

THE VAAL CROSSED.

STEADY PROGRESS OF ROBERTS'S ARMY.

BRITISH TROOPS ONLY FORTY MILES FROM JOHANNESBURG YESTERDAY.

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[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, May 27, 1 a. m.—No particulars of the crossing of the Vaal near Parys are yet forthcoming other than those contained in General Roberts's official message.

The reported recapture of Hellbron by the Boers is not confirmed, and there is a tendency to doubt the accuracy of the Pretoria telegram. If, however, the Boers really occupied the place, General Roberts should not have much difficulty in turning them out again.

Although the Federal troops have been retreating so rapidly from their positions in the Free State, it is considered highly probable that they will make at least one big effort to maintain their possession of the Rand.

No news from Natal has been received this morning.

ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY THE INVASION OF THE TRANSAAL.

[Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, May 27, 1 a. m.—The news from the front comes slowly when there is only a single wire from General Roberts's camp to Kroonstad and Cape Town and all details of the campaign have to pass over it. Whenever the cart halts after a long day's march, this wire brings the Commander in Chief into touch with Newcastle, Ficksburg, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Vryburg and Mafeking, and the complex business of every branch of the service is transacted through it.

Naturally, the special correspondents can make little use of it for press messages, and General Roberts himself counts his words in communicating with the War Office. For these reasons there are few details of the British advance across the Vaal.

The passage of the river was first made on the Queen's birthday by the left wing, consisting of French's mounted force. Two cavalry brigades and a body of mounted infantry had taken the Potchefstroom road from Kroonstad, turned the Boer position on the Rhenoster River, diverged from the main road eastward, galloped through Vrededorp, and crossed the Vaal Thursday near Parys. The occupation of Vrededorp is confirmed officially from Pretoria, but General Roberts's bulletin carries French's troops nine miles farther and over the Vaal into President Kruger's territory. There is no evidence that the passage of the river was seriously opposed by the Boers. Lord Roberts, with two infantry divisions and a mounted force, had been following the railway from the Rhenoster River, and early Saturday morning was at Wolve Hoek, fifteen miles from the Vaal, while his scouts were at Viljoen's Drift. General Hamilton, with Broadwood's cavalry brigade and an infantry division, had been advancing steadily on the right from Hellbron, on the road to Heidelberg, and yesterday was at Boschbank, a place identified with difficulty on the maps, but apparently not far from Boschkop, in the Transvaal.

From Pretoria there is an official report that De Wet has recaptured Hellbron. This bulletin, if correct, proves that the Free State commandoes have not retreated across the Vaal with Kruger's burghers, but are hovering on the flank and rear of the British right wing and seeking to capture convoys. General Roberts's own report is that the Boers are no longer south of the Vaal.

A summary of the situation places General Roberts's centre at Viljoen's Drift on Saturday, heading directly for Johannesburg, forty miles distant, with French in the Transvaal to the west, threatening Potchefstroom and turning the Boer position at Vereeniging, and Hamilton to the east, menacing Heidelberg. Dispatches from Pretoria refer to a British advance upon Schoeman's Drift, but this was clearly a feint, as the Vaal was crossed further east, near Parys. The burghers of Potchefstroom and elsewhere were reported to be arming in defence of their homes, and this was an indication that there would be severe fighting before Johannesburg could be taken. Three railways—from Laine's Nek, Viljoen's and Potchefstroom—offer the Boers facilities for massing their commandoes in front of Johannesburg, and there will probably be a battle next week for the possession of the Rand.

General Roberts's concentrations are unknown, but he must have called up a considerable body of reserves for holding Kroonstad and guarding his extended lines of communication. Methuen's division is somewhere on the left flank, and General Buller is in the east, having occupied Ficksburg, and is slowly approaching Bethlehem.

There is no change in the situation at Laine's Nek and nothing fresh from Natal, except Colonel Bethune's account of the reverse near Vryheid, which he attributes to the impetuosity of Captain Goff in attacking an entrenched commando.

Commandant Snyman is reported as halting ten miles east of Mafeking and attempting to block the road to Pretoria, over which Jameson's raiders passed.

There are fresh accounts of dissensions and panic at Pretoria, but reports that President Kruger is suing for peace on any terms obtainable are obviously premature. The Transvaal burghers have made too plucky a fight to surrender without a brave stand somewhere in their own territory, and President Steyn will probably succeed in holding his scattered commandoes together in the Free State until his allies are defeated.

I. N. F.

JOHANNESBURG SUSPECTS ACQUITTED.

