SOLDIERS AND STRIKERS ANGRY, PITCHED BATTLE EXPECTED.

(Continued from First Page.)

was maintained. Col. Appleton, Adjt. DeWitt C. Falls and many of the other officers slept at the armory.

By 8 o'clock nearly all the regiment had reported for duty. The whole place was in a bustle, but it was an orderly confusion.

The men were in heavy marching order.

Heavy storm coats, campaign hats, business-like looking affairs, leggins, canteens and haversacks containing three days' rations, consisting of hardtack, pork, coffee and a can of tomatoes per man, were the features of the equipment.

HEAVILY ARMED.

Each man had a belt full of ball cartridges, and the glistening bayonets in the Krag-Jorgensens had a wicked look.

The regiment marched by way of Sixty-sixth street to Fifth avenue and thence down to the depot. They were applauded at many points, the only signs of disapproval coming from a group of workmen at Sixty-sixth street and Madison avenue. The soldiers paid no attention to their hisses, but the tightening of hands on musket butts showed that the workmen were not stirring up a pleasant feeling.

The main body of the regiment was preceded by a detail of 70 men under command of Lieut. H. C. Duval and Lieut. Nesbitt. They will form the guard for the day, relieving the guard from the separate companies at Croton Dam.

NO GATLING GUNS.

A complete ambulance corps was taken. Gatling guns were left at the armory, but will be sent for if needed.

Two trains of thirteen coaches carried away the troops. They went by the main line of the New York Central to Croton station.

The captains of the Seventh Regiment companies that left for Croton this morning are: A, Capt. J. H. Townsend; C, Capt. John McDougall; E, Capt. John A. Davison; F, Capt. N. B. Scelle; G, Capt. William J. Underwood; I, Capt. Francis M. Landon, and K, Capt. Robert McLane.

The captains of the three companies that left last night are: Capts. Fish, Lydecker and Schuyler.

SEVENTH MEN FACE STRIKERS.

ROE FEARED DYNAMITE.

Commanding Officer Says He Sent Seventh Regiment to Protect City's Water Supply.

Major-Gen. Roe left for Croton on the 10.45 train this morning.

He was accompanied by Col. S. H. Olin, chief of staff; Lieut.-Col. J. I. Hally, Quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. Guilford Hurry, Commissary; Lieut.-Col. M. H. Thurston, Ordnance Officer; Major J. B. Holland and Major L. M. Greer, aides.

"I will not order out any more troops," said Gen. Roe to an Evening World reporter before leaving. "The 1,500 men on the scene will be able to cope with the situation.

"I have not ordered all of the Seventh Regiment to the exact scene of the trouble. I sent them instead to the old Croton Dam, four miles further up the valley, to protect it against any possible attempt to cut off the New York water supply.

"That's why I sent three companies off so hurriedly last night."

Asked if the troops would have orders to fire on the strikers, he said: "we will leave that until the time comes. The trouble will not last much longer. To-morrow will settle it one way or another."

PRUYN HEARD SHOT.

Believes It Was the Discharge of the Bullet that Killed Sergt. Douglass.

Capt. John I. Pruyn, of Company F, in which Douglass was sergeant, said to-day:

"Sergt. Douglass was shot a few minutes before 9 o'clock. His assassin was seen by the special deputies left to guard the east end of the cable which runs across the valley. They did not give chase, but ran back into the engine room, from which they had emerged at the sound of shots. I would like to know what they were doing in the engine-house, and I shall take pains to inquire why they were there instead of outside where they should have been. Why did they run back to shelter.

HEARD RIFLE SHOT.

"I believe I heard the rifle shot that carried death to the poor fellow, although the members of the relief guard say they did not hear it. I may, however, be mistaken. I was sitting here in my tent, the relief guard had been gone about half an hour, when I heard distinctly the sound of a rifle. I jumped up and as I did so heard three or four scattering shots. I knew there was trouble on the hill to the east above the camp, and called to Lieut. Ralph Glover, the officer of the guard.

"I ordered him to take his men up the hill, from which direction the sound of the shots had proceeded. While he was getting out the guard there came a volley. I knew that came from the relief, which had left, and at that time should have been at Post 10. I then ordered the ambulance corps after the guard and hurried up after the men.

DOUGLASS UNCONSCIOUS.

