POOR SUFFER IN NEW COLD WAVE.

First Real Blast from the North Carries Temperature 14 Degrees Below Freezing Point.

Old Boreas got down from his perch on the Pole to-day, swooped down upon this city and began his first hard attack on the temperature, driving it down fourteen degrees below freezing point. Though just one year ago the temperature was ten degrees lower than it is to-day, there was not one-half the suffering that has been caused by this drop in the temperature. Increased suffering is due entirely to the scarcity of coal.

Yesterday's storm was just a forerunner of the cold wave that has now all the Eastern States in its grip, and, according to the official weather forecaster, the worst is yet to come. Early to-day, when the frost began to bite, there was an enforced activity in the tenement districts that this city has never before witnessed. Down every street could be seen men, women and children hurrying along with empty coal buckets and laying siege to every small and big dealer who had any coal left in their bins

Had to Return Shivering.

It was a case of first come first served, and hundreds had to return shivering to their cold storage apartments with empty buckets or else make a raid on new buildings and lumber yards.

Though yesterday the whole city was deploring the failure of the electric "L" trains to weather the blizzard, those who rode in them this morning pronounced them as a great improvement over the steam-propelled trains as far as warmth was concerned, the electric radiators giving out 50 per cent. more heat than the slender steam pipes in the old cars. In this particular the "L" cars seem to be far superior to those on the surface lines, where no one could keep warm unless he sat directly over the radiator.

The wet snow that fell yesterday froze last night, with the result that Commissioner Woodbury's men were considerably hampered in their efforts to make the streets passable.

What Thermometer Showed.

The minimum temperature this morning was 20 degrees, reached at 6 A. M. From then on the mercury mounted about one degree an hour until at noon it was 25. Last year the minimum temperature was 15 degrees.

The rush with which the storm came yesterday cleaned out the bins of nearly every coal dealer in the city. The price jumped $2 and in some places $3 a ton. And to-day with the price as high as they have a mind to put it, few dealers can deliver it..

The operators who talked so energetically about $6.50 coal to the consumer as soon as the miners went back to work, began selling coal to the speculators, ignoring their regular retail customers, and the speculater, who buys coal for a large profit, sold what he bought for as much as he could get.

Small Coal Supply.

The weather having been mild for some time thousands of the apartment and flat houses worried along with a small supply of coal, waiting for the price to go down before putting in a large stock. The storm of yesterday used what little they had and many to-day went without coal. Families sought comfort in the kitchen with the gas cooking range turned on.

In the tenement sections the dealers in coal by the pail are fast decreasing their supply. These dealers say that the operators are discriminating against New York by shipping most of their present product West. The operators say that two-thirds of the produce is Eastbound.

At 3 o'clock this morning the temperature was 22 degrees, and at 7 o'clock 24 degrees, indicating that the weather is getting colder, the man in the Weather Bureau saying that the rise of two degrees was not equal to the regular diurnal fluctuation of the mercury bulb.

Commissioner Woodbury, of the Street-Cleaning Department, will open two bids to-day for the removal of snow from the streets of Manhattan during the winter, but it is not believed that either will be accepted. Some time ago the Commissioner advertised for bids from contractors who would undertake to remove the snow by the cubic yard.

He estimated that the cost would be about fifteen cents a cubic yard. In response he received two bids, one asking thirty cents and the other thirty-nine cents. Both bids were rejected and others called for. Only two have been received and will be opened to-day, but it is said they will be rejected because they only propose to remove the snow by the square yard of area and not by cubic measure.

Upon the rejection of these bids it is said Commissioner Woodbury will undertake to remove the snow himself, employing wagons and men by the hour.

Speculators Holding Coal.

Concerning the scarcity of coal, Henry Brennick, of No. 317 Stanton street, former President of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, said to-day that while he had been unable to procure coal from the operators for his patrons, speculators had been able to get from the operators all they desired.