Pretoria, May 26.—The prosecution has withdrawn the charges of murder in connection with the explosion at the Begbie factory at Johannesburg against Messrs. Longville and Perret, Belgians; William Begbie and Thomas Richards, a colored American. All the accused men were acquitted. An application was made that the men be rearrested and put over the border, but this was refused.

BURGHERS RETURNING TO FARMS.

Newcastle, May 25.—Louis Koch, a magistrate of the Free State, has surrendered. He says that all the burghers in the Harrismith-Vrede district have returned to their farms, and refuse to continue fighting. If, as is reported, President Steyn is in Vrede, he will probably go to the front.

Churchill Hall, Stamford, N. Y. Excursion, West Bound, May 28, including hotel, good until June 4. E. R. Jenkins, 155 5th ave., Monday, 3-5.—Advt.

To Cairo in Catskills by Day Line Steamers. Half Rate May 25 to June 5. See advts.—Advt.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

OFFICIAL TIDINGS OF THE CROSSING OF THE VAAL.

London, May 26.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

Wolve Hoek, Orange Free State, May 26.—An advanced portion of this force crossed the Vaal River on the Queen's Birthday near Parys. Hamilton's column is at Boschbank. Our scouts are now at Viljoen's Drift (on the frontier, north of Wolve Hoek). The local mines are unharmed and work is going on as usual. There is no enemy this side of the river. Hunter reached Vryburg May 24.

BOERS ADMIT THE CROSSING.

Pretoria, May 26.—An official bulletin says: The British have crossed the Vaal at Grobler's Drift, near Parys.

The high level bridge at Vereeniging has been blown up by the Federals.

General Dutoit advises that the burghers are coming forward in force, determined to fight to the end.

SPENSER WILKINSON'S REVIEW.

SUMMING UP THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, May 27.—Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the situation at the seat of war in South Africa for The Associated Press, says:

Lord Roberts is keeping a tight hand on all telegrams, in order not to disclose his moves. After occupying Rhenoster, he pushed his left wing at once toward Parys, where the Vaal River was crossed on Thursday. The whole army seems to have changed its direction to the left, as General Hamilton's original right wing was to-day at Boschbank, half way from Parys to the railway bridge at Viljoen's Drift, which is being watched by Roberts's scouts.

General Buller, who crossed the Vaal to-day, assisted, if necessary, by a march up the river of the force that crossed at Parys. The whole force probably will be across the Vaal by Sunday afternoon. Johannesburg then will be two marches distant.

I suppose that Lord Roberts will push on General Hamilton, and perhaps General French, to turn the Boers, and then to make a dash and Pole-Carew will attack in front.

The Boers, as usual, must either be enveloped or go. Very special exertions will be made to cut off their retreat, as Lord Roberts is now determined to capture them if possible. He relies fully on Ian Hamilton, whose combination of fire and prudence justifies every confidence.

If the Boers escape toward Pretoria Roberts will follow swiftly, and be at Pretoria in less than a week.

The Boers say that they have retaken Hellbron. General Roberts will neglect that, but will guard Hellbron, which I think he will not wait to repair before moving on.

General Buller at Laine's Nek is eight or nine miles from Johannesburg, suggesting that the road is clear. Roberts's advance must make the Boers "walk to the sea," and so will facilitate Buller's advance.

General Hunter, when at Mafeking, will be eleven miles from Pretoria, and it is impracticable for the Boers to make any serious resistance at Pretoria, where to wait would mean to be hemmed in between three British armies.

Lord Roberts is to retreat to the Lydenberg Hills, which would postpone, but not prevent, the Boer forces after the coming week's operations. Buller probably will make a dash to the east to supply the difficulties of the Boers on the Vaal and repair the railway, thus giving time to General Buller and Hunter to invade the Transvaal. Buller and Hunter, that Lord Roberts will defer the bold course, and try to end this war right now.

Many points in the recent operations are obscure. The long pause of General Lyttelton at Sunday's River and the subsequent silence suggest that he may co-operate with General Buller to finish the Free State's resistance. There has been no distinct report of the Boers' retreat from the Lydenberg. Hoopstad. He probably crossed the Vaal near Parys.

Lord Roberts marches on a very broad front with his cavalry wings thrown forward. General Buller probably has adopted the same plan in the very rugged country of Northern Natal, but once Buller is up the hills on the tableland of the Transvaal he will be able to spread his wings and give the Boers a hard time.