"We scrambled up the incline to the road and ran along the edge of the embankment north. There, at the turn in the road near Post 10, I found Douglass lying unconscious. He was on his back and Capt. White, the surgeon, was examining him. Blood was pouring from a wound in the abdomen and he was gasping faintly.

"Some of the relief guard were also about him. The rest were up the road, where they had run in the hope of seeing the assasins.

"Poor Douglass did not speak after I reached him. He died before we got him down the hill. He was shot down from ambush by one of a gang of three or more Italians. They were some distance away and on the hill above the road, as is proved from the direction pursued by the bullet in its course through the body."

"It passed all the way through and its path was slightly downward. The boys tell me he walked with them around the camp, stopping at the various relieving posts, where the men changed.

JOKED BEFORE DEATH.

"He was in good spirits and was laughing and joking with Private Shields, whom he walked beside.

"The relief reached post 10 and Corporal Murphy, in charge of the relief went forward to give the countersign. He carried a lantern. Sergt. Douglass was at the end of the column. He went around with the guard because he wanted to get acquainted with the camp.

"I had ordered him to take command of the posts along the ridge and establish an outpost at No. 10. He was to remain there when the relief guard reached that post.

"While Corporal Murphy was still advancing toward the challenging picket, Shields and other of the relief saw Douglass suddenly clap his hand to his abdomen.

"His gun fell from his hand and he called out, 'Men, I am shot.' He did not drop at once, but called out in a weak voice, 'Load and fire.' Then he fell.

SAW FLASHES.

"At that moment we saw flashes. They were distinctly seen, and had the men not dropped others might have been struck.

Murphy has seen service, and his wits did not leave him. When the men charged a moment later they found the deputy sheriffs, who emerged from the engine room. They admitted having seen some men run down the road and over the hill. They did not fire a shot.

"When the guard under Lieut. Glover reached the road no trace of the miscreants could be found.

"They brought poor Douglas down the hill and his body was carried into one of the outbuildings. It will be sent down to his home in Mount Vernon to-day.

"After the excitement had quieted down I ordered in the outpost along the cliff. I did not feel it was necessary to risk my men unnecessarily. I later sent a guard of ten men to the cable anchorage above post 10.

"Ten deputy sheriffs were sent back to the same place. All the deputies left their posts at the time of the shooting. They came by dozens.

DEPUTIES FIRED.

"Later the deputies fired several shots out into the darkness at supposed strikers. But no more serious trouble transpired.

"Douglass was a good man, and a courageous, willing soldier. He had been in the company six years. He was married and had two children. He was popular among the men, and we shall miss him.

"I feel that the Italians do not deserve any sympathy afte rcommitting so dastardly a crime. We shall show no mercy in our dealings with them. I am glad the boys from the Seventh are up here. We should never have been sent here alone. If the cavalry had arrived at the same time the killing of poor Douglas might never have happened."

"NOT SHOT BY A STRIKER."

Leader Declares That Douglass's Assassin Was Not an Italian.

When Angelo Rotella, the reputed strike leader, was interviewed to-day concerning the assassination last night of Sergt. Douglass he said:

"None of us did it. We would not harm a single one of the militia in any way. We do not want to break the law, even though the quarrymen are treated so unjustly.

"I am sorry this sergeant was killed. I am sure no Italian shot him. But of course there are hot heads in every community. The militia shall not be bothered at all if I can help it."

DAILY COST OF STRIKE TO STATE AND COUNTY.

Seventh Regiment, 1,000 soldiers and officers, daily pay	$3,200
Squadron A, 220 troopers, officers and men, at $1.25 a day and upward	300
Troop C, 91 officers and troopers, same rate	140
Eleventh Separate Company, 47 officers and men	70
Fourth Separate Company, 79 officers and men	110
Three hundred deputy sheriffs of Westchester, hired to aid in guarding the works	900
Allowance for subsistence for officers, men and deputy sheriffs on duty	1,000
Fodder for 350 horses	50
Total	$5,770
OTHER EXPENSES.	
Cost of transportation for entire body of men and horses	$3,000
THE AMOUNT INVOLVED ON STRIKERS' SIDE.	
Estimate of Consul-General Branchi of the daily extra disbursement in wages which would satisfy the strikers	$15
Two cents a day medical fee docked from the pay of 700 laborers, which strikers claim is excessive	14
Total	$29

INQUEST ON DOUGLASS.

Coroner Finds "Death Due to a Gunshot Wound Inflicted by Persons Unknown."

