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AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF THE WORLD
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PER 460,929 DAY.

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ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN---AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF THE WORLD FOR MARCH, 1894, 460,929 PER DAY.

Postscriptum—Latest—Still Booming!

OVER 460,000 PER DAY.

TESTIMONIAL.

New York, March 3d, 1894.

"After a thorough examination of the circulation "books, press-room reports, mail-room reports, paper "companies' bills for amount of paper furnished, orders "from news companies and newsdealers, we find that the "circulation of THE WORLD (morning and evening editions) "for the months of January and February, 1894, averaged 433,167 "copies per day, and so certify."

J. Edward Simmons, Chairman
Thomas L. James, Secretary.
A. B. Hepburn
E. W. Bloomingdale
Henry Clews
Charles S. Dayton

On Saturday, March 3, a committee of well-known financiers, comprising Messrs. J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President Fourth National Bank and ex-President of the Stock Exchange; THOMAS L. JAMES, President Lincoln National Bank and ex-Postmaster-General of the United States; A. B. HEPBURN, President Third National Bank, ex-Comptroller of the United States Currency, ex-Bank Examiner of the United States and ex-Superintendent of State Banks; E. W. BLOOMINGDALE, of the dry-goods house of Bloomingdale Bros.; HENRY CLEWS, of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., and CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster of the city of New York, after spending over two hours carefully investigating The World's circulation books, press-room reports, mail-room reports, paper companies' bills for amount of paper furnished, receipts of said bills, orders from news companies and other records, and plying searching questions to The World's employees connected with the circulation department, signed the above certificate.

THE WORLD'S Circulation for March, 1894, Day by Day:

March 1	464,303
March 2	460,568
March 3	461,703
March 4	*314,040
March 5	462,436
March 6	464,718
March 7	465,306
March 8	463,407
March 9	459,722
March 10	458,044
March 11	*316,189
March 12	460,465
March 13	457,895
March 14	462,531
March 15	448,942
March 16	458,015
March 17	544,005
March 18	*336,364
March 19	455,259
March 20	463,403
March 21	459,486
March 22	464,855
March 23	462,916
March 24	464,072
March 25	*326,665
March 26	460,204
March 27	457,115
March 28	461,316
March 29	450,235
March 30	468,112
March 31	466,643
Total	13,818,934
Weekly and Semi-Weekly	469,874
Grand Total	14,288,808
Daily Average	460,929

*Morning Edition Only.

THE WORLD'S CIRCULATION GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE WORLD'S CIRCULATION GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE WORLD'S average circulation for March, 1891 ..... 312,570 PER DAY. | THE WORLD'S average circulation for March, 1893 ..... 403,333 PER DAY.

The World's Average Circulation for March, 1894:

460,929 PER DAY.

A Gain of 57,596 Per Day in One Year. | A Gain of 148,359 Per Day in Three Years.

LAST EDITION.

EMS IS SAFE AT FAYAL.

Towed to the Azores by the Oil-Tank Steamship Wildflower.

PROPELLER FRAME BROKEN.

Glad News for the Many Persons Who Feared She Had Been Sunk by an Iceberg.

TO PICK UP THE PASSENGERS.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. Will Probably Go to the Relief of the Belated 400.

The Ems is safe.

The overdue North German Lloyd liner was towed into Fayal at the Azores, to-day, and the first news was made known here in this Associated Press despatch:

FAYAL, AZORE ISLANDS, April 2.—The North German Lloyd steamship Ems from Bremen, on March 17, and from Southampton on March 18, for New York, has been towed here by the steamship Wildflower, Capt. Livingstone, from Blaye, France, for Wilmington, Del. The Ems has her propeller frame broken.

The Wildflower is a British oil steamship, owned by Alfred Stuart & Co., and hails from London. She is of only 1,745 tons register, and it was no small task for her to tow the 5,190-tons Ems.