Lord Roberts has a wonderful power of picking a special man for every special work. Ian Hamilton, the brilliant General, was shot to pieces at Mahuba in the first Boer war. Since that time he has made a great mark in training the Indian army to shoot straight, and was himself one of the best officers in India. Another tried and able man is Sir William Nicholson, who has been in the front of the Boer war. His findings, such as they are, are interesting. Lord Roberts himself has incomparable dash and boldness, coupled with great circumspection, hence I expect rapid strokes now that the crisis is at hand.

JULIAN RALPH A CRIPPLE.

THE WELL KNOWN CORRESPONDENT RETURNS TO ENGLAND—MAY LOSE HIS LEG.

London, May 18.—Julian Ralph is evidently having rather a hard time of it. His description of his physical condition, written for "The Daily Mail," is as follows:

Battered externally, disordered inside, unable to digest food for weeks, nursing and ailments a half dozen at once, I look upon this war as having ill repaid me for the kindly and jubilant spirit in which I set out with the "Daily Mail" on how sick of it I am! How deadly, unutterably sick I am of it! The long months of sand dirt and hard fighting, the great heat, the lack of sleep, the lack of food except diluted milk, a piece of a Boer shell which I carried with me, and then a novel method of lighting from a Cape cart into a trench, with the cart on top of me, left me one legged for five weeks, after which I found myself with a low class, no account limb in which I have no confidence. Upon my recovering this inferior and unsatisfactory other leg, I found myself in a wire fence, which tore both arms into shreds, painted with high explosive and the other like a South African mine, and then a further fracture, which I must keep as a perpetual souvenir of what we are all beginning to speak of as "the Boer."

Try to imagine the spirits of a man fashioned in the image of a hero, who finds himself thus gradually changing into an invalid, in a medicine museum, and you begin to obtain a glimpse of the fatigue with which I now view this war.

A dispatch from London announces the arrival of Mr. Ralph in England, invalided from the Cape. It is added that he may suffer the loss of a leg from injuries received in South Africa.

Julian Ralph is one of the best known, best liked and ablest of American newspaper men. He has been in South Africa for "The Daily Mail," for which paper he has done some brilliant work. Mr. Ralph is just forty-seven years old to-day. He got his education in the common schools, in country printing offices, and then became a reporter on "The New-York Sun," doing notable work for that newspaper. While with "The Sun" he began writing for the Harpers, and finally devoted himself to travelling and writing for that house. His articles appearing in "The Weekly" and "The Monthly." For a time in 1886 he was London correspondent for "The New-York Journal," and was a correspondent in Cuba during the "Great War." His "War Among the Mountains," "Our Great West," "On Canada's Frontier," "Our Great West," "People We Pass" and "Alone in China."

NOBWAY'S WARLIKE PREPARATION. Christiania, May 26.—The Storting unanimously has voted credit to the amount of 1,600,000 kroner for new quick firing field guns. It has also voted 500,000 kroner for the first instalment for fortifications at Christiansand.

The Ministry has announced its determination to resign, because the Prince Regent has refused to accept the "Tonnage Tax bill."

IRISH EX-CONVICTS HERE.

DETAINED AT ELLIS ISLAND UNTIL IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS DECIDE ABOUT THEIR ADMISSION.

Joseph Mullet and James Fitzharris, alias "Skin-the-Goat," the Irish ex-convicts who were convicted of complicity in the murder of Sir Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882, arrived here yesterday in the steamer of the Lucania. Both men were sentenced to life imprisonment for their complicity in the crime, but they received pardons a few months ago. They have no money of their own, and say they have no friends here, but they have come to this country to earn some money by giving lectures. The question of their admission to the country has not been decided yet.

The two ex-convicts had an interesting voyage, for their pronounced views on Irish politics kept them in trouble with the rest of the steerage passengers from the minute the ship left Queenstown. The trouble culminated a few days ago, when "Tom" Carnon, a young Irishman in the steerage, who is something of an athlete, took the two Fenians by the neck and shook them into silence.

"You ought to be dumped," he said, "for talking about England that way on an English ship."

Mullet and Fitzharris talked freely while the steamer was coming up the Bay, and both avowed their intention of making some money over here and then returning to Ireland. They came across on borrowed money and what cash they have is lent them. They spoke indifferently of their prison experiences. "Skin-the-goat" alleged cruel treatment in Chatham prison.

Neither of the Irishmen had any idea that they might be excluded from this country. This matter will not be decided until to-day and possibly not until later. The men were taken to the Barge Office with the rest of the Lucania's immigrants yesterday afternoon, and after being registered were sent to Ellis Island for the night, as it was then late in the day.