Coroner J. A. Schafmeister, of Sing Sing, held an inquest over the body of Sergt. Douglass at 9 o'clock this morning in the officers' mess tent.

After Corpls. Murphy and McDowell and Surgeon Smith recited the details of the assassination, the Coroner rendered a verdict of "death from shock and hemorrhage from gunshot wound inflicted by person or persons unknown."

DOUGLASS TAKEN HOME.

Body of Murdered Soldier Conveyed to His Mount Vernon Home by Comrades.

The body of Sergt. Douglass, of Company B, First Regiment, who was shot and killed by a striker at Croton last night, arrived at Mount Vernon this afternoon.

The body was accompanied by a guard of honor. No arrangements for the funeral have as yet been made. The services will be public and will be held at the armory of the company to which Douglass belonged.

The flag on the City Hall is at half mast in honor of the dead soldier.

ROMANCE OF THE RIOT.

Seventh Regiment Private Was to Have Been Married To-Morrow Night.

The heart of Private William H. Palmer, jr., of Company C, Seventh Regiment, beat responsive to the old soldier song, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," as he stepped out this morning for Croton Dam and duty.

The girl that he left behind him, Miss Violet Wilkinson, daughter of General Appraiser Wilkinson, bade him good-by bravely, but her eyes were full of tears.

"Oh, Will," she cried. "Have we got to postpone it?"

"Cheer up," said the young soldier. "Perhaps not. I will ask for leave of absence, and if it is granted will run down in time to see the thing through. We'll take the journey later."

The cards are out for a brilliant wedding to-morrow night in St. Michael's Church. It is believed that Private Palmer will be granted a twenty-four hours' furlough, unless his services at the front are absolutely needed.

MR. DADY'S SORE FOOT.

It Prevents the Brooklyn Republican Leader from Attending the Convention To-Day.

Michael J. Dady, the well-known Brooklyn Republican politician, will not be able to attend the convention at the Grand Central Palace. He is at his home suffering from a sore foot, which it was at first reported was due to blood poison.

On Thursday Mr. Dady while dressing to attend the funeral of Senator Higby struck his foot against a rocking-chair. It hurt badly and he put on a tight shoe which caused it to swell to twice its normal size while he atterded the funeral. He had to call in Dr. J. E. Richardson when he returned. He will be out in a few days, the doctor says.

REBEL CHIEF GIVES UP.

Gen. Montenegro Surrenders at Cameling to Col. Smith—Had Been Recruiting.

MANILA, April 17.—Gen. Montengro, one of the best rebel fighters, has surrendred to Col. Smith in the mountains near Camaling, in the province of Pangasinan.

With Gen. Macabulos, he had been trying to reorganize the Filipino army. Col. Smith, with five companies of the Seventeenth Regiment, nearly surrounded the force of Montenegro, who, discouraged by the impossibility of making a stand against the Americans, surrendered. Macabulos escaped.

The insurgents have attacked San Jose, in the province of Batangas, and Santa Cruz, on the lake, fruitlessly.

QUEEN AT DONNYBROOK.

Wives and Widows of Men of Irish Regiments Present Her with a Bouquet.

DUBLIN, April 17.—After her drive today Queen Victoria received in audience the daughter of Sergt-Major Hartigan, now at Colenso, Natal, who presented Her Majesty with a bouquet from the wives and widows of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Irish regiments in South Africa.

The Queen's afternoon drive included Donnybrook.

ANARCHIST PLOT NIPPED.

Police Arrest a Number of Persons at Ancona—Had Letters from America.

ROME, April 17.—An Anarchist plot has been discovered at Ancona, a city and free port of Central Italy, on the Adriatic, 185 miles by railroad northeast of Rome.

The police seized a number of letters from Paris and America and arrested the recipients of these missives.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for the thirty-six hours ending 8 P. M. Wednesday, for New York City and vicinity: Occasional rains tonight and Wednesday; increasing southeast winds.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the morning hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Perry's pharmacy:

8 A. M.... 51 | 6 A. M.... 50 | 9 A. M.... 55 | 12 M.... 55

TAME CONVENTION OF REPUBLICANS.

(Continued from First Page.)

test at the conspicuous absence of Timothy Woodruff's face.

The result of this protest was that shortly before noon a sign-painter's conception of the Woodruff visage was hoisted near that of the Roosevelt countenance, amid loud acclaim by the men beyond the bridge.

