

CUBA'S PLAN REJECTED.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET DISAPPROVE THE CONSTITUTION.

The incorporation in the Document of an Interpretation of the Platt Amendment is the Cause of Its Rejection—Secretary Root Prepares a Reply to the Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Administration has decided to reject the plan of relations defined by the Cuban Constitutional Convention, the full text of which was received by Secretary Root yesterday from Havana. This action was determined upon at to-day's Cabinet meeting, after a careful reading of the document adopted by the Convention as an appendix to the Cuban Constitution, and a full discussion of the Cuban interpretation of the clauses of the Platt amendment.

Accordingly Secretary Root to-night prepared a reply, to the convention, which sets forth that the United States Government cannot agree to the Constitution adopted.

The text of Secretary Root's reply cannot be obtained to-night, but it is known to be a very able and diplomatic response, avoiding any severity in tone which might give offense to the Cubans and merely indicating the disapproval of this Government of incorporating in the plan of relations an interpretation which might be misleading.

It is made plain, however, that the United States will be satisfied with nothing but an unqualified acceptance of the terms of the Platt amendment, without any additions by the Cubans setting forth their understanding of that act.

Members of Congress to-day freely expressed their disapproval of Cuba's attempt to define a law of the United States, and insisted that it would be ridiculous for the United States to accept as satisfactory a plan of relations in which Cuba attempted to alter the Platt amendment. It is declared that the text of the clauses of interpretation show in many instances an attempt to pervert the meaning of the Platt amendment.

This is particularly true of the intervention clause, the purpose of which is to keep Cuba from making any treaty with foreign Powers which might affect the position of the United States in the West Indies. It is pointed out that the Cuban interpretation of this clause very cleverly alters the meaning of the Platt amendment on this point, and while it shows that the Cuban understanding was that their officials should make treaties with the United States, it did not show that they understand that Cuban officials should not enter into negotiations with foreign countries.

This is but one instance where the Platt amendment was practically altered by the interpretation clauses, which are long and involved in construction, wordy, ambiguous and meaningless in formation. It is not overstating the situation to say that the President and Cabinet emphatically disapprove of the action of the convention and are determined that there shall be no more trifling with the Platt amendment. It is realized, though, that to express their disapproval too strongly would be undiplomatic and probably lead to trouble and it was therefore determined that the reply should be so framed as to avoid any difficulty with Cuba.

To Secretary Root was delegated the task of preparing the paper. He was fully conversant with the subject and had gone over the whole situation several times with the President, Senator Spooner and Senator Platt. For several hours to-night the Secretary of War labored with his stenographers to produce a statement of his satisfaction. When completed, it was found to merely indicate to the Cubans the displeasure of this Government and did not declare broadly that we reject the action of the convention. It was not sent to Gen. Wood to-night, but will be shown to the President to-morrow by the Secretary of War and then called to Gen. Wood, who will lay it before the convention when that body reconvenes.

Before the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, Senator Platt of Connecticut, chairman of the Committee on Relations with Cuba, held a conference with the President. This consultation was a continuation of the talk which Mr. Platt and Mr. Spooner had with the President yesterday afternoon and left little doubt that the decision of the Cabinet would be adverse to acceptance of the Cuban Constitution as it now stands. The Cabinet deliberations were not curtailed, however, and it was not certain until the council ended what the outcome would be.

Secretary Root declined to-night to discuss the action of the Cabinet and said the War Department would make no official announcement at present.

The effect of the President's action may prolong for several months the next step contemplated by the convention. This is the enactment of an electoral law to provide for the organization of a general government. A further effect will be to delay the withdrawal of American troops from the island, as until the relations are determined upon a government cannot be established, and until that is done the troops will remain.

THE PEOPLE WILL SEE ANOTHER ARGUMENT AGAINST PLACING ANY CONFIDENCE IN THE CUBAN COMMISSIONERS.

THEY WILL MAINTAIN THAT THEIR REPORT WAS EXACTLY AS SECRETARY ROOT GAVE IT TO THEM, AND THAT MR. ROOT TOLD THEM HIS EXPLANATIONS WERE OFFICIAL.

There is some talk of the delegates resigning or voting to dissolve the convention. The Conservative delegates, who voted in favor of the last resolution, say they fully thought they were accepting the Platt resolution. The explanations were added largely to please the Cubans in the country, where the people are very impressionable. The Radicals will be able to turn the present state of affairs to their own account for a short time. On the whole, the delegates are reticent, the truth being that scarcely any of them have the courage of their opinions, and they wish to get together to talk over a plan in order to avoid acting alone. Some of them say the matter is very grave.