This morning the Board of Special Inquiry will decide whether the men are to be admitted or not. The statute excludes from this country immigrants "who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude." Mullet and Fitzharris have been so convicted, but they have been pardoned and there is a decision on record which holds pardoned convicts not to be within the prohibition of the law. So this question is, perhaps, not settled.

There is considerable feeling against allowing the men to be admitted, however, and they may be barred out on other grounds. An immigrant who is "a pauper or like to become a pauper" cannot be admitted, and as the two men have by their own admissions only a small amount of cash, all of which is borrowed, and have apparently no prospects, they may be held out under the latter part of the statute. It is not thought that the murdering of Sir Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke will be held to have been a political crime, for the commission of which pardoned convicts are not in general excluded. The general opinion seems to be that the crime should be considered as ordinary murder, and that if all other arguments fail the men should be excluded on the ground that their crime was a political one. If it is decided to exclude the men they have the right of appeal to the Treasury Department. Neither Commissioner of Immigration Pitche nor Assistant Commissioner McSweny has given any inkling of how the case will be decided.

The assassination of Lord Cavendish was the result of a plot of the "Invincibles" to murder "Buckshot" Forster, Chief Secretary of Ireland, on account of his obnoxious enforcement of the Coercion act. When Forster learned that a section of the "Invincibles" had been formed to murder him he succeeded by Lord Cavendish, who essayed the part of peacemaker. Lord Cavendish and his secretary, Mr. Burke, were walking in Phoenix Park, when several men drove rapidly up in a jaunting car and a cab, jumped out and in a twinkling stabbed the two men to death with surgeons' knives. They drove away, and the crime remained a mystery for some time. Then one of the murderers was caught, and the criminals were brought to justice. Some were hanged and the rest were imprisoned. Fitzharris was believed to have been the man who drove the cab. Mullet made a successful attempt to murder Judge Lawrence and Foreman Field of the Grand Jury investigating the tragedy. The brutal and cowardly nature of the murders and the indignation of the world at the time.

There were no Irishmen at the pier yesterday to meet Mullet and Fitzharris. O'Donovan Rossa, who was expected to meet them, was not there, and the men while they were at the Barge Office, but was not allowed to do so.

RUFFIANS ON ELEVATED TRACKS.

THEY PELT A POLICEMAN WITH A PRISONER AND DELAY TRAINS—MEN REFUSE TO PAY FOR DRINKS.

Patrolman Gunson, attached to the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station, was stoned last evening by a gang of toughs who were on the elevated road tracks between Ninety-ninth and One-hundred-and-sixth-st. stations in Third-ave. None of the stones struck the policeman or the prisoner in his charge.

For several weeks Captain Haughey, of the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station, has received complaints from the saloonkeepers in Third-ave., near Ninety-ninth-st., that men would enter the saloon and after ordering drinks would refuse to pay for them, saying that they had already paid for them.

Last evening John Wilson, twenty-three years old, of No. 182 Third-ave., accompanied by two other men, went to the Peter Lorillard saloon, at No. 201 East Ninety-ninth-st., and ordered drinks. Leonard asked the man for the pay, and was told that the money had been passed over the bar. A rough and tumble fight took place.

Policeman Gunson placed Wilson under arrest and started to the station house. Wilson's companions and several other friends endeavored to take the man away from the policeman, but were prevented by the free use of the policeman's club. Four of the men then ran to the Ninety-ninth-st. elevated road station, taking with them a large number of stones, rushed past the guards and started to walk in the direction of the One-hundred-and-sixth-st. station. At One-hundred-and-first-st. they came up to Gunson with his prisoner, and started to pelt the policeman. Gunson took refuge in the middle of the roadway and escaped getting hit. At One-hundred-and-fourth-st. Gunson handed his prisoner over to Detective Dickson and then ran to the East One-hundred-and-sixth-st. station. He started to walk toward the Ninety-ninth-st. station, and captured one of the men on the tracks. The man said he was Thomas McMahon, twenty-one years old, of No. 153 Lexington-ave.

During the time the men were on the tracks traffic on the road was at a standstill, the engineers stopping their trains, fearing they would kill the men if they tried to pass them. A large crowd was gathered along the avenue, it being struck the bartender over the head with an iron twinholder, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Capers was locked up.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSIONS.

Half fare to Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands and Adirondack Mountains, via New York Central. Particulars from ticket agents.—Advt.

CUBAN INQUIRY ORDERED.

THE SENATE ADOPTS THE BACON RESOLUTION.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH CUBA ASSURED OF AN IMPARTIAL AND SEARