WE GO TO WAR OVER CHINA?

THAT'S WHAT THE POWERS WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Germany's Reported Desire to Back Up Russia in Dismembering China Causes Uneasiness—Distrust Among the Powers Growing—The Situation Acute.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—There never has been a time since the Chinese question became acute through the Boxer uprising of two years ago that the great Powers have been watching one another so closely and jealously as at present.

It has been pointed out in these despatches that much depends on the attitude of the United States and indications accumulate that the well-understood intention of this Government not to seek any exclusive commercial or territorial exploitation in the unhappy Oriental Empire has given it a strength in the international concert which makes its friendship and approval a desirable object to every nation concerned.

Sharing wholly or partially in the confidence of all parties to the great world game that is being played in the Far East, the Administration in Washington has probably better means of understanding the Chinese situation than any other Government and its information leads directly to to the conclusion that suspicion and distrust of one another are growing among the powerful countries which make world history.

An outward indication of the important position now held in international affairs by the United States may be found in the long and frequent interviews which the representatives of the European Powers and Japan are having with Secretary Hay and the fact that these interviews relate mainly, and in some cases, exclusively, to the Chinese situation, is additional evidence of the flattering regard in which the opinion of the American Government is held. The views of the United States are sought on every suggestion, report or surmise as to the intention of this or that Power in the Far Eastern problem.

It is hardly likely that Japan would seek information at St. Petersburg or Paris as to whether Russia and France, despite protestations to the contrary, were preparing to make a coup in China. It is just as unlikely that Russia would apply to London or Tokio in regard to a rumor that Japan, with England behind her, contemplated an unexpected movement to offset the effect of Russia's present influence in Chinese territory, from which Japan was obliged to withdraw after the Chinese-Japanese War.

Yet reports such as these have reached official ears here, and it is reasonable to suppose that they have been communicated by persons vitally and directly interested. The State Department in Washington has become the great clearing house of international confidences. Despite opportunity and temptation, these confidences are not being betrayed, and to the knowledge of that, as much probably as to the unquestioned independent and unselfish attitude of this Government, is due the willingness of the diplomatic representatives of the Powers to pour out the secrets of their official breasts to those in charge of the foreign affairs of the United States.

The position of this Government is well known. It wants the territorial integrity of China preserved, a strict adherence to the agreement between the Powers not to seek any exclusive commerical or other concessions in that empire, the initiation of the "Open Door" in reality, the withdrawal of Russia from Manchuria, the withdrawal of German troops from Chi-Li, and a continuation of peace between all the nations concerned.

Furthermore, it has declined to enter into any alliance, coalition or pact, expressed or implied, with any single Power or combination of Powers. England and Japan have formed a defensive alliance, ostensibly to carry out the principles to which the United States is pledged, but, really, according to the general understanding, to serve as a warning to Russia not to seek exclusive control of any portion of Chinese territory now under the nominal jurisdiction of the Government at Pekin.

Russia and France have met the announcement of the English-Japanese pact with a joint declaration that their intentions toward China are the same as those of England and Japan, but they reserve to themselves the claimed right to interfere to suppress internal disturbances in China. But while, officially, these assurances from four great nations have been accepted, it cannot be denied that they are, generally speaking, viewed with suspicion.

This is particularly so with regard to Russia. Her continued maintenance of large bodies of troops in Manchuria, which she has promised to withdraw at the earliest practicable moment consistent with Russian safety, in accordance with the terms of a treaty with China, now said to be practically completed, and her attempt, frustrated largely through the determined attitude of the United States, to negotiate a secret convention with the Chinese Government by which exclusive privileges were conceded to her in Manchurian territory, have engendered distrust of the professions enunciated in the declaration signed also by France.

Germany, however, is the most uncertain quantity in the Chinese situation. She is recorded on paper as in accord with the purposes which all the Powers profess to be desirous of carrying out, but the suspicion is prevalent that she is actually in sympathy with the supposed wish of Russia to dismember China.

A recent rumor that Germany would back an attempt on the part of Russia to add Manchuria to the Czar's dominions in exchange for Russian assistance in securing actual control of the whole Shantung peninsula, part of which the Kaiser's Government now holds, has caused uneasiness here, but this Government finds itself unable, without offence, to investigate the report, in view of recent assurances from Berlin equivalent to a disclaimer of any intention to assert exclusive right to trade with Shantung.

It is confidently believed here that whatever Germany may do will find an echo in Italy and Austria, and the reports of the renewal of the triple alliance practically confirm this belief.

It is thus to be seen that the United States Government occupies solely among the members of the Far Eastern concert a very important and influential position. Its hands are tied, however, to a certain extent through having proved the other Powers so frequently for a definition of their views and through having questioned them directly as to the truth of nearly every report as to their interesting but so frequently fruitless inquiry might give offence.

But all the Powers have expressed themselves in writing as in accord with the principles laid down in Secretary Hay's famous note of July 3, 1899, and none of them can go contrary to those principles without encountering the danger of offending this Government. How far the United States would go in showing its disfavor of such violations is a question that none of the Powers is able to answer.

That the uncertainty has had a deterrent effect upon the rapidity of some of the great nations is not doubted here. Would the United States be willing to go to war to aid China from fear lest such the dismemberment of that Empire is consummated, perhaps to the Government's detriment?

President Roosevelt's vigorous way of dealing with things and Secretary Hay's enthusiastic interest in preserving China for the Chinese have not been lost sight of in foreign capitals. In them, perhaps, those who crave a share of Chinese territory have found an answer to the question.

RUSSIA WILL WAIT.

Mr. Martin Believes Manchuria and Mongolia Will Be Taken From China.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 1.—Among the passengers who arrived from China on the Empress of Japan to-day was the Rev. M. A. P. Martin, until recently principal of the Imperial Chinese College at Pekin and one of the well-known men in the Chinese capital at time of the siege by the Boxers. Dr. Martin learned here that a telegram is awaiting him at Vancouver from Viceroy Chang Chih Tung, one of China's most progressive men, asking him to accept the principalship of the Chinese University at Wu-chang on the Yangtse Kiang. He has not yet made up his mind whether he will acept the post. Dr. Martin resigned from the principalship of the Pekin college about a month ago.

"China has completed a treaty with the foreign Powers and all is quiet now," he says, "but how long it will remian so none can say. The recent treaty of Britain and Japan guarantees peace for a time, but I don't feel so confident of the state of China some years hence, for there is a feeling among some of the Powers tending to the disintegration of the country. Great Britain, Japan and the United States are for the maintenance of the integrity of China, but Russia, France and others are for the slicing up of the kingdom.

"Russia has promised to withdraw her troops from Manchuria, but I do not think she will. She will make the excuse that the troops are necessary for the protection of her railways in that province, and in my opinion Russia will ultimately have sole possession of Manchuria and Mongolia. The latter province has not yet been brought into question, but Russia is going to build a railway line across Mongolia from border to border, from the nearest point of the boundary to Pekin. Mongolia is not, however, as rich and desirable a district as Manchuria, which is rich in mining and agricultural resources.

"The Russian forces in Manchuria at present number 93,200, according to statistics gathered by Japanese papers. There are 49,800 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, 19,000 artillery, 2,400 engineers and 2,000 in the railway corps. To these may be added the Amur army said to consist of 30,000 of all arms, so that the total Russian force available in these regions of Asia is 123,000. The strongest garrisons are at Moukden and Kiren.

"Another excuse given by the Russians for remaining in Manchuria is the prevalence of local outbreaks. The *Ashio* of Tokio publishes a telegram to the effect that Gen. Tso, the Chinese commander at Ching King, has informed the Pekin Government that the Russians are making a strict search for arms at places within his command and are confiscating them wherever found. He asked for instructions and received a reply that the matter need not be submitted to the throne, but that he had better adopt suitable measures himself. Gen. Tso then advised the Pekin Government that he advised the Russian Government to maintain control of the region as China must rely on Russia. There is no doubt about it, the Russians are scheming and contriving in many ways for the retention of the districts."

SUNDAY CIVIL BILL DEBATE.

Sulzer Fails to Get an Appropriation for Statue of Liberty Light.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The House went into Committee of the Whole to-day to consider further the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1903. Mr. Robinson (Dem., Ind.), criticised the policy of the present administration of the House, one effect of which was to give the Senate an undue and unwarranted influence in shaping legislation.

Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.), spoke to his resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people.

This ended the general debate, and the bill was read for amendment.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.), moved an appropriation of $50,000 to light the Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island, which was discontinued on March 1, by the Lighthouse Board.

When he had concluded, Mr. Cannon asked, "Does my friend withdraw his amendment?"

Sulzer—No, I do not, and if the gentleman stands for liberty and American institutions, he won't object to it.

Cannon—Well, my friend having made his speech, I think he ought to withdraw it. (Laughter.)

Sulzer still persisting, Cannon said he would have to get down to cold facts. The Lighthouse Board in the exercise of its plenary powers in the premises, had found the light unnecessary to commerce.

Sulzer—The Republican party don't need it.

Lessler (Rep., N. Y.)—Oh, yes, it does. I want the job for my district. (Laughter.)

He said he had been told that the statue had been transferred to the jurisdiction of the War Department and that Secretary Root was looking around to find a place to put it, and for a fund to enable him to move it.

On a viva voce vote the amendment received 43 votes to 33 against; but Mr. Cannon demanded tellers, and the vote was reversed, the amendment being lost, 61 to 67.

The appropriation for making topographic surveys by the Geological Survey was increased from $250,000 to $300,000 and that for engraving and printing maps from $70,000 to $100,000.

Without further changing the bill the committee disposed of 92 of its 123 pages and rose.

The report of the Committee on Territories, recommending the passage of the bill to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, was presented by Mr. Knox, (Rep., Mass.), chairman, who gave notice that "at some convenient time," he would ask the House to consider it.

Remey to Go on Lighthouse Board.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Rear Admiral George C. Remey, who was recently detached from the command of the Asiatic naval station, will be assigned on his arrival here to duty as chairman of the Lighthouse Board in Washington, succeeding Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, who will be placed on the retired list on April 29.

Secretary Root Going to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary and Mrs. Root will leave Washington on April 5 for a week's stay in Cuba as the guests of Gen. Wood. There is nothing political in his trip to Cuba, although he will observe for himself the conditions in Cuba and be there in time to see the departure of the American troops for the United States.

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CHRISTMAS BRIBERY INQUIRY.

NIELS GRON BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

He Tells How He Got Richardson to Take Up the Charges—Says He Represents "No Sale" Party—Denies Contract With Christmas—Knows of No Bribery.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The special House committee appointed to investigate the charges of alleged bribery of members in connection with the purchase of the Danish West Indies met this morning. Niels Gron, who has been exploiting the matter in the newspapers and who furnished the material which Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, presented to the House as a basis for the investigation, was examined by the committee, Representative Dalzell, the chairman, conducting the inquiry.

Gron told at some length of the methods he employed in securing publicity in this country and in bringing the matter to the attention of Congress. He said that he had approached Gen. Grosvenor, but that Grosvenor had declined to take up the case. Gron then laid the matter before Representatives Richardson and Underwood, and Richardson took the matter into the House.

"Do you represent the Danish Government?" inquired Mr. Dalzell.

"No."

"Do you represent any party or parties?"

"No."

"Any organization?"

"No."

"No one, then, but private individuals?" continued Mr. Dalzell.

"I represent the 'No Sale' party," said the witness—"those men who do not wish the islands to be sold to the United States under any circumstances and those who do not want the islands sold under the present circumstances."

In substantiation of his statements Gron read a cable despatch from Von Dessen, whom he styled the secretary of the "No Sale" party, saying that the petition to the Danish Government "against the sale of the islands" had been signed by bankers, admirals, merchants, &c. It was this class of people, the witness said, which he represented.

Representative Dalzell attempted to ascertain exactly why Gron took such an interest in the matter, but his efforts met with no marked success. Gron made a statement in which he denied the reports which had placed him in the light of stirring up the Christmas matter because he was not to participate in the commission.

The chairman asked witness about an assertion in Christmas's statement that H. H. Rogers of New York had said he controlled twenty-six votes in the Senate, "and don't you forget it." Gron said he was never with Christmas and Rogers at the same time. Witness denied ever having made a contract with Christmas and denied that he offered Christmas $25,000 to retire from the field. He had no idea what press associations were referred to by Christmas in his statement that he had arranged to subsidize them.

Mr. Alexander (Rep., N. Y.), whose name was mentioned by Christmas in the alleged secret report, said to the committee that he had never seen, spoken to or been spoken to by Christmas. He had never talked with any one in or out of the House on the Danish treaty. No one had ever spoken to him about it, either in or out of the House, and he had never heard the matter of alleged bribery spoken of until it was brought to the attention of the House the other day by Mr. Richardson.

In the afternoon Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, described Gron's efforts to have him take up the matter in the House.

Gen. Grosvenor said that he had consulted the Secretary of State about the case and was advised that Christmas was not an agent of the State Department, so he dropped the matter.

Continuing his testimony, Gron gave a sketch of his own career. He received his degree from Harvard in 1894 and was naturalized in 1895. He had charge of the Scandinavian Department of the National Republican Committee in 1896 and was indorsed for a diplomatic post by Representative McCall and by Senators Hanna, Lodge, Cullom and others. Gron wanted to be Minister to Denmark or Siam.

"What are your politics?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"I should hope I am a Republican," replied the witness, "as I took part in three campaigns for the Republicans."

"Have you any knowledge of any member of the Senate or of the House being bribed in this connection?" inquired Mr. McCall.

"None whatever," replied the witness.

Representative Hill followed with a question as to whether he had any knowledge of any one being bribed or any attempt being made to bribe any one in connection with the sale of the islands, to which Gron replied, "I have not."

The inquiry will be continued on Thursday, when Col. W. C. Brown and others are expected to appear.

TO REVIEW CUBAN TRIAL.

Secretary Root Will Satisfy Himself as to Justice of the Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Root has decided to review the testimony given in Cuba at the trial of Major Rathbone, Neely and Reeves, the postal officials recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for alleged frauds while in office.

Gen. Wood has been directed to forward to Washington as soon as possible a complete transcript of the record of the trial of these men. Secretary Root will then explore the record with a view to satisfying himself as to the justice of the Cuban court's decision. He will not only read all the evidence, but will also consider the points of law made by the attorneys for the defence.

This action has been taken as the result of representations made to the President in behalf of Major Rathbone by Senator Hanna. There is considerable doubt in the minds of some officials as to the criminal intent involved in the charges against Rathbone.

It is held that the alleged frauds were due more to Rathbone's carelessness and inexperience in the administration of the postal service than to any conspiracy with Neely to defraud the Government, and Secretary Root desires to see whether Rathbone was guilty of anything more than negligence in office.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The cruiser Olympia has arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, on her way to join the North Atlantic squadron, and the torpedo boat destroyer Decatur at Norfolk. The gunboat Helena has sailed from Wuhu for Nanking, China, and the training ship Essex from Yorktown for Hampton Roads. The Essex will go to Norfolk for repairs.

TO DINE WITH THE PRESIDENT

Members of the New York Legislature and the New Collector.

President Roosevelt is to entertain at dinner to-night in the White House the Hon. Nevada N. Stranahan, just confirmed by the United States Senate as Collector of the Port of New York, Senators Timothy E. Ellsworth leader of the Republican majority in the upper house at Albany; Frank Wayland Higgins and Hobart Krum, and Speaker S. Frederick Nixon of the Assembly. The President, it was said last night, is to entertain these gentlemen at dinner, first, for the purpose of renewing the personal friendship which was begun when the President was Governor of this State, and, second, because the President would like to talk over with these gentlemen the record of the Legislature at Albany this winter.

President Roosevelt is greatly interested in all matters affecting the State of New York, and he has had various talks with Senator Platt, Senator Depew, and Gov. Odell. From now on until next fall, it was said, the President and the leading Republicans of the State will have frequent talks as to the situation in the State. Senator Platt and all his friends believe that the Democrats have no real hope of carrying the State this fall, but are merely whistling to keep up their courage.

DYNAMITED POST OFFICE.

Explosion Evidently Scared Burglars Off and They Got Only $1.95.

Burglars blew up the Great Neck, L. I., post office at 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Henry Ninesling who lives across the street was awake and aroused her son and husband. Young Ninesling notified Postmaster LeCluse. The burglars had drilled two holes in the safe door and must have charged them with dynamite.

While the postmaster was investigating the damage his brother, Egbert LeCluse, headed a party of residents in pursuit of the burglars. They followed buggy tracks evidently made by the burglars' vehicle to New Hyde Park where they were lost.

The safe was forced open and its contents found intact. The burglars got $1.95 from the cash drawer. They left behind a brace, a jimmy, four steel drills and a bit. Postmaster LeCluse worked in the post office until nearly midnight on Monday. He had about $2,000 in cash and evidently the burglars hoped to get it out of the safe. The dynamite explosion must have scared the burglars off.

Washington Society Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay entertained at a Cabinet dinner to-night in honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The guests were Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Attorney-General and Mrs. Knox, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Long, Postmaster-General Payne, Mrs. Lodge, Representative and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Miss Hay and James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at luncheon to-day Mrs. James Roosevelt, aunt of the President, and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, both from New York.

Mrs. Pinchot entertained a luncheon party of young ladies to-day in compliment to Miss Enos of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth gave a dinner to-night, and Miss Kean, sister of Senator Kean, gave a dinner in honor of her guests, Miss Julia Fish and Miss Christine Roosevelt of New York.

Oleo Bill Debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senators further discussed the Oleomargarine bill to-day. Mr. Heitfeld (Dem., Idaho) did not see where farmers would derive any benefit from the bill. Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N.H.) said the bill proposed to legislate against a palpable and brazen fraud. Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) favored the bill. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) spoke against the bill. It was agreed that voting on the bill and amendments shall begin at 3 P. M. on Thursday next.

Appropriation for Indians, $10,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Indian Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year was reported to the Senate to-day from the Committee on Indian Affairs. It carries a total of about $10,000,000, the committee having added $943,000 to the figures fixed by the House.

Iron Steamboat Company's $500,000 Mortgage Foreclosed.

Supreme Court Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn, gave judgment yesterday to Allan S. Washington, as trustee, in the suit against the Iron Steamboat Company and its receiver, Charles D. Thompson, to foreclose mortgage for $500,000. The mortgage is upon seven steamboats owned by the company. Former surrogate Abbott is appointed referee to fix the compensation of Mr. Washington as trustee.

Blind Man Attempts Murder and Suicide.

MONTANA TOWN, April 1.—W. B. Mills shot his stepdaughter Mrs. Victoria Moore last night and then sent a pistol ball into his own head. He died of the city hospital early this morning. He lost his eyesight recently and in a fit of despondency formed a purpose to kill the family. Mrs. Moore will recover.

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ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS AN OMNIBUS BILL.

The Speaker Urged to Give a Rule for Consideration of the Bill—Statehood Means Six Democratic Senators and More Democratic Electoral Votes.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The House Committee on Territories reported through its chairman, Representative Knox, to-day the omnibus bill, granting Statehood to the Territories of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico. It is generally believed that Arizona and New Mexico will be Democratic and that Oklahoma is more likely to go Democratic than Republican. The admission of these territories at this time is considered to mean, therefore, the addition of certainly four and probably six Democratic Senators to the Senate and from six to nine Democratic votes to the next Electoral College.

It was first agreed by the committee that an omnibus bill should be reported, but on objection being made it was decided to report the bills separately. It was then found that while all the bills together could command a majority of the House none of the bills separately could be assured of passage, so the committee returned to the omnibus bill.

The House leaders are opposed to the passage of the bill. Consequently, to-day a group of Republican members of the Committee on Territories, headed by Representative Knox, Chairman of the Committee, and Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma, held an interview with Speaker Henderson, from which they emerged in high feather.

They then told him that it was far from their wish to clash with him in the House or to appear discourteous in any degree and that they wished he would give them a rule for the consideration of the bill, instead of forcing them to call it up as a privileged measure.

The Speaker represented that it would be bad politics to pass such a bill at this time and said the sense of the Chairman of Committees was against it. In reply, the delegation said they were certain they had enough votes to pass the bill and that unless he gave them a rule they would call it up and try to pass it in the House. The Speaker said he would let them know in a few days if they could have the rule or not and the delegation departed.

REVISED PERSONAL TAX LIST.

F. W. Vanderbilt Pays on $2,000,000 and Five Men on a Million Each.

Here are some items from the revised personal tax assessment list of this year:

Frederick W. Vanderbilt	$2,000,000
Andrew Carnegie	1,000,000
John D. Rockefeller	1,000,000
Florence G. Twombly	1,000,000
Alice G. Vanderbilt	1,000,000
William K. Vanderbilt	1,000,000
Russell Sage	700,000
Marie Marshall	650,000
Henry H. Rogers	600,000
Alfred G. Vanderbilt	600,000
William C. Whitney	600,000
Louis S. Woolf	600,000
William C. Schermerhorn	500,000
Adrien Iselin	400,000
Charles W. Cooper	400,000
John Jacob Astor	300,000
Mary Lewis	300,000
William Rockefeller	300,000
Hamilton McK. Twombly	300,000
Reginald C. Vanderbilt	300,000
Charles Broadway Rouss	250,000
Darius O. Mills	250,000
R. Fulton Cutting	250,000
Caroline W. Astor	250,000
Mary L. S. Parsons	250,000
Walter P. Bliss	217,500
Mary E. Bierstadt	200,000
Frederick A. Constable	200,000
Edward Cooper	200,000
Joseph H. Choate	200,000
Henry G. Marquand	200,000
Sabitha Myer	200,000
Elihu Root	200,000
Kate W. Winthrop	200,000
Matilda W. Bruce	180,000
James C. Carter	150,000
Heber R. Bishop	150,000
Hannah Colgate	150,000
Frederick Billings	150,000
George S. Bowdoin	150,000
Edwin O. Brinckerhoff	150,000
Jacob H. Schiff	150,000
Laura A. Palmer	150,000
Anna Woerishoffer	145,000
Helen C. Butler	125,000
Solomon Loeb	125,000
Hicks Arnold	125,000
John E. Alexander	125,000
Frances Jones	120,000
Elizabeth Osgood	115,000
Mary Miegi	110,000
Robinson Livingston	100,000
Oliver H. Payne	100,000
Paul S. Pearsall	100,000
John W. Aitken	100,000
John D. Archbold	100,000
Harlette M. Arnold	100,000
Samuel D. Babcock	100,000
George F. Baker	100,000
Goldsborough Banyer	100,000
August Belmont	100,000
Augusta H. Bliss	100,000
Simon Borg	100,000
Albert C. Bostwick	100,000
John M. Corse	100,000
Leah Reese Crocker	100,000
Edward Curtier	100,000
W. Bayard Cutting	100,000
Thomas Dai	100,000
Jacob M. DeangarrIa	100,000
Thomas Denny	100,000
Charles De Rham	100,000
F. W. De Voe	100,000
Alfred G. Vanderbilt	100,000
Charles F. Clark	100,000
Regina D. Brewster	100,000
William V. Brokaw	100,000
Sarah E. Wallace	100,000
Clara Bryce	100,000
Emma Halsey	100,000
Arabella Huntington	100,000
Adrian Iselin, Jr.	100,000
William Iselin	100,000
Morris K. Jesup	100,000
Woodbury G. Langdon	100,000
William H. Macy, Jr.	100,000
Jacob Hall Moses	100,000
James H. Smith	100,000
Charles G. Stone	100,000
Frederick Sturges	100,000
Edwin D. Worthington	100,000
Henry A. Rutherfurd	100,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	100,000
Felix M. Warburg	100,000
George F. Baker, Jr.	100,000
Henry C. Frick	100,000
James J. Woodward	100,000
Frank S. Wors	100,000
Isaac Seligman	100,000

COL. DICKINSON TAKES HOLD.

Jersey's New Secretary of State Will Make Important Changes in the Office.

TRENTON, April 1.—Col. Samuel D. Dickinson of Jersey City entered upon his duties as Secretary of State to-day. Beat Saturday Senator Thomas H. McCarter of Essex will succeed Samuel H. Grey of Camden as Attorney-General. Five Democrats, including Assistant Secretary of State Bickley, are employed in the two offices, and the removal of four at least is regarded as certain.

Col. Dickinson declined to talk of his plans to-day but it has leaked out that he intends to dispense with the services of Assistant Secretary Bickley and Corporation Clerk John W. Brooks, who has had charge of the corporation business of the office for many years.

The Assistant Secretaryship was tendered to Robert F. Carey, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, but Mr. Carey declined to take an account of other interests. J. E. Boyd, who performed the duties of clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals and Register of the Prerogative Court, is a likely candidate for Mr. Bickley's place.

Crazy Negro Shoots Into a Crowd.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Standing on the sidewalk last night, Howard Mallory, a negro, drew a revolver and fired five shots into a crowd of white persons who were leaving the Harlowe Theatre (formerly the Harmonie). Mallory, who had refused to work with the cast of his vaudeville, Lionel McKenzie, one of the theatre guests who was with his wife, was also shot in the heart and will probably die. Mallory is crazy.

William F. Ingersoll.

Among the officials on the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday was William F. Ingersoll of Paris, Director General of the New York Life Insurance Company for Europe. Mr. Ingersoll is here on business for his company, and is the guest of President McCall during his visit.

We have everything to fit out your office.

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ATTACKS CATHOLIC HOMES.

The Rev. Mr. Lamb's Argument Against Pauper Children's Bill Amazes Gov. Murphy.

TRENTON, N. J., April 1.—Gov. Murphy and the Rev. M. T. Lamb, Superintendent of the Children's Home Society had a lively tilt this afternoon over the bill passed by the Legislature to give the State Board of Children's Guardians entire control over the pauper children of the State. At the conclusion of the argument the Governor announced that he believed it to be his duty to sign the bill.

"This bill will mean that all children of Catholic parentage will have to be placed in the homes of Catholics and we do not believe that such a regulation would be conducive to securing the best training during the formative periods of their citizenship," declared Mr. Lamb.

"I am not the Governor of the Protestants or Catholics, but of all the people of New Jersey," interrupted Mr. Murphy. "I am amazed at this declaration and I clearly see it is my duty to sign this bill. It is not in any sense sectarian, but preserves the rights of all."

There was a big delegation on hand to urge favorable action on the bill, but after Mr. Lamb's speech the Governor announced that further discussion was unnecessary.

The Rev. W. S. Chase to Go to the Garden City Cathedral.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 1.—The Rev. William Sheaf Chase, who has been the rector of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church from the day of his ordination to the priesthood on April 22, 1886, last night presented a latter to the wardens and vestry of the church announcing his intention of resigning and accepting a call made by Bishop Burgess of Long Island, to become honorary preacher at the Cathedral in Garden City, L. I., with the title of Canon, in connection with the duties of Chaplain to the St. Paul's school for boys.

Jury Out in Mock Duck Murder Case.

A jury which has heard the second trial of the Chinaman, Mock Duck, for the murder of his countryman, Ah Fee, was locked up last night at 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this morning by Judge Cowing in General Sessions. They had been out since early in the day and had not agreed.

Ah Fee was murdered on Sept. 21, 1900, in front of 23 Pell street. A number of alleged highbinders shot at him. One of them, Sue Ling, is now serving a life sentence for the crime.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Genet, appellant, vs. President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Hollister, appellant, vs. Simonson et al.; appeal dismissed without costs.

National Protective Association of Steamfitters and another, appellants, vs. Cumming and another, City of New York, appellant, vs. McLean; orders affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for defendants on the stipulation, with costs.

Fox et al., respondent, vs. Schenectady Railway Company. Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with one bill of costs to plaintiffs.

Woodbridge, substitute trustee, appellant, vs. Brown. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Strauss, respondent, vs. Union Central Life Insurance Company, to re account of Kramer, general guardian. Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Brinkerhoff, appellant, vs. May et al. Motion to send back record denied, with costs.

Smith, receiver, vs. Coe et al.; motion to amend remittitur granted and motion for reargument denied, with costs.

Stowell et al., respondent, vs. Clarke and another; motion to vacate orders, order dismissing appeal vacated and cause restored to calendar on payment of $10 costs to respondent's counsel.

Heller, respondent, vs. Kilby et al.; motion to withdraw appeal granted upon payment to plaintiff of costs that have accrued to the present time.

German American Insurance Company of New York, respondent, vs. Standard Gaslight Company of New York; motion to dismiss appeal denied, but costs

In re application of Wells, respondent, for appointment of commissioner of deeds; an incompetent applicant; motion for reargument granted, and on reargument modified so as to strike out direction for recovery of costs; motion in other respects denied.

Ginsberg, respondent, vs. Manhattan Gas Company; motion to open default granted on the following conditions: defendant to serve plaintiff's attorney on or before the 1st day of April next with three printed copies of the case as amended and pay them his costs of this motion. If foregoing conditions are not complied with, motion to be denied with its costs.

Lindner, appellant, vs. Dr. Carstarphen and another; motion to add case to calendar denied, but costs.

Bliss, applicant, vs. Board of Police. Writs of certiorari to review relators' dismissal from the police force. The relators argued that they acted in good faith in the belief that they had a right to do what they did, and that the penalty imposed upon them was too severe. The court held that the relators had violated the rules of the police department, which provided that "members of the force must not be present at any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, except when in the performance of their duties, or when in company with a superior officer, or when in company with a person who is not a member of the force, who is not intoxicated, and who is not there for the purpose of drinking."