At a very large meeting of the Union Democratic party the speakers praised the fifteen delegates who voted for the Platt amendment, saying that in so doing they showed their patriotism. Señor Agüero said that, with the present ignorance of the masses, it was hard for the Conservatives to get votes unless they flattered the mob by high-flown talk and nonsense. This they would not do.

GOV. GEN. WOOD'S UNDERSTANDING.

Never Supposed That Explanations Were to Form Part of Acceptance.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, May 31.—Governor General Wood says he never understood that the explanations given to the Cuban Commission would be incorporated in the acceptance of the Platt amendment by the Constitutional Convention.

He always considered that the convention regarded these explanations as merely explanatory, and that they were not to form part of the acceptance.

OUR TRADE WINS IN INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton Explains Why American Enterprise Succeeds.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 31.—On the eve of the rising of Parliament for the Whitsuntide recess Sir Alfred Hickman, member of the House of Commons for the West division of Wolverhampton, a prominent industrialist, moved an adjournment for the purpose of discussing the matter of Indian railway companies giving contracts to Americans in preference to British firms.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, was absent at the time, but he has now written and published a long letter to Sir Alfred Hickman, in which he explains that the contracts were given to Americans, not owing to the stupidity of the railway officials, as Sir Alfred suggested, but because the Americans were able to supply the materials needed much quicker and cheaper than the British. Until the engineers' strike, the Secretary adds, no order for a locomotive was given outside of Great Britain, but since then the British shops have been so blocked with work that it has been necessary to place orders in America.

Referring to the success of American locomotives, the Secretary says that the earlier reports were better understood and the alterations made to suit the local fuel a marked improvement was noticed, so much so that one company wishes to obtain more engines of similar construction. He declares that if British locomotives are in the future to regain their monopoly of the vast system of Indian railways British engineers must profit by the hints and suggestions these reports convey.

Referring to well-known Gokitekh viaduct in the Shan Hills, the highest railway bridge in the world, Lord George Hamilton says that the Burmah Railway Company had no option but to place the order for its construction with the Pennsylvania Steel Company. There were no British firms who had anything like the same experience in this class of bridge construction. The tender of the American company was for a much less price and guaranteed the completion of the work a week or two in advance of the competitors.

Referring to the complete concurrence in the Sir Alfred Hickman's desire to maintain the supremacy of British engineers in India over foreigners, Lord George Hamilton refers to the formidable and substantial dangers involved in American competition. The Americans, he says, yearly improve their products in quality and price. Chemical research, concentration of capital, thorough technical education and improved industrial organization have made in recent years a great advance in America than here. It is with the product of these combinations and not with the assumed stupidity of India officials that British engineers have to contend.

The Secretary finally appeals to Sir Alfred Hickman to cooperate with him in impressing his associates with the necessity for so meeting competition in the future as to insure that in price and quality the advantage should be with British production.

The papers pay much attention to Lord George Hamilton's letter. The Times thinks that it is a very unpleasant reading to all concerned in maintaining British industrial supremacy. It says it is daily becoming more manifest that the competition of the United States is of an increasingly formidable character and does not depend upon an accidental combination of circumstances, but upon the radical difference in methods in our own country and a new one.

The Briton, as compared with the American, takes the demands of his business too easily. Instead of straining every nerve to meet them, he thinks they can await his convenience. It is highly probable, if the truth were known, that the firms which made the Albatross and Gokitekh bridges were quite as good as their English competitors, but they would not admit the fact nor allow it to enter into their calculations.

Senator Mason Escapes a Ducking. CAIRO, May 31.—Senator William E. Mason was on the tug Thebesus with a party of about a dozen making the trip around the city. Where the rivers meet the tug struck a sand lump and careened. Some of the party were thrown out of their seats and four chairs went into the river. Senator Mason hugged a capstan and escaped a ducking.

Hall Four Inches Deep in Texas. GALVESTON, Tex., May 31.—A despatch from Palestine, the county seat of Anderson county, says that the city and county were swept about 2:30 o'clock this morning by a terrific wind and hailstorm. Hall lay four inches deep on the level. All crops are ruined. It is calculated the loss in glass alone in Palestine will approximate \$6,000.