These speculators have gone to Brennick's customers and sold them coal at a price $2 in advance of what Brennick would have sold had he been able to get the coal. He said the same was true with most of the legitimate retailers in the city.

The schools in Washington Heights and the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-third street and the Boulevard, are threatened with a coal famine. Two barges, each loaded with 300 tons of anthracite, one of which was assigned to each school and the Institute, sank in the North River opposite One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street.

The barges were owned by Tracey Brothers, No. 1 Broadway, but the inmates of the asylum and the pupils of the schools will be the real sufferers, as it is believed there will be two weeks' delay.

SIX HOURS' FIGHT TO RESCUE CREW.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Dec. 6.—Capt. F. F. Paterson and his crew of seven men have been brought ashore at Eaton's Neck, after suffering greatly in the storm which drove their ship, the three-masted schooner, S. M. Bird, of New York, on a reef. The men were nearly dead when taken off by the life-savers.

The schooner, with a cargo of 500 tons of copper, was on her way from Boston to Norfolk, Va. She was well off the shore yesterday, apparently standing the storm, until suddenly the sails were seen to tear out, and the next moment the vessel was at the mercy of the storm.

Snow was falling, and it was difficult to see the schooner from shore. Men in the life-saving station at Eaton's Point observed the schooner coming in before the wind and saw her go to the reef. Her bottom was evidently stove in, as the vessel sunk immediately.

The sea was running high. It was pounding the schooner to pieces, carrying away the fragments of sails and breaking off the masts.

The sea was too heavy for a lifeboat and the life-saving crew brought out its cannon and lines and three times tried to shoot the line over the wreck, so that a breeches buoy could be operated.

But with every shot it was seen that the contrary winds carried the line out of its course. From shore it could be observed that the members of the crew were lashing themselves to the stumps of masts and gunwales.

After six hours, in which they tried in vain to get a line to the schooner, the storm veered and the sea became more quiet. A life-boat was launched, but it was in one of the roughest seas which any of the life-savers had ever encountered. With great strength and perseverance the life-boat reached the wreck and took off the captain and his crew.

MINERS TELL OF HARD CONDITIONS.

Paid Small Wages, They Say, and Kept Always in Debt to the Big Corporations.

(Special to The Evening World.)

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 6.—At to-day's meeting of the Strike Commission a little breaker boy, Andrew Chippe, employed by G. B. Markle & Co., told a pathetic tale of the struggles of his mother, two sisters, brother and himself to get along. His father was killed in the Markle mines, and as he owed the company $54.94 the little fellow went into the mines to work it out. The family rents a house from the company for $4.65 a month. At the end of the first month the family's bill was $60.09; at the end of the second month the bill was $58.17. The lad is still working.

James Gallagher, who has been working for Markle & Co. since 1874, said in all that time he had drawn no money except once $50. His expenses to the Company ate up all his wages.

Gallagher said that he and twelve others were evicted, being thrown out on the roadside on a rainy day. The other employees wanted to strike but the thirteen decided to sacrifice themselves and did so. Among those evicted was a Mrs. Collins, who was ill. She caught more cold and died. He, Gallagher, said he had lived in a Markle house for thirty years and knew of no reason why he should be evicted, except that his son is the Secretary of the union.

"When I worked myself out of debt," he said, "they put me in a place where I could make so little I got back into debt again."

Corn Causes Amputation.

CHANBY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Thursa Kenyon, who is sixty-five, complained a few weeks ago that her shoe pinched a corn on her left foot. Soon her foot began to swell and cause pain. Blood poisoning set in and spread to the leg. Yesterday the limb was amputated by Dr. Stockwell in the operating room.

VOTES $139,000,000 IN TEN MINUTES.

House Passes the Pension Bill Without a Word of Discussion on Either Side.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the House to-day entered upon the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill.

The plan aroused no discussion. Mr. Barney, of Wisconsin, in charge of the measure, explained that the appropriations it carried, aggregating $139,847,000, were practically identical with those for the current year, and that it contained no new legislation.

