, which was recently undertaken by the Pierpont Morgan syndicate. The bill led to a great deal of bickering among the legislators and charges of the use of money in connection with its passage were common in the lobby and the halls of legislation.

The Governor says in his veto message that he does not object to the consolidation feature of the bill, for that may be expedient from the standpoint of economy, but he does object to the provisions that take all suits against consolidated companies into the Federal Courts. He also objects to placing foreign corporations beyond the control of the Legislature and also to the provision which gives such corporations vested rights which can not be taken away or diminished by the State when once granted.

The message was received by the Senate, but no action was taken upon it. An effort will be made by the friends of the bill to pass it over the veto.

T. L'HOMMEDIEU KILLS HIMSELF.

Shoots Himself in Bed After Being Called Yesterday Morning.

GREAT NECK, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Theodore L'Hommedieu, aged 30, a son of the late James H. L'Hommedieu, a builder in New York, shot and killed himself here this morning. He was called at 8 o'clock by his brother and he replied that he would arise in a few minutes. At 9 o'clock he was found in bed dying of a bullet wound in his head. He was unconscious and he died before a doctor arrived.

His brother George said the family knew no reason for suicide except that he had had grip several weeks and was discouraged. He is thought to have shot himself in a fit of despondency. He was a member of the firm of Theodore A. Kempner & L'Hommedieu of Long Island City until two years ago, when he retired on account of poor health.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived—Ss. Teutonic, McKinnon, Liverpool, Feb. 20.

Poland! Poland! Poland!

Purest natural spring water in the world.—Ads.

EXTRA SESSION AVOIDED.

SENATE PASSES SPOONER BILL AND CUBAN RESOLUTION.

Both Adopted as Amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill, Which Was Also Passed—Democrats Protested Against the Two Amendments and Senator Hoar Declared the Spooner Amendment a Despotism Unparalleled by Czar or Emperor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—After a continuous session lasting fourteen hours, the Senate at 1 o'clock in the morning reached a vote on the Army bill, with its two "riders," one giving the President military, civil and judicial power in the Philippines, and the other stating the position of the United States toward Cuba.

The adoption of these two amendments removed the menace of an extra session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, which otherwise might be necessary to deal with those questions. The protracted debate was largely an unbroken series of protests from the Democratic Senators against the legislation in the two amendments, not, however, failing within the limits of filibustering.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate this afternoon, and Mr. Turner (Dem., Wash.) continued his argument against the Spooner Philippine amendment. He criticised it as a departure from the American system—the first departure in the history of the country—and as vesting in the President of the United States all of the powers which belong to and are exercised by the Czar of Russia. It was, he said, a monstrous proposition which ought not to be countenanced for a moment.

Mr. Teller (Sil., Colo.) gave notice of an amendment extending the Constitution of the United States to the Philippine Islands and declaring it to be in force there so far as it, or any of its provisions, may be applicable. He said that he had no idea that the Philippine Islands were ever to be surrendered, and he wanted to throw around their people the protection which the Constitution gave to the people within the States.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) said that the United States had no more right to govern the people of the Philippine Islands than the people of the Philippines had to govern the people of the United States. He added that if Mr. Teller would make his amendment declare that the Constitution of the United States was to be in full force and effect in the Philippines so long as the authority of the United States was maintained there, he would acquiesce cheerfully in it.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) spoke against the Spooner amendment and declared that there was no possible consideration that could secure from the Democratic side of the chamber a support of it. The threat of an extra session was not sufficient for that purpose, and, speaking from himself, so far from an extra session having any terrors for him, he thought there ought to be one. Referring to the condition of affairs in China, he thought they required the action of Congress. The attitude of the United States toward China was abnormal and illegal, and it was discreditable to Congress that it was about to adjourn without taking cognizance of that situation.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.)—Does the Senator believe that a state of war exists between the United States and China?

Mr. Bacon—I do most undoubtedly.

Coming back to the Spooner amendment, Mr. Bacon dwelt upon the fact that not a single sentence had been uttered in the Senate in advocacy or justification or defence of it—not even by Mr. Spooner himself, who had made a three days' speech on the general subject of the Philippine Islands. "We have endeavored," he continued, "to show that it is unconstitutional. We have submitted arguments here which are worthy of consideration. There has been no reply.

"The Senators on the other side practically admit that it is unconstitutional. We denounce it as unconstitutional and abominable, violating every fundamental principle of this Government. We denounce it as at war with all the free institutions of the country, as utterly subversive of the principles on which this Government is founded."

As to the Cuban amendment, Mr. Bacon said he could not vote for it. He did not think it was in accordance with the pledge made when the United States went to war with Spain. That pledge was not consistent with the enunciation of an ultimatum to Cuba. If he desired above all things the annexation of Cuba he would still do nothing in conflict either with the letter of spirit of that pledge.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) stated some of the objections which he had to the Cuban amendment. The delay of the right of the United States to inter