ADJOURNMENT TILL 4.

Early in the morning Mr. Platt decided that after the formation of the temporary organization and the appointment of committees, an adjournment would be taken until 4 o'clock, and it was thought the last cup of tea could be drained by 6, thus allowing Mr. Platt to repart for Washington on a fast train.

Senator Depew entered the hall promptly at noon, but was not allowed to take his seat with the New York delegates until he had shown his credentials to an insistent policeman. Mr. Depew was somewhat feebly cheered.

There were very few spectators in the galleries. Frank Platt and his wife occupied a box, and Mrs. Lemuel Ely Quigg watched her husband circulate. It was quite a day for Quigg, because he drafted the resolutions and he felt proud of his work.

At 12.15 Chairman Odell called the Convention to order. Rev. David J. Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church, offered prayer, thanking Providence for what the Republican party had done in the past. He also prayed for the enlargement of the Republic, territorially and in several other ways.

He wanted an expansion of personal freedom and liberal laws for the persons who are within the government of the Republic.

MR. PLATT ARRIVES.

Mr. Platt, wearing a dark gray overcoat, entered the hall during the invocation and took his seat among the Tioga delegation practically unnoticed. The calling of the roll consumed considerable time.

A resolution by Mr. Stuart, of Tompkins, placing both delegations from the Second Assembly District of Westchester on the roll, was adopted, after which Senator Nathaniel Elsberg, of New York, was elected temporary Chairman and escorted to the platform by Senators Coggeshall and Krum.

Mr. Elsberg made an expansion speech which was heard by about 16 per cent. of the persons in the hall.

"TINY TIM" ARRIVES.

Mr. Elsberg had gotten down to the Philippine question when Timothy Woodruff, wearing among other things a plain black waistcoat, entered the hall. His appearance was the signal for an outburst from Kings.

"What's the matter with Timothy?"

"He's all right," they cried, but the enthusiasm was confined to that one delegation.

During this interruption of the Elsberg eloquence Mr. Platt sat immovable.

The speaker's mention of Theodore Roosevelt called for applause lasting less than a minute, but it was noticed Mr. Platt did not join in the desultory enthusiasm.

FEW CHEERS FOR M'KINLEY.

Later on he said New York would make no sacrifice of Roosevelt until after he had served another term as Governor, and then he would be relinquished to receive higher honors.

This caused a little applause, but the first mention of McKinley's name must have been a disappointment to the friends of the Administration, as the clapping of hands lasted less than ten seconds.

THE WOODRUFF BOOM.

The Kings County delegation paid but little attention to the speech, but held a whispered consultation. The result was that a committee of ten was appointed to wait upon Mr. Platt at recess to beg of him the privilege of shoving through a resolution indorsing the Woodruff Vice-Presidential candidacy.

Mr. Elsberg's speech lasted over half an hour, and during the applause Speaker Nixon, of Broome, became so enthusiastic that his chair gave way and he fell into the lap of Mr. Platt, who was seated directly behind him. Mr. Platt seemed amused. Mr. Nixon embarrassed.

QUIGG HISSED AND CHEERED.

Mr. Quigg arose to make a motion, and was greeted with considerable applause, mixed with hisses.

The appointment of committees was made and at 1.10 o'clock a recess until 4 o'clock was taken.

THE QUIGG VOTE.

In the Assembly District vote for a committeeman from the Fourteenth Congressional District, the vote for which was taken prior to this morning's session, the members from all Assembly districts, except the Twenty-first, voted for Lemuel E. Quigg.

The members of the Twenty-first Assembly District, all of whom voted against Quigg, are Abraham Gruber, Frank E. Wood, G. B. Graham, John C. Dorland, P. W. Martin, S. C. Daniels, Charles S. Hunter, Thomas H. McCarrick and William P. Yallelee.

THE DELEGATES.

The Committee appointed to name delegates-at-large to the National Republican Convention has reported the following names through its chairman, George W. Aldridge:

Delegates-at-Large—Senators T. C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman of the State Committee H. B. Odell, jr.

Alternates—George H. Roberts, jr., Kings County; ex-State Comptroller James A. Roberts, Buffalo; George J. Smith, Ulster County; State Senator John Raines, Ontario County.

ODELL ABSENT.

Chairman Odell's parents are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at Newburg to-day. That was the reason for Mr. Odell's absence at the afternoon session.

To-morrow Mr. Odell will go to Albany and take dinner with Gov. Roosevelt at the executive mansion. On Thursday Mr. Odell and Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the State Committee, will leave for California.

After the band had played "Hail to the Chief" and Mr. Platt had taken his seat, the afternoon session was begun.

Congressman James S. Sherman, of Oneida, was made permanent Chairman.

Mr. Sherman's speech was even stronger for expansion and imperialism than had been Mr. Elsberg's.

He threw a few Lawson pinks at President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt and created some enthusiasm.

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Mr. Sherman's speech lasted three-quarters of an hour and was well received.

The Kings County men started another demonstration for Woodruff similar to that of the morning, but it did not spread to the other delegates.

Mr. Quigg took the platform to present the report of the Committee on Resolutions and received an ovation, Senator Depew aiding in the cheering.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The new State Committee is composed as follows:

District.		District.	
1.	W. J. Youngs.	14.	G. B. Hasbrouck.
2.	R. Ross Appleton.	19.	L. F. Payn.
3.	M. J. Dady.	20.	William Barnes, jr.
4.	J. D. Post.	21.	Jacob Shell.
5.	J. G. Deubert.	22.	W. W. Werden.
6.	R. T. Johnston.	23.	I. V. Baker, jr.
7.	Hugh McKeberts.	24.	John T. Mott.
8.	Cornelius Van Cott.	25.	Thomas Wheeler.
9.	Patrick J. O'Brien.	26.	George W. Dean.
10.	C. W. Meade.	27.	Francis Hendricks.
11.	Ferdinand Eidman.	28.	Thomas Robinson.
12.	William Henkel.	29.	J. E. Parkhurst.
13.	C. W. Wanmaker.	30.	Irving L'Hommedieu.
14.	L. E. Quigg.	31.	G. W. Aldridge.
15.	Frank Raymond.	32.	J. P. Hazel.
16.	W. H. Ten Eyck.	33.	W. C. Warren.
17.	B. B. Odell.	34.	W. J. Glenn.

The list of the McKinley presidential electors is as follows:

AT LARGE.

E. H. Butler, of Buffalo.
F. B. Mitchell, of Rochester.

District			
1.	Sam'l J. Underhill.	18.	John M. Cordts.
2.	Samuel Roland.	19.	Peter McCarty.
3.	M. J. Dady.	20.	S. L. Munson.
4.	Charles H. Russell.	21.	W. C. Wiley.
5.	John Kissell.	22.	R. Newton.
6.	Dwight R. Church.	23.	W. T. O'Neil.
7.	Joseph Simonson.	24.	D. M. Anderson.
8.	William E. Billings.	25.	Robert McKinnon.
9.	H. J. Katz.	26.	W. J. Phelps.
10.	Frank Tilford.	27.	R. B. True.
11.	S. S. Koenig.	28.	Robert Bushby.
12.	Arthur F. Burges.	29.	F. L. Sherwood.
13.	James Yearance.	30.	C. F. Prentice.
14.	E. M. Bloomingdale.	31.	George Bastman.
15.	William Sheer.	32.	Christian Kiffeck.
16.	F. V. Millard.	33.	George Urban, jr.
17.	Clarence Lexow.	34.	H. C. Rich.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

It Congratulates the Country that It Has Had a McKinley—The War and Cuban Situation.

The platform was adopted by the Republican convention at its afternoon session.

It congratulates the country that the pledges of McKinley have been redeemed.

It says there is no controversy as to the value of any government obligation; that gold as the National standard of value is now established in the law.

The tariff laws, the platform says, are responsible for the prosperity of the Nation. The Administration of McKinley is endorsed and the Democratic party is flayed for its silver attitude.

Touching upon the war the platform says:

"Republican party government has shown itself to be equally as effective and intelligent in war as in peace. The President was forward in military preparations to be ready for the war and at the same time earnest in diplomatic concession to avoid it."

"The immediate and continuous triumph of American arms and the quick termination of hostilities, through the suit of Spain for peace, were a tribute as well to the forehanded work of the executive departments of the Government as to the valor of our soldiers and sailors.

"It was impossible to destroy sovereignty without creating another sovereignty to take its place, and in none of the Spanish colonies other than Cuba did the elements and conditions of citizenship exist out of which it was to be hoped that popular sovereignty could maintain itself.

"It would have been the coward's part to remove Spanish authority without ourselves assuming responsibility for the preservation of public order and the fulfilment of internal obligations.

"The American military force in Cuba has been reduced. Local government has been established and steps are now being taken for popular elections in Cuba to erect there a free government of the Cuban people preparatory to the complete withdrawal of American authority.

"In Porto Rico, which has become for all time American territory, civil government and liberal laws have been provided.

"The insurrection in the Philippine Islands has been overcome.

"Under the administration of William McKinley the material interests and the prestige of the United States have notably advanced, and the Republicans of New York with unanimity call for his re-nomination.

"We indorse the clean and efficient administration of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt. His acts have justified that public confidence in his integrity which was so strong a factor in the election of 1898.

"The Republican Legislature which has just adjourned, by its wise economies and prudent care of the State finances, has been able to fix the lowest tax rate that has been known in the State of New York for many years.

"No breath of scandal has touched the record of any single Republican State officer."

75,000 MEN TO MARCH.

Roberts Will Soon Begin Move on Pretoria with Huge Army.

LONDON, April 17.—At last Lord Roberts is on the eve of making his main advance towards Pretoria. Unless all the usually reliable sources of information and all the indications smuggled past the censor are at fault, the British army within a few days will be marching northward.

Lord Roberts is likely to leave Bloemfontein either at the end of this week or the beginning of next.

The long, weary wait in the Free State capital has, apparently, effected a much-needed rehabilitation in the army, though it is probable Lord Roberts would still further have delayed his advance had not the Boer activity forced him to put his forces in such positions that to-day, unless they quickly proceed northward, the strategic advantage will be lost.

The critics agree in the supposition that the advance will be made in parallel columns, with a broad front, west of the railroad, the Third and Eighth Divisions sweeping northward to the extreme northwest, the entire force amounting to 75,000 men.

Exactly what part Gen. Buller will take is still a secret which no one is able to probe.

WEPENER BOERS IN TRAP?

British Nearing the Place to Relieve Garrison—Besiegers Are Divided in Plans.

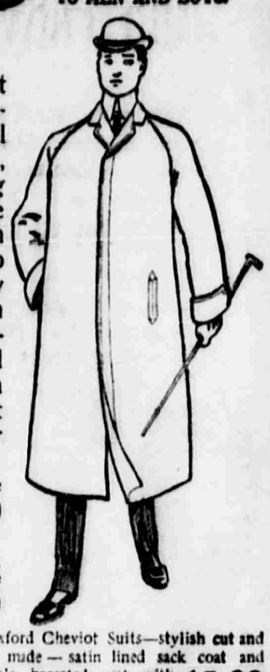
LONDON, April 17.—A despatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated Monday, says the British columns are advancing to the relief of Wepener.

The Boers are divided on whether to raise the siege or stay. Rifle firing in the direction of Thabanchu indicates the approach of the British.

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

Every-Day Life

in the city requires five different kinds of Suits for the proper observance of the ordinary social and business courtesies—a sack, a cutaway, a frock, an evening suit and a dinner coat. Of course a man may have as many of each as he sees fit, but there are no other kinds. It isn't necessary that you should turn to a custom tailor for the correct things—you'll find all of the essential clothing things at our stores, in the latest fabric patterns, and cut and tailored in absolutely proper style.



Black Worsted Diagonal Cutaway Coat or single or double breasted Sack Coat, with Vest to match price coat and vest..... 8.50
(Trousers for above, $3.50 extra.)

Better grade of Black Worsted Diagonals, superior in style, tailorship and fabric; choice of cutaway or single-breasted Sack Coat, with Vest to match..... 10.00

Spring Suits of worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres, single and double breasted vests; four button cutaway sack coat..... 10.00

Neat Spring Suits of Oxford Cheviot, from the well-known Peacedale Mills, with double or single breasted vest—neat, stylish, and really worth $12 to $15..... 10.00

Oxford Cheviot Suits—stylish cut and well made — satin lined sack coat and double-breasted vest with satin back..... 12.00

Fancy vests in handsome colorings and designs—some silk and wool mixed, others all wool—not a garment in the lot worth less than $3.50, and most are $4 and $5 grades; your choice for... 2.45

Covert Coats, short and medium lengths, full silk lined, just the coat for all round general wear, actually worth $15; our special price..... 10.00

Top Coats, of Oxford Cheviot, the popular shade of gray, silk lined and silk faced to edge, cuffs of self material, satin sleeve lining; a regular $12 coat at a popular price..... 10.00

Fine Raglans of Oxford Gray Cheviot, medium and long lengths, vertical pockets, cuffs self material; made with satin sleeve lining and velvet collar..... 12.00

High grade Raglans of Oxford Gray Cheviot—extreme loose cut—vertical or coat pockets—medium and long lengths—cuffs self material; with or without velvet collar..... 18.00

Brill Brothers
TOP-TO-TOE CLOTHIERS.