The bill was then passed without a word of comment, exactly ten minutes having been consumed in its consideration.

WALKED IN NIGHT SHIRT.

Tinsmith's Exposure to Cold May Result in Death.

Henry Miller, a tinsmith, of No. 2011 Fulton avenue, the Bronx, is dying in the Lincoln Hospital as the result of walking the streets nearly three miles last night, clad only in a night shirt and a pair of trousers and slippers.

He had been ill for a week and yesterday developed high fever and became delirious. Shortly after dark his wife missed him. She was informed by a neighbor that her husband had been seen hatless and with his bare feet incased in slippers, walking rapidly in the direction of Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street. She hurried to Third avenue and after a vain search notified the police.

He walked into the Alexander Avenue Police Station and fell unconscious. An ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the Lincoln Hospital, where it was seen that he had acute pneumonia of the worst form. His wife and son were at his bedside all day, but the hospital physicians hold out no hope of his recovery.

RAILROAD COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, WHO MAY DECIDE THE FATE OF THE TUNNEL.

LUNDY. WAFER. DOWNING. KLETT. OWENS. PECK. DIEMER. FORNES. M'CALL. GOODMAN.

(Continued from First Page.)

ever, both Aldermen attended a seance in which the Republican leaders of Queens were the chief trance producers, and during this the Chairman of the Railroad Committee and his fellow member were made to see things as others saw them.

Crack of the Party Whip.

They were told that the organization would not stand for a negative vote on the franchise, that the building of the tunnel meant much for Queens, and that unless Diemer and Downing favored the measure they would be repudiated.

In this full glare of the calcium the Aldermen saw the error of their ways. The dark shadows which they previously mentioned had disappeared and the tunnel was now a great and good thing. Downing came out at once and announced that he would vote for the franchise. Diemer would not say for publication what he would do, but the Republican leaders who conducted the seance say that he has been fully converted and that the majority report favoring the franchise will number five when it is reported to the Aldermanic Board.

HOW THE VOTE STOOD: AGAINST.	FOR.	HOW THE VOTE STANDS: AGAINST.	FOR.
McCall.	Goodman.	McCall.	Goodman.
Wafer.	Owens.	Wafer.	Owens.
Lundy.	Peck.	Lundy.	Peck.
DOWNING.			DOWNING.
DIEMER.			DIEMER.

From reports it is evident that powerful missionary work has been in progress. President Fornes, of the Board, has heard that not only Diemer and Downing will favor the measure in the committee, but that Alderman Klett, also a member of the committee, who has heretofore opposed it, will now vote for it. And then there is President Cassidy, of Queens, who was not in favor of it at first, and who is now one of its enthusiastic supporters.. In declaring himself he said:

"I am heart and soul for the franchise. I shall vote for it and all the representatives from Queens will vote in its favor. We believe that there might be some important changes made, and I would like to see some labor clause inserted, but it has gone so far now that I do not believe that the enterprise should be imperilled by our board. The great benefit that will come to Queens Borough, if for no other reason, will make me fight for the franchise in its present form."

Perhaps Mr. Platt Helped.

Senator Platt has come up from Washington to take a hand in the fight for the tunnel. He thinks the tunnel will be about the greatest thing the city ever had, and he announced that he intended interviewing the Republican Aldermen who are talking about having an eight-hour labor clause in the franchise.

"If the Board of Aldermen fails to do its duty," Senator Platt said, "and does not give the city this great improvement, the Legislature at the coming session will pass a bill vesting in other local authorities the right to determine whether or not the franchise shall be accepted on the part of the city."

Alderman John T. McCall, who with Aldermen Wafer and Lundy still compose the minority of the Railroad Committee in opposing the measure, is as antagonistic as ever. He said:

"It does not matter how the committee reports, the road will be defeated unless it puts in the franchise the eight-hour law. I am not against the improvement. On the other hand, I am in favor of it, but I say that as soon as the franchise is defeated it should be sent back to the Rapid Transit people and let them communicate with the Pennsylvania and call for the eight-hour clause. We have waived all of our objections except to this feature."