The North German Lloyd agents received their first despatch from the home office in Bremen about the Ems, at 11 o'clock this morning. It read as follows:

BREMEN, April 2.

Ems arived in tow Horta, Azores. Agent Silviera Edwards tranships passengers Kaiser.

The Company interprets the despatch as meaning that the passengers will be brought direct to New York by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The distance from the Azores to New York is 2,250 miles, and the Kaiser Wilhelm II. is expected to reach New York about the 18th.

It is figured that the Wildflower must have picked up the Ems when the latter was about four days out.

An active young man in the office of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Bowling Green posted a copy of that welcome despatch on the bulletin board of the Company, and it was eagerly read by a hundred anxious men and women who had haunted the Company's office for the last four or five days.

The Ems was sighted March 21 by the Red Star liner Noordland when about 950 miles out from Southampton. From that time until this morning not a word was heard from the vessel, and when she was three days overdue the agents of the Company here grew anxious.

There were the crew included, about 400 souls aboard of the Ems.

It was feared the Atlantic liner had run into a big iceberg and been sunk with all on board.

Just what was the cause of the breaking of the propeller frame of the Ems is not learned in the first despatches. It may have been from striking huge blocks of ice or it may have been smashed in an uncommonly severe storm, such as prevail on the Atlantic at this time of the year.

The propeller frame of a steamship is, as its name indicates, a steel frame that fits in between the rudder and the hull of the vessel and supports the propeller on an axis which runs from one upright to the other. When it becomes damaged the propeller cannot be used, unless the injury is rather of a weakening kind than a break.

The steamer Roland, of the North German Lloyd line, reached port early this morning, and reports nasty weather. She left Bremen March 14, or three days ahead of the Ems. She experienced strong northwest winds, with high seas, from March 16 to 21. On March 23 the Roland, in latitude 46.57, longitude 29, struck a heavy gale from south-southwest to northwest, lasting twenty-four hours. The ship hove to and labored heavily, making but eight miles in the twenty-four hours. Westerly gales prevailed, with high seas and heavy snow squalls.

The Ems undoubtedly had a generous taste of similar weather, and Capt. Reimkasten will have a mariner's yarn to spin of his experiences.

The news from Fayal will lift a weight of fear from the hearts of those who had friends or relatives aboard.

The Wildflower cost $65,000 to build. The Ems with her cargo, 1,200 tons, is worth $1,500,000. The admiralty courts, it is believed, will award the Wildflower about $200,000 after the general average is settled, so that the little tramp steamer has had a rich haul.

Other steamers overdue and causing anxiety among the agents are the Italian steamer Charles Martel, from Marseilles March 3; the Panama, from Bordeaux March 15; to Funch, Edye & Co., and the tramp steamer Peruvian, from Shields March 9.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Peter Wright & Sons, of this city, the American agents of the steamer Wildflower, which towed the disabled steamer Ems into Fayal, received a cablegram from Capt. Livingstone this morning which confirms the Associated Press despatches.

The Wildflower was returning empty from Blaye, where she had discharged a cargo of oil, when she fell in with the disabled Ems. Besides Capt. Livingstone the Wildflower carries a crew of from forty to sixty men.

Weather Forecast.

The weather forecast for thirty-six hours ending 8 P. M. to-morrow is as follows: Fair, slightly colder, northwest winds.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the morning hours as indicated by the thermometer at Perry's pharmacy: 3 A. M., 41; 6 A. M., 39; 9 A. M., 38; 12 M., 43.

Smoke 2-4-4 Smoking Tobacco. 2 ounces for 4 cents.

SOLDIERS AS CENSORS

Darlington, S. C., Under Full Martial Rule To-Day.

No Messages by Rail or Wire Unless Approved by Authority.

Nine Escaped State Spies Hidden by Friends in Charleston.

(By Associated Press.)

DARLINGTON, S. C., April 2.—A military press censorship is in force in this town, which is the centre of public interest in the dispensary troubles that have more thoroughly aroused South Carolina than any occurrences since the exciting times of 1876.

According to the proclamation promulgated by Gov. Tillman, this and the adjoining county of Florence are in a state of insurrection. Notwithstanding this declaration of the Governor, however, all is quiet and peaceable here, and there has been no disturbance since the shooting of Friday afternoon.

The military representatives of the Governor are in full sway over the telegraph wire running from here. Soldiers are posted at and have taken charge of the railway and telegraph offices and will not permit the transmission or delivery of despatches or press messages to correspondents here until they have been first inspected and transmitted by the officers in command.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the situation is unchanged, and all is quiet and peaceful. The troops under command of Gens. Farley and Richburg are quartered in the court-house and hotels, but later in the day will be massed into one company about one mile from town.

Gens. Farley and Richburg, when asked for information this morning, said they had nothing to say to the press. Eight more companies of troops will reach here to-day.

Gov. Tillman's son, Jim, who is a chip of the old block, is here in command of the Edgefield Hussars. This company is thought to be about the only one which would stand true to the Governor in case of trouble. All business houses here are closed, and the employees are on the streets watching developments.

The Governor, it is reported here, enlisted 160 spies and constables yesterday, and has them massed at Columbia; but it is thought he will not send any of them here, as their presence would be certain to inflame the people, who are down on the liquor-law agents. It is not known what has been done with the bodies of the two spies who were found dead in the woods near Timmonsville late yesterday afternoon. The courier who arrived here after midnight said he had no information on that point.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.—Sunday was absolutely quiet and without event in Charleston. The nine Dispensary spies who escaped out of the swamp near Darlington arrived here last night at 11 o'clock. Very few people knew of their arrival. They were housed at their boarding-house.

Information received here is to the effect that the military now at Darlington have fraternized with the citizens.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2.—Col. F. M. Mixson has been commissioned and placed in command of the forces left in the city and those which arrive hereafter. Last evening two more companies of cavalry on foot, armed with carbines, arrived, having taken the train at Fairfax. No further trouble is anticipated here. The Newberry Rifles are still at the Hotel Jerome. They have been notified to obey the commands of Col. Mixson. All the other soldiers are quartered at the State prison. Gov. Tillman has returned to the Mansion. It was understood last night that the State authorities were in need of more rifles, and that the guns of the two colored local companies were to be secured.

Gov. Tillman has ordered all dispensaries in counties where there is any excitement closed until further orders. He does not intend, he says, to open dispensaries and make citizens drunk and turn them into demons to shoot each other. The Governor said if whiskey had been easily obtained the last few days, the condition would have been very much more desperate.

As to the companies disregarding and refusing to obey his commands, Gov. Tillman says all the companies in his militia are enlisted and every member who refused to obey orders is subject to court-martial, which may follow.

Gov. Tillman considers the disappearance of the State arms from the armories of the zouaves and volunteers in Columbia, and the company in Chester, as a serious affair. He says he is going to have the guns back, for he does not propose to have the State arms in the hands of those who are against the State troops. He is in hopes of having the guns returned to him and says he has two means of getting them. One is by writ of mandamus, and sending all members to jail, and the other is by declaring martial law and making a search for them.

GEORGIA'S NEW SENATOR.

Gov. Northen Appoints Editor Patrick Walsh, of Augusta.

(By Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—Gov. Northen this morning appointed Patrick Walsh, editor of the Augusta Chronicle, as United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Colquitt, deceased, the place having been declined by Speaker Crisp.

Others Preach,
we practise. Thousands of drunkards cured yearly by the genuine KELLEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD treatment. Call on C. E. PERKINS, 26 West 34th st., for particulars.

HE KNEW OF NO CHILD.

Col. Breckinridge Resumes His Course of Denials.

Says He Did Not Take that Fateful Ride in August, '92.

And that Miss Pollard Did All the Talking to Chief Moore.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The carriage ride of August, 1892, when, Miss Pollard had said, Col. Breckinridge had made the first formal proposal of marriage to her, was the first subject to which Col. Breckinridge addressed himself when he took the stand in the Circuit Court this morning. He denied with his customary reiteration that any such ride had taken place, that he had made any proposal, that he had talked over family matters.

Then, continuing, he said: "I never asked the plaintiff to give up any child; I never at any time spoke of marriage to the plaintiff before the death of my late wife."

Denying the conversation which Miss Pollard said took place at the Hoffman House, to the effect that a company had been formed by Whitney and Fairchild, which he was to represent, he said that he had not seen the plaintiff on the 30th of April, that he had not been absent for a moment from the side of his wife that day, as he had not been married forty-eight hours. He never had any business arrangements with the gentlemen mentioned; never contemplated a visit to Europe; never spoke of intending marriage.

Then Mr. Butterworth called his attention again to the interview in the office of Major Moore.

"My recollection is that it was a much shorter visit than Major Moore has said," he continued. "It was rapid and excited; the young woman did most of the talking."

This statement Mr. Breckinridge desired to make to correct an impression Major Moore had given that the conversation had lasted a much longer time. He went over the conversation heretofore given in this interview and which included the statement to plaintiff that "I will marry you the last day of the month if God don't interpose." There was no attempt he said to keep the matter of the interview secret from the newspapers. Mr. Butterworth asked the witness what interviews he had with Miss Pollard prior to the interview of the 17th, with Maj. Moore. The witness then related in detail the interviews that occurred, and the substance of the conversation as he remembered them.

Interviews with the Plaintiff.

These included the interview with Mrs. Thomas the afternoon of May 13, when he left Miss Pollard in a real or simulated fainting condition. On the next day, Sunday, while at the Riggs House, in answer to a card sent to his room, he saw her in the ladies' parlor and had an amiable and friendly conversation with the plaintiff.

At this time the later expressed regret at what had occurred along the street and in Major Moore's office. Plaintiff gave him a schedule of what she would want in the way of underwear and other clothes prior to the trip to New York. They parted with every evidence of good feeling and sincerity on the part of the plaintiff to carry out the agreement between them whereby she was to go to New York. That evening a boy came to the hotel and said Miss Pollard wanted ot see him with a message requesting that he take her to Mrs. Blackburn's wher she wanted to stay all night. He took her to Mrs. Blackburn's house. Monday she came again to the hotel and presented to him an additional schedule for clothing. She wanted a little more money to make preparations to go away.

A Lunch at the Shoreham.

The netx day she sent him a note and they took lunch at the Shoreham. They talked again of the trip to New York and she told him the name of the physician in whose care she was to put herself and witness told her that this doctor was a comrade of his in the war. The next day after this the plaintiff came to see him again, and on the night of that day they saw Mrs. Blackburn, who after hearing their explanation, said she would wash her hands of the whole matter. Mrs. Blackburn approved the agreement for the plaintiff to go to New York.

The following day to this plaintiff again came to his hotel, and a conversation ensued between them as to a further conference, which it was proposed should be held with Major Moore prior to her going away. As he described how she had waved her off, Col. Breckenridge gesticulate dvery impressively with both hands, and explained the whole interview in pantomime. There was a tragic inflection to his tone as he closed the account of the visit to Mrs. Thomas with "Then I left her."

Second Call on Chief Moore.

Continuing the description of the second visit to Major Moore the Colonel said: "We agreed to say that she was going to New York to have a child, that I was the author of the trouble. We agreed on all but one point. She insisted, crying several times, that I should tell Major Moore I was the only man who had ever been intimate with her. I declined to do that. I said I had put myself in the power of her and Major Moore already, and I would refuse to say to any man that I had seduced her. Then she said she would not go. As she turned her jacket back I saw the gleam of a pistol in her bosom. I said, 'You are sitting close to me,' and she said, 'I will use that on myself if I do on anybody.' "

Then describing the scene at the office of the Chief's office, where they sat on the sofa, he said: "She seemed to be dissatisfied with the form in which I made the statement. She took out the pistol and looked at it. I said, you had better let Major Moore take that and make you a Christmas present of it. Then I said that nobody could say that I had seduced her, because the first night I saw her I took liberties with her. I made this statement with considerable froce, even temper."

The account of this interview in Major Moore's office differed from the version of it given by that officer and the plaintiff.

Plaintiff Was to Study in New York

Continuing his recital regarding the arrangements for Miss Pollard's visit to New York, Col. Breckinridge said she only wanted to arrive there with $10 in her pocket because she was afraid if she had more she would come back to Washington. She was to stop at 7 West Thirty-first street, where she would have good care. She was to study painting on china or in water colors when her strength would enable her to and to con-

(Continued on Second Page.)

LAST EDITION.

HE MOVED HER GLOVE.

Witness Winters Clears Up One Point in the Fuller Tragedy Inquest.

DID IT TO FEEL HER PULSE.

He Also Says the Spots Over Her Desk Are Not Blood Stains.

MORAN SAW NO POWDER MARKS.

The Undertaker Who Prepared Her Body for Burial Gives Important Testimony.

Once again the musty court-room of Coroner Fitzpatrick was crowded this morning by the witnesses subpoenaed for the inquest into the death of Miss Martha J. Fuller, who was killed by a pistol shot through her brain Saturday afternoon, March 17, in the law offices of William M. Mullen, 114 Nassau street, second floor.

MARTHA FULLER.

Among the first to arrive was Rev. Jocelyn Johnstone, priest in charge of St. Ambrose's Protestant Episcopal Church, Prince and Thompson streets. He said he was an old friend and fellow-countryman of Joseph T. Magee, the young lawyer and managing clerk for Mullen, who was the only person present when the fatal shot was fired, and who is held as the possible murderer of the comely typewriter.

Following Dr. O'Fullivan into court was Frank E. Towle, a civil engineer, at 35 Chambers street. He carried a diagram of the scene of the tragedy.

JOSEPH T. MAGEE.

Other witnesses were Pauline Davis, a typewriter in one of the offices at 114 Nassau street; Miss Klock, an intimate friend of Miss Fuller; Policeman James McCabe, who was the first officer to arrive after the tragedy; Undertaker Adam Moran, of James street, who removed the body of the dead girl to her mother's home, 633 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street; Frank Denninger, or "Brannigan," Waggoner's office boy, who picked up the revolver after the shooting; Richard Burton, Mullen's office boy; Detective-Sergts. McCluskey and Titus, who were detailed by Inspector McLaughlin to unravel the mystery; J. Frank Kernan, the editor, who was the first person to enter the room where the tragedy occurred; John F. Riley, the lawyer, who followed him into the room; Officers McGrath, Murphy and Schopmeyer; Janitor Samuel Olsen, Janitress Maggie Nolan, and Michael Garrigan, 129 Cedar street.

Commissioner Maurice F. Holahan was among the spectators.

Assistant District-Attorney Hartman, Charles W. Brooke, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler and the jury were all in their places before the prisoner arrived at the scene of the inquest.

The jurors are: Foreman Charles B. Peet, President of the United States Mutual Accident Association; Lawrence J. Callanan, of Callanan & Kemp, the Vesey street grocers; Dr. William Alexander, John J. Starr, George W. Olivet, George J. Eidelheim, Henry Zox, John H. Meyre, C. F. Glimm, butter dealer at Washington Market; M. A. Childs and M. Buckley, of Buckley, Dunham & Co., dry goods men.

Arrival of Magee.

At 11.20 Detective Webb, of the Oak street squad, arrived with Joseph T. Magee in charge. Magee was perfectly self-possessed. He looked better than he did a week ago. Some of the haggardness of appearance had passed away.