FOUR STORES:
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts.
211 & 219 Sixth Avenue, bet. 14th & 15th Sts.
125th Street, corner 3d Ave.

ROBERTS CENSURES BRITISH GENERALS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Buller in thinking Thorneycroft exercised wise discretion in ordering the troops to retire. I am of the opinion that Thorneycroft's assumption of responsibility and authority was wholly inexcusable.

"During the night the enemy's fire could not have been formidable, and it would not have taken more than two or three hours for Thorneycroft to communicate by messenger with Major-Gen. Coke or Warren. Coke appears to have left Spion Kop at 9.30 P. M. for the purpose of consulting with Warren.

"Up to that hour the idea of withdrawal had not been entertained. Yet almost immediately after Coke's departure Thorneycroft issued the order, without reference to superior authority, which upset the whole plan of operation and rendered unavailing the sacrifices already made to carry it into effect."

"On the other hand, it is only right to state that Thorneycroft appears to have behaved in a very gallant manner throughout the day. It is to be regretted that Warren did not himself visit Spion Kop in the afternoon or evening, knowing, as he did, that the state of affairs was very critical and that the loss of the position would involve the failure of the operations.

"He consequently was obliged to summon Coke to his headquarters, and the command at Spion Kop thus devolved on Thorneycroft, unknown to Coke, who was under the impression that the command devolved upon Col. Hill as senior officer. Omissions or mistakes of this nature may be trivial in themselves, yet they may exercise an important influence on the course of events and I believe Buller was justified in remarking 'There was a want of organization and system which acted most unfavorably on the defense.'

"The attempt to relieve Ladysmith was well devised and I agree with Buller in thinking it ought to have succeeded. That it failed may in some measure have been due to the difficulties of the ground and the commanding positions held by the enemy, and probably also to errors of judgment and want of administrative capacity on the part of Warren.

"But, whatever faults Warren may have committed the failure must also be attributed to the disinclination of the officer in supreme command to assert his authority and see that what he thought best was done and also to the unwarrantable and needless assumption of responsibility by a subordinate officer."

The despatch concludes:

"The gratifying feature of these despatches is the admirable behavior of the troops throughout the operation."

Gen. Buller's report commenting on Warren's reports of the capture and evacuation of Spion Kop, after disputing the correctness of some of Warren's assertions and describing the dangerous situation occupied by Warren's force, tells how he saw the force at Spion Kop had given way before Warren knew of it. Buller therefore telegraphed to Warren:

"Unless you put a really good, hard-fighting man in command on top you will lose the hill. I suggest Thorneycroft.

"I have not thought it necessary," Gen. Buller continues, "to order an investigation. If at sundown the defense of the summit had been taken in hand, intrenchments laid out and the dead and wounded removed, the whole place would have been brought under regular military commands and the hills would have been held, I am sure. But no arrangements were made.

"Coke appears to have been ordered away just as he would have been useful, and no one succeeded him. Those on top were ignorant of the fact that the guns were coming up, and, generally, there was a want of organization and system that acted most unfavorably on the defense.

"It is admitted that all of Thorneycroft's command acted with the greatest gallantry throughout the day, and really saved the situation. But preparations for the second day's defense should have been organized during the day and commenced at nightfall.

"As this was not done I think Thorneycroft exercised wise discretion."

The Thorneycroft referred to is Col. Alexander Whitelaw Thorneycroft, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who ordered the retreat of the British troops from Spion Kop after he had replaced the late Gen. Woodgate in command at that point. Thorneycroft served in the Zulu War of 1879 and in the Boer War of 1881.

RECEIVES BOER ENVOYS.

Holland Premier Calls on Peace Commissioners and Invites Them to Dinner.

THE HAGUE, April 17.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Ministerial Council, Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, has returned the visit paid to him by the Boer Peace Commissioners.

The latter, with Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal, and Dr. Muller, the Minister here of the Orange Free State, will dine with the Premier this evening.

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