President Fornes is optimistic. He has been in favor of the franchise from the first. He said to-day:

"I am greatly encouraged by these conversions. I believe now the franchise will get through."

CHURCH SAFE LOOTED BY BOYS.

Choir Singer of SS. Peter and Paul Gets In by Way of the Coal Chute and Lets In His Companions.

THEY KNEW COMBINATION.

Four small boys and a fifth old enough to know better wept bitterly to-day in the Children's Court. They confessed to breaking into the safe in the vestry of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street and St. Ann's avenue, and looting it of its contents.

The youngsters were Joseph Ryan, ten years old, of No. 765 East One Hundred and Sixty-second street; Charles Smith, eleven years old, of No. 857 East One Hundred and Sixty-first street; Albert Webber, twelve years old, of No. 671 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street; Christopher Vigler, fourteen years old, of No. 763 East One Hundred and Sixty-second street, and Edward Weber, eighteen years old, of No. 755 St. Ann's avenue.

Ryan and Smith are altar boys at the church. For months, so they confessed, to the police, they have watched the sexton, Thomas Regan, putting the church's money and other valuables in the safe in the vestry. They saw how he turned the combination—so many times one way and so many times the other—and they thought they could do the same thing easily.

On Thursday night they waited till everything was dark, and then the four helped young Ryan, the smallest of the five, down the coal-chute. He knew the way upstairs, and soon had the rest of them in by way of the door. There in the vestry stood the parish safe, and Smith and Ryan prepared to open it. For one hour they worked at the combination as they had seen the sexton, and then the door swung open.

Inside was the collection of Sunday, two pairs of expensive opera glasses and some small pieces of silver. By chance the church's costly communion service was not there.

The boys made off with their plunder and young Smith pawned it at a shop at Third avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth street, getting $40 for the lot. With this and the money they stole the five bought candy and fruit and went to the theatre every night.

Precinct detectives located the stuff, and from the pawnbroker's description Policemen Goos and England arrested Smith last night. He broke down and gave the names of the other four. At the station-house they confessed, too, all five weeping out their protests that they didn't mean any harm.

WOULD HUSH UP SCANDAL.

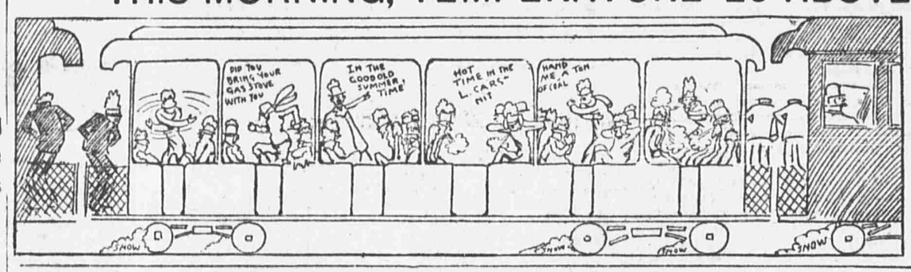
Mrs. May Comes East in Defense of Her Sister.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Horatio N. May, who has undertaken the defense of her sister, Mrs. Allan F. McIntyre in the society-stirring anonymous letter affair, has left for the East. It is said she will see the Postmaster-General.

Stephen May, attorney for the May family, says action will be taken in the courts against Dr. Ferdinand Henrotin, for charges he made against Mrs. McIntyre. He asserted that the matter had passed the stage where an apology would be accepted.

It was said that friends of all concerned were putting forth efforts to prevent a further airing of the controversy, and that within a day or two the matter would be dropped completely. To both sides it has been pointed out, it is said, that a public hearing of the case would result in damaging the reputation of many North Side persons.

RIDING IN THE OPEN "L" CARS THIS MORNING, TEMPERATURE 29 ABOVE.



HILL WILL OPPOSE OUSTED GUARDSMAN

Schenectady Labor Unions to Retain the Former Senator to Resist the Potter Injunction.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—According to an official of Local No. 62, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America, former Governor David B. Hill is to be retained by that organization in its endeavor to maintain its stand with regard to the case of Wm. Potter, whose expulsion followed his refusal to retire from the National Guard of the State when ordered to do so by his union.

The union held a meeting last evening, and the injunction obtained by Potter, a copy of which had been served on Frank C. Sheffer, the president of the union, yesterday afternoon, discussed. It was decided to raise the sum of $1,000 among the members of the union to fight the case on the part of the organization. An appeal will be issued to the members of the other trades unions of this city, and it is expected by the union that by these means several thousand dollars can be secured with which to prosecute the defense.

The officials of the Trades Assembly when seen to-day declined to discuss the probable action of that body with regard to the defense of the painters' union, but it is learned that the cabinet of that body is practically a unit in favor of united action on the part of the local unions looking to the backing up of the expulsion of Potter.

CHURCH FEARS HIS LOSS.

Rev. R. H. Nelson Named for Bishopric and Congregation Perturbed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The report that Rev. Richard H. Nelson, rector of old St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Third and Pine streets, is being prominently considered in connection with the choice of a bishop coadjutor in the Diocese of Newark, N. J., has created considerable commotion among his parishioners and Episcopalians in general in this city.

St. Peter's is one of the oldest and most influential Episcopal churches in this city, and Mr. Nelson's work there has been so successful that the members of his congregation are perturbed at the prospect of his departure. The pastor admits that he has heard that he is a candidate of the High Church party for the office.

FIRE DIDN'T INJURE GEM.

WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 6.—While building a fire in her stove Mrs. James Murnane, of Millerton, N. Y., lost a diamond ring valued at $100. She extinguished the fire and a search of the ashes revealed the lost jewel. The gold band was about melted away, but the diamond was as good as ever.

SON'S DEATH MAY KILL MOTHER.

News of Fatal Accident to Young Electrician Brought to Newark Widow Prostrates Her—Doctors Fear She Wil Die.

WAS KILLED AT HIS WORK.

(Special to The Evening World.)

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Beber, a widow, is at the point of death this afternoon from grief and shock, resulting from a telegram received shortly before noon to-day containing the information of the death of her only son and sole support.

Edward Beber, twenty-six years old, left Newark on Monday to accept a position as an expert electrician with the Binghamton, N. Y., Light and Power Company, and to-day was electrocuted while at work.

Supt. Hunt of the company telegraphed the sad news to Augustus Helfrecht, a friend of the family, to break to the widowed mother. The effect, doctors say, will prove fatal.

Beber was hopeful that his new position would lead to much success for him, and his mother and four sisters, who live at No. 149 Mulberry street, had shared his anticipations.

Beber's body will be brought to Newark for burial.

GAMBLING-HOUSE RAIDED.

Women Complained that Husbands Lost Their Earnings There.

Detectives Ebert and Butler, of the West Twentieth street police station, raided an alleged gambling-house on Twenty-fourth street near Eighth avenue during the night and captured four prisoners and a small amount of money. The house is within a stone's throw of the home of Capt. Titus, of the Detective Bureau.

The room raided by the detectives was on the second floor, rear, and they arrested the alleged proprietor and three men who had been sitting at a table with him. The alleged proprietor said he was George D. Vlus.

Capt. Cottrell said that only a small game was run in the place and that he made the raid because he had received several complaints from women, who said their husbands lost all their money there.

Actor Johnstone Grows Weaker.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—"Barry" Johnstone, the murderer of Actress Kate Hassett, who is dying at a hospital from self-inflicted bullet wounds, is weaker to-day and the physicians say the end may come at any moment.

BRIEFS IN FOR THE HEALERS.

Lawyers for the Quimbys and Lathrop Say No Law Compels Person to Have a Doctor.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Judge William Popham Platt, of Westchester County, to-day received the briefs from the counsel for John Carroll Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. John Quimby, Christian Scientists, who are under indictment for having allowed little Esther Quimby to die from diphtheria while they prayed for her health, who are trying to have the indictments quashed on the ground that they are illegal and do not constitute legal facts to warrant a conviction.

Austen G. Fox, one of the attorneys for the Scientists, in his briefs, covering more than forty type-written pages, sets forth in detail that the Scientists committed no crime. They contend that every citizen of the United States has a right to his own religious beliefs, and that there is no law which can compel a person to have medical attendance, unless they so desire.

Mr. Fox quotes many decisions of the United States Supreme Court, as well as the Queens Bench of England.

Judge Platt says as many novel questions of law have been raised he will not decide the motion to set aside the indictments for a week.

VOORHEES FOR TAMMANY.

Wigwam Will Indorse Elections Commissioner for Re-election.

Leader Charles F. Murphy said at Tammany Hall to-day that Commissioner of Elections Voorhees would be indorsed by the organization to succeed himself in that position.

Mayor Low will be asked to reappoint him. The Mayor will decide during the coming week who is to be the man for the place. He is said to be in favor of Voorhees despite Tammany's indorsement.

In making the announcement to-day Mr. Murphy stated that in his opinion Voorhees was the logical candidate for the job.

Convicts Indorse This.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The State Prisons Commission will ask the Legislature to appropriate about $150,000 for improving the cell building of Sing Sing Prison. The commission will recommend to the Legislature that the lower tier of cells be removed and the remaining cells enlarged in the proportion of two new cells to three old ones, with an addition for 500 prisoners.

The commission declares that the necessity for improving Sing Sing is urgent.

DAMMING THE ALIEN FLOOD.

Never in the History of Ellis Island Have So Many Undesirable Immigrants Been Denied Admission to This Country.

POOR IN HEALTH AND PURSE.

Fugitives from Small-Pox, Famine and Religious Persecution Crowd Steerage of Incoming Ships in Attempt to Avoid Educational Test.

Four ocean liners laden with rejected immigrants ploughed the waters of New York Bay outward bound to-day. From the steerage decks of La Champagne, Pennsylvania, Zeeland and Lahn over five hundred Italians and Slavs, Syrians, Greeks and Roumanians gazed wistfully back upon the dim outline of the country that refused them citizenship—their departure a striking tribute to the zeal of an awakened Bureau of Immigration.

Just 149 persons were turned back yesterday at Ellis Island. Never in the history of the Bureau has the proportion of rejection been so great and it is expected that this rigorous application of the law will have a beneficial effect in lessening the number of undesirable immigrants in the future.

Some idea of the rush of immigrants may be formed from the fact that whereas one Board of Inquiry of five inspectors usually disposes of the cases of those immigrants rejected at the first inspection, the services of four boards have been required during the past week.

How the Boards Work.

When the prospective American, marked "S. I." by the line inspectors, goes before the board for special inquiry, he or she, as the case may be, is submitted to a searching examination. Ever since the assassination of President McKinley, questions relative to the social theories of the incomer have been asked and in many cases interesting results obtained. Of course none of the applicants could be barred for their social views alone, but other reasons can be found and lodged against the undesirable candidate for admission, sufficient to bar entrance to the country.

"Scarcely a poorer class of foreigners could be found in all Europe than the arrivals of the last week," said Deputy Commissioner of Immigration to an Evening World reporter to-day.

Lack Both Money and Health.

"Their deportation is being carried on with the greatest possible despatch," he continued. "Chiefly refugees from the Mediterranean ports are represented in the collection bundled out of the country lately. Their rejection has been principally based upon two grounds—their lack of money and the condition of their health.

"Take the recent influx of Greeks. Why, small-pox is raging in their archipelago and the inhabitants are fleeing wherever they can get passage. Reports received by the bureau show that natives are dying in Greece by the thousands, and while they may be excellent citizens at home, they are not the class of people that would benefit the United States.

"The industrial conditions of Austria is responsible for the largely increased arrivals of Slavs. The rural districts of the realm of the Emperor Joseph are in a fearful state. The death-rate there is greater than in India during the recent famine; wages have fallen to less than six cents per day and the principal article of diet is potato soup. Is it surprising that the people should flee to the land of plenty from such conditions?"

Chicago Attracts Arabs.

"It is a singular fact that nearly all of the Syrians or Arabs arriving here declare their destination to be Chicago, where there is a large colony nearly the size of 'Little Italy' in New York. I do not know of a single Arab who wanted to remain in the East after his arrival. He invariably heads for the West. Then there are the Roumanian Jews, fleeing from religious persecutions, indirectly invited to the United States recently by President Roosevelt when he protested in their behalf to the European Powers.

"Having explained the cause of the largely increased arrivals, their deportation naturally follows in corresponding ratio. Trichoma, or granulation of the eye-lids, is present in an unusually large number of cases. Then, a great many of those sent back were rejected simply because they did not know a person in the country and were without a cent."

Trying to Avoid Exclusion Bill.

Deputy Commissioner Murray deplores the fact that the steamship companies were using legislation now pending at the National capitol as a means of inducing aliens to take immediate passage to the United States. He referred to the Shattuck bill, which seeks to restrict emmigration by imposing an educational test.

"Knowledge of the existence of the bill and the fact that it will probably pass at the coming session of the Senate has been widely spread all over Europe," said Mr. Murray, "with the not surprising effect of crowded steerages. The ignorant realize that there is no time like the present to get into the United States. As a result the immigration for the last three months has been the greatest for a similar period in the life of the Bureau. It inevitably follows that in this great horde of would-be Americans a large percentage should go back."

NEARLY FROZEN TO DEATH.

Woman Ill, Left Home and Walked Miles in the Snow.

(Special to The Evening World.)

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Lena Mann, twenty-six, narrowly escaped freezing to death in a lane off Sylvan avenue before noon to-day. She had been sick for a week and left her home unknown to the nurse at 9 o'clock this morning.

She walked down a lane leading to the Second River and, while trying to make her way through the snow and slush, was stricken with convulsions.

She lay in the snow two hours until three men found her. Mrs. Mann when removed to her home was unconscious, and the physicians have little hope of her recovery.

NEW YORK'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

It Shows Odell's Plurality to Be 8,803.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The total vote of the State at the last election has been received by the Secretary of State from every county. It shows a plurality in the State for Gov. Odell of 8,803. The figures are: Odell, 663,150; Coler, 654,347.

DE WET NEARLY GOT KITCHENER

Boer Hero, in His History of the Late War, Says but for Disobedience of Orders He Would Have Had Him.

HE CRITICISES GEN. CRONJE.

Thinks He Ought to Have Sacrificed His Own Ideas for the Good of the Nation and Its Independence.

From copies of the history of the Boer war, written by Gen. Christian De Wet, the hero of the closing days of the struggle, hitherto unknown facts bristle from every page. In one sense it is a remarkable document, inasmuch as the author does not hesitate to criticise the shortcomings of his own countrymen as vigorously as he condemns the uncalled for cruelty and occasional inefficiency of the British commanders and forces.

The Surrender of Cronje.

Of the surrender of brave Cronje, which sent a thrill of dismay through the admirers of the gallant struggle of the Boers, De Wet has this to say:

"Cronje evidently thought that it was too much to ask him, intrepid hero that he was, to abandon the laager.

"His view was that he must stand or fall with it, nor did he consider the certain consequences of it. He never realized that it would be the cause of the death of many burghers and of indescribable panic throughout not only all the laagers on the veld, but even those of Colesberg, Stormberg and Ladysmith. If the famous Cronje were captured, how could any ordinary burgher be expected to continue his resistance?"

The world, says De Wet, will honor that great general and his brave burghers. "If I presume to criticise his conduct on this occasion, it is only because I believe that he ought to have sacrificed his own ideas for the good of the nation, and that he should not have been courageous at the expense of his country's independence, to which he was as fiercely attached as I."

Following this, Gen. De Wet has a long criticism of the inaction of Lord Roberts after the capture of Cronje's laager, which he sarcastically refers to as a "gigantic feat." He tells of his capture, with 800 men, of a small British force at Mostertshoek, a point within five miles of Reddersburg, where 2,000 fresh British troops were encamped.

Treachery Under Truce Flag.

"I have never been able to understand," Gen. De Wet says, "why the great force stationed at Reddersburg made no attempt to come to the aid of the unfortunate victims at Mostertshoek. Their conduct seems to me to have been even more blameworthy than the similar negligence which occurred at Sanna's Post. They were not more than five miles off and could watch the whole engagement, and yet they never stirred a foot to come and help their comrades. And it was fortunate for us that it was so, for we should have stood no chance at all against a large force."

But De Wet has a still worse charge to bring against the troops at Mostertshoek. After they had flown the signal of surrender, De Wet and his men galloped toward the English.

"Before we reached them they again began to shoot, killing Veldcornet Du Plessis, of Kroonstad. This treacherous act enraged our burghers, who at once commenced to fire with deadly effect.

"Soon the white flag appeared above almost every stone behind which an Englishman lay, but our men did not at once cease firing. Indeed, I had the greatest difficulty in calming them and in inducing them to stop, for they were, as may well be imagined, furious at the misuse of the white flag.

"Strewn everywhere about on the ground lay the English killed and wounded. According to the official statement, they had a hundred casualties, the commanding officer himself being among the killed.

"We took 470 prisoners of war, all of them belonging to the Royal Irish Rifles and the mounted infantry."

Nearly Captured Kitchener.

For the first time Gen. De Wet tells how his forces once narrowly missed capturing Lord Kitchener. This was when the Boer General decided to destroy the railway running into Kroonstad and attack the British garrisons at Roadevale and Rhenoster River Bridge.

His description of the occurrence follows:

"I had given orders that all the cattle along the railway line should be removed. Gen. Louis Botha had made the same regulation in regard to the country around Pretoria and Johannesburg.

"If only our orders had been carried out a little more strictly, and if only the most elementary rules of strategy had been observed in our efforts to break the English lines of communication, Lord Roberts and his thousands of troops in Pretoria would have found themselves in the same plight as the Samaritans in Samaria—they would have perished of hunger. It was not their Commander-in-Chief's skill that saved them; not his habit of taking into account all possible eventualities—no, they had to thank the disobedience of our burghers for the fact that they were not all starved to death in Pretoria.

Plan Also Fell Through.

"I arranged with Gen. Froneman that he should cross the line at the point I had already selected, that is to say, north of Rhenoster River Bridge, and that in the morning he should attack from the eastern side the English who were posted at Leeuwspruit Bridge. I, in the meanwhile, would make my way with a Krupp to the west side of the line, and having found a place of concealment near Roodespoort would be ready to fall upon the English as soon as I heard that the other party had opened fire on them from the east.

"But my plan was to come to nothing. For when, during the night, Froneman reached the line, a skirmish took place then and there with the English outposts at Leeuwspruit Railway Bridge. At the same time a train arrived from the south, on which the burghers opened such a fierce fire that it was speedily brought to a standstill. Gen. Froneman at once gave orders to storm the train, but his men did not carry out his orders.

"Had they done so Lord Kitchener would have fallen into our hands!"

Of the "camps of refuge" he says: "Could any one before the war have thought that the twentieth century could show such barbarities?"

Making Ready for Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—The concessions division of the World's Fair has been officially set apart. It follows the famous Skinner road from the north to the south boundaries of the fair grounds, and in area is about twice as large as the Chicago Midway. The choicest parts of the fair land overlooking the main buildings will be thus devoted to concessions.