WONT LET SENATORS QUIT.

McSWEENEY WON'T ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS OF TILLMAN AND McLAURIN.

The Governor Returns the Senators' Letter and Tells Them That the State Doesn't Wish a Campaign This Year, Especially One of Personalities—The People Are Glad.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 31.—Gov. McSweeney reached home to-day from Chickamauga and Memphis and soon it was announced that he had refused to accept the resignations of Senators McLauren and Tillman, which were tendered at Gaffney last week. To most of the new candidates for these offices the announcement was a disagreeable surprise. Whether the Governor's action comes within his powers is a question much mooted. Able lawyers say he cannot refuse to accept. His duty, it is said, is to follow the mandate of the Constitution and make the appointments pending the meeting of the Legislature. The Governor is held by these to be the medium through which the resignation ultimately reaches the United States Senate.

The Governor's position is given fully in his letter to the Senators.

"COLUMBIA, May 31, 1901.

"GENTLEMEN: Your letter tendering your resignations as United States Senators from South Carolina in reply to the meeting of the Legislature at Chickamauga to take part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the monument which South Carolina has just erected to her brave and heroic soldiers who lost their lives in defence of a principle on this historic battlefield. Hence my delay in acknowledging it.

"I respectfully return your resignations, that you may have more time for serious consideration of the subject upon the people of this State in this action on your part. The commission which you hold is the highest compliment and testimonial which the people of this State can pay to one of its citizens. It is possible that you have taken this step hastily in the heat of debate and without due reflection of the consequences to the people who have so signally honored you.

"It was only last year that our people had the excitement and turmoil incident to a the election and another year we will be in the midst of further political strife. The people are entitled to one year of peace and freedom from political battles and bitterness. The indications are that a campaign such as would be precipitated by vacancies in these two exalted positions would be a very acrimonious one, and personal rather than a discussion of issues, and from such a canvass our people should be spared. In fact it would be a calamity to the State to be again divided by a heated canvass in this off-year in politics. There can be no possible good to come of it.

"The people of the State are getting together and working for the advancement and up-building of the material prosperity of the Commonwealth, and I should regret anything that would retard this progress. It is not my purpose in this writing to prevent the fullest and freest discussion of all public questions and the education of the people along all political lines. On the contrary I heartily favor that and believe it can be best accomplished without the bitterness and the personalities which would be inseparable from a campaign during the coming summer. Under our party rules a campaign will be necessary within a little more than a year, and ample time can be had for a full discussion of the issues now before the people.

"Holding these views and looking to the interests of the people of this State, the peace, prosperity and happiness, I respectfully decline to accept your resignations and beg to return them herewith. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully.

"M. B. McSWEENEY, Governor."

There has been a general and violent protest from all quarters of the State against a political campaign and this action of the Governor will be popular. In view of the people's feeling neither Senator will likely make a protest.

Mr. McSweeney said to-night: "The two Senators did not seem to be able to agree on when the primary should take place and other details. I found my desk loaded with letters from the people begging me not to have a primary, and I acted as the people wished. If these Senators wish to resign let them send in their resignations to take effect immediately, and their successors will be appointed in just two minutes and a half."

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., May 31.—Senator McLauren had this today Gov. McSweeney's decision: "The unexpected action of Gov. McSweeney leaves me completely at sea. I was reluctantly forced into the field, but I am now in a position to resign. I am glad to see that Senator Tillman, if I find it possible to break off every prong of that old pitchfork and wear him out with the handle before I was through."

"The contemplation of resignation is no new thing with me. I value my honor and integrity as a man far more than I do a seat in the Senate. I wished to resign last winter when I was so cruelly assailed. The taunts and sneers that I met were too much for me. I would have resigned had I not been so near home. I would have resigned had I not been so near home. I would have resigned had I not been so near home."

McSweeney has requested if, because I appreciate the patriotic motives that inspire him and am willing to unite with him in shielding the people of this State from strife and bitterness. I have been rejoicing in the coming opportunity to vindicate myself. I intend to speak on such invitations as I received for Gaffney when possible, and I will not anybody else. I desire, with the people with me, to speak and render an account of my stewardship. The people have a right to this and it is just to me.

"After making my speech at Newberry I will take Mrs. McLauren North for treatment, and will not make any more arrangements to speak until after we return. I hope now I will be left alone, as it is nauseating to me."

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 31.—In Charleston, where McLauren has had a strong following, there is dissatisfaction tonight at the statement given to the press, in which he said he would accept the suggestion of Gov. McSweeney and withdraw his resignation. Tillman, on the other hand, has telegraphed here that he is waiting for an official notice.

5 PETTY THIEVES LYNCHEDE.

STRUNG UP TO A BRIDGE BEAM AT LOOKOUT, MODOC COUNTY, CAL.

None of the Vigilantes Identified—Small Stock Raisers Did the Work. Quietly, at Night—They Alleged That Stolen Articles Were Found in House of One of the Victims.

ADIN, Cal., May 31.—One of the worst cases of lynching ever known in California occurred last night at Lookout, twelve miles from Alturas, Modoc county, when old Calvin Hall, 70 years of age, his three sons, and a friend, Dan Yantis, were hanged by a mob of fifty masked men.

Hall formerly lived with an Indian squaw and by her had three boys. Frank, aged 25; Jim, aged 18; and Martin, aged 16 years. The family was a worthless one and lately had been suspected of many petty thefts. Finally, a constable went to their house with search warrants and found hay forks, harness, barb wire and other things that had been recently stolen. The whole family was arrested, but Hall was released on a charge of simple theft, while his sons and Yantis were kept in custody on charges of burglary because they were unable to furnish \$300 bail.

The neighbors evidently determined to rid the country of the gang, but instead of tarring and feathering them they took all five out at midnight and hanged them to Pitt River bridge.

The vigilantes quietly assembled before the building where the thieves were confined, and there was little indication of organization or leadership. Inside the building Hall and his sons were sleeping. The constable in charge of the men was called to the door, and as he opened it he was seized and a rush was made for the prisoners. No opposition was encountered and the men were hurried to the open air. One of Hall's sons made a desperate struggle, but he was silenced with a blow from a whipstock.

Outside the building a member of the mob proposed that Hall have an opportunity to clear himself of his crime if he could, but other members of the party vetoed the suggestion by cries of "He can't; we found the stolen stuff in his barn!" The mob had failed to provide sufficient rope, and a committee at once proceeded to visit several wells in the village to get the needed article.

Hall was first strung up. No ceremony marked the action. The rope was simply tied around his neck, thrown over a bridge beam and twenty willing hands grasped it and jerked the unfortunate man off his feet. The loose end was tied to a convenient fence post and the victim, with hands and feet tied, was left to strangle. The execution of the other four was practically a repetition of that of Hall.

Lookout is in Hot Spring Valley, on Pitt River. The residents of the valley are nearly all cattle raisers in moderate circumstances and have been peaceable and honest.

Several weeks ago Sheriff Hager of Modoc county was killed by his team running away and since that time there has been much lawlessness in that county. This lynching was as ghastly and as indefensible as the hanging of the two young Ruggles brothers three years ago at Redding, Cal., because they were suspected of stage robbery.

JUSTICE BREWER'S BRIDE-ELECT.

She Arrives at Her Home in Vermont—The Justice Follows With a Marriage License.

BRIDGEPORT, Vt., May 31.—Miss Emma Miner Mott, who is to be married to Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court next week, arrived here this morning and is the guest of her niece, Mrs. J. Lindley Hall. Justice Brewer is expected to arrive in Ferrisburgh to-morrow evening and will go to Liberty Hall, his summer home at Thompson's Point, on the shore of Lake Champlain. On Monday he will come to this city, where final arrangements for the wedding will be made. The ceremony, which will be private, will occur at the home of Miss Mott's niece, and the honeymoon will be spent at Liberty Hall.

Emma Miner Mott is the daughter of the late Dr. Mott and was born in Chateaugay, N. Y. She graduated at the Oswego Normal School with high honors, spent a year as teacher in the Howard Mission in New York and then taught in the High School at Fond du Lac, Wis. She returned home and opened a preparatory school for young ladies. Later she went to Boston and studied vocal music, until the death of her father in 1885. When her invalid mother she then went to Washington to reside with her sister, Clara K. Mott, who was an examiner in the Pension Office. The sister died in 1892, and since then she has been devoted to the care of her mother, who died a year ago in Washington. Mrs. Mott is a member of the District of Columbia Y. W. C. A. and has been teaching in the District of Columbia Y. W. C. A. since her arrival in Washington. She identified herself with the First Congregational Church, where Justice Brewer some ten years ago began to teach a Bible class. Among his pupils was Miss Mott, who soon became a warm friend of the Justice's family.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, whose engagement to Miss Emma M. Mott was announced last night, took out a marriage license in Washington to-day and then left town for Bridgeport, Vt., where the wedding will take place on next Thursday. People here are wondering why Justice Brewer should be thinking that the license would be granted in Vermont, where he is not a resident, when the marriage is to be celebrated in a New England State. He is regarded as too good a lawyer to have made the mistake of thinking that the license would serve for a Vermont marriage, but nobody here is prepared to say that it won't be good there.

Expelled Cadets to Go to Ecuador. The five cadets who were expelled from the United States Military Academy for insubordination, Berchie A. Nabakoff of Texas, Henry I. Bowley of Nebraska, John A. Cleveland of Alabama, Traugott F. Keller of New York and Raymond A. Linton of Michigan, have been stopping at the Murray Hill Hotel here since their return from Washington on Wednesday. They are busy preparing for their departure by steamer next Tuesday for South America, where they will enter the engineering corps of a South American railway, now in the course of construction.

It is the Guyanese and Quito Railroad in the republic of Ecuador. The survey is being made by Major John Harman and other former West Point men.

Jumped From a Window: Fell on a Passerby. While suffering from delirium tremens yesterday afternoon, Amelia Highlands jumped out of a second-story window at 400 Water street. Mirchal J. Neill of 67th street, who happened to be passing, caught the woman as she fell and broke her fall so that she escaped serious injury.

Underberg-Bronnkap Bitters. Best appetizer, famous for 50 years.—Ad.

TAMMANY'S PLACE FOR GARDNER.

It Is Said That He Is Slated for Appointment as Corporation Counsel.

When Col. Asa Bird Gardner was removed from the office of District Attorney for New York county by Gov. Roosevelt, Tammany Hall held a meeting of the General Committee for the purpose of denouncing Gov. Roosevelt and electing Col. Gardner, Senator Thomas F. Grady, who was Richard Croker's choice for the nomination which Col. Gardner received, made a speech at that meeting in which he declared that Col. Gardner would be justified in the mind of men and vindicated by the people at the polls.

It was taken for granted that Col. Gardner would receive the Tammany nomination clear yesterday that this was not likely to be the case, and that some other lawyer would be selected to make the run for this important office. It was said that the new plan included the appointment of Col. Gardner as Counsel to the Corporation in the event of Tammany success. It was not divulged who was to be nominated by Tammany for District Attorney.

TO BUILD A \$1,000,000 HOUSE.

Lars Anderson Planning to Erect a Palatial Home in Washington.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The news has been received here by friends that Mr. Lars Anderson, who was formerly attached to the United States legation in Italy, has begun negotiations for the erection of one of the most palatial homes in Washington. He has purchased from the Misses Patten a building site on Massachusetts avenue between Florida avenue and Twenty-first street. Mr. Anderson paid nearly \$100,000 for the property and purposes to erect a winter residence which will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

Mr. Anderson is the son of Mrs. Nicholas Anderson of this city. Three years ago he married Miss Perkins of Boston, heiress to several millions.

DOVIE WITH LEPROSY?

Chicago Health Officials Looking for a Man Under "Zionist" Treatment in That City.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Health officials are looking for John Stewart of 1362 North Washington avenue, who is said to be afflicted with leprosy and under treatment by Dr. John Alexander Dowie. Dr. James Stevens Byrd, health officer here, is authority for the statement that Stewart has leprosy. The Stewart family is said to have come originally from Hawaii, where the supposed leper was born.

Stewart's mother is a follower of Dr. Dowie and believes that Dowie can cure her son. It is rumored that Dowie has allowed Stewart to mingle freely with his congregation at the meetings held in the Auditorium and the Coliseum and that Stewart went to Waukegan yesterday.

BRIDEGROOM TO BRIDE 60.

A Couple Separated by the War Married Yesterday in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Capt. John Bragg, 70 years old, and Miss Betty Proctor, 60, of Prince George county, Maryland, old residents there and friends from childhood, were married to-day. Capt. Bragg was one of William Lee's rangers in the Continental War. The war separated the couple. They tried to get married yesterday, Memorial Day, but could not get a license because it was a holiday.

SIGOURNEY FAY BADLY HURT.

Police Say He Was Struck by the Shaft of a Wagon on Leaving a Street Car.

Sigourney W. Fay, a retired dry goods merchant of 33 West Fifth street, in getting out of an electric car at Fifth street and Sixth avenue last night received a severe scalp wound which required ten stitches to close before he could leave his home. The police version of the accident is that Mr. Fay as he stepped into the street was struck by the shaft of a horse-drawn wagon driven by James Mencke of 906 Sixth avenue. Mr. Fay could not get out of the wagon and was carried to the hospital.

HOUSE FOR MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT.

Husband Transfers to Her the Residence at 677 Fifth Avenue.

Oliver H. P. Belmont transferred yesterday to his wife, Alva E. Belmont, the house at 677 Fifth avenue, which is 50 feet north of Fifty-third street, subject to a mortgage of \$125,000. The deed bears revenue stamps indicating a cost of \$50,000.

Anson R. Flower transferred 603 Fifth avenue to Jeremiah C. Lyons for a consideration of \$120,000.

DECISION FAVORS RUSSELL SAGE.

By It the Settlers of Stearns County, Minn., Are Deprived of Their Homes.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 31.—By a decision of the State Supreme Court to-day Russell Sage gets the title to the land in Stearns county, and the settlers who have been improving the land and are deprived of their homes and lose the fruits of their labor.

The dispute over the title to the land grew out of the grant of the lands to the Hastings and Dakota Railroad, made by Congress in 1868.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman Dead.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman died yesterday at her home, Hill Top Grange, Port Chester, after a long illness. Before her marriage she was Miss Laura Low, daughter of James Low and was born in 1824. She married Oliver Harriman on Dec. 5, 1855. Her husband and these children survive her: Oliver Harriman, Jr., of Boston; William, Joseph and Herbert M. Harriman; James Low Harriman, Mrs. William R. Traverser, Mrs. William Alford Dodge and Mrs. Louis M. Rutherford.

Assistant to President Schwab.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 31.—Joseph E. Schwab, general superintendent of the Carnegie Company's Duquesne steel works and Carnegie president and member of C. M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, retired from his place to-day to accept assistance to President Schwab. Mr. Schwab will remove to New York on June 15. He is 36 years old. Azor E. Hunt succeeds him at Duquesne.

Six Per Cent. for the Miller Syndicate Creditors.

Judge Thomas in the United States District Court in Brooklyn yesterday granted permission to John B. Lord, the trustee for the creditors of William E. Miller, of 520-pp-cent-407-fifth-quick return, to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. on all claims allowed. The amount is \$27,000. The distribution of the money is due on June 15.

N.P. AND U. P. ARE AT PEACE.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED.

Northern Pacific's Board of Directors to Be Reorganized So as to Give Representation to Both Interests, and Assure Permanence and Complete Harmony in the Future.

It was officially announced yesterday afternoon that an understanding has been reached between the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interests under which the composition of the Northern Pacific Board of Directors will be left in the hands of J. Pierpont Morgan. Certain names have already been suggested, not now to be made public, which will be especially recognized as representative of the common interests. It is asserted that complete and permanent harmony will result under the plan adopted between all the interests involved. The official news of the settlement was sent out by the Wall Street news agencies some time after the stock market had closed. The market, however, had shown great strength and there had been rumors circulated that important developments were likely looking to a clearing up of the Northern Pacific matter and the renewal of harmonious relations in the Western railroad situation.

The understanding that has been reached is the result of a series of meetings between representatives of the Morgan-Hill interests on the one side and the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb & Co. interests on the other, that have been held in the past three weeks, or since the panic of May 9, which was precipitated by a corner in Northern Pacific common stock was reported yesterday that the arrival of James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, in this city this week was for the special purpose of signing the agreement between the two interests.

The effect of the settlement, it was said, will be the selection of a non-partisan board of directors for the Northern Pacific Railway company that is, neither side in the Northern Pacific matter. The Union Pacific or the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb & Co. interests will get representation, and men satisfactory to both sides will be made directors. The Union Pacific common stock was reported yesterday that the arrival of James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, in this city this week was for the special purpose of signing the agreement between the two interests.

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ROBBERS ON A CAR.

They Throw Off the Trolley Pole and Attack a Passenger—The Robbers Are Killed.

Three men attempted a hold-up on a trolley car loaded with passengers bound from Lutheran Cemetery to Long Island City late on Thursday night. An isolated spot was selected. Joseph Gieshardt of 404 East Fifty-fourth street, Manhattan, who occupied a rear seat and had a prosperous look, was selected as the first victim. One of the robbers slipped the trolley pole and the feed wire, and the car in total darkness, screams and laughter were created by the sudden darkening of the car when the three pitched on Gieshardt.

Two of the robbers held his wrists, while a third rified his pockets. Gieshardt's cries for help only provoked mirth among the other passengers. The robbers were killed by the Wall Street news agencies. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. the accuracy of the announcement was verified and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has been notified. It is time that a settlement, as outlined, had been reached. Mr. Hill, who was seen in the Street, said that he had not any statement to make, but that confidence could be placed in whatever statement Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had made.

SAYS HE SAW A COMET AT SEA.

Schooner Captain Makes Report of His Astronomical Observations.

Capt. Charles Brinkman of the little Nova Scotian schooner Florida, which arrived yesterday from San Blas with a cargo of coconuts, rather astonished the Quarantine news collectors by turning in this report of his astronomical observations: "May 8, lat. 10, lon. 79.2, shortly before 7 P. M. in the west-southwest horizon, a comet with a long, narrow tail was visible about five or six degrees above the horizon and disappeared again shortly before 7 P. M. The air was remarkably clear in that direction, so much so that other stars of lesser magnitude were visible close down to the horizon. The comet was seen at 10:15 P. M. in the west-southwest horizon, a comet with a long, narrow tail was visible about five or six degrees above the horizon and disappeared again shortly before 7 P. M. The air was remarkably clear in that direction, so much so that other stars of lesser magnitude were visible close down to the horizon. The comet was seen at 10:15 P. M. in the west-southwest horizon, a comet with a long, narrow tail was visible about five or six degrees above the horizon and disappeared again shortly before 7 P. M. The air was remarkably clear in that direction, so much so that other stars of lesser magnitude were visible close down to the horizon. The comet was seen at 10:15 P. M. in the west-southwest horizon, a comet with a long, narrow tail was visible about five or six degrees above the horizon and disappeared again shortly before 7 P. M. The air was remarkably clear in that direction, so much so that other stars of lesser magnitude were visible close down to the horizon. The comet was seen at 10:15 P. M. in the west-southwest horizon, a comet with a long, narrow tail was visible about five or six degrees above the horizon and disappeared again shortly before 7 P. M. The air was remarkably clear in that direction, so much so that other stars of lesser magnitude were visible close down to the horizon. The comet was seen at 10:15 P. M. in the west-southwest horizon, a comet with a long, narrow tail was visible about five or six degrees above the horizon and disappeared again shortly before 7 P. M. The air was remarkably clear in that direction, so much so that other stars of lesser magnitude were visible close down to the horizon. The comet was seen at 10:15 P. M. in the west-southwest horizon, a comet with a long, narrow tail was visible about five or six degrees above the horizon and disappeared again shortly before 7 P. M. The air was remarkably clear in that direction, so much so that other stars of lesser magnitude were visible close down to the horizon. The comet was seen at 10:15 P. M. in the west-southwest horizon, a comet with a long, narrow tail was visible about five or six degrees above the horizon and disappeared again shortly before 7 P. M. The air was remarkably clear in that direction, so much so that other stars of lesser magnitude were visible close down to the horizon. The comet was seen at 10:15 P. M. in the west-southwest horizon, a comet with a long, narrow tail was visible about five or six degrees above the horizon and disappeared again shortly before 7 P. M. The air was remarkably clear in that direction, so much so that other stars of lesser magnitude were visible close down to the horizon. The comet was seen at 10:15 P. M. in the west-southwest horizon, a comet with a long, narrow tail was visible about five or six degrees above the horizon and disappeared again shortly before 7 P. M. The air was remarkably clear in that direction, so much so that other stars of lesser magnitude were visible close down to the horizon. The comet was seen at 10:15 P. M. in the west-southwest horizon, a comet with a long, narrow tail was visible about five or six degrees above the horizon and disappeared again shortly before 7 P. M. The air was remarkably clear in that direction, so much so that other stars of lesser magnitude were visible close down to the horizon. The comet was seen at 10:15 P. M. in the west-southwest horizon, a comet with a long, narrow tail was visible about five or six degrees above the horizon and disappeared again shortly before 7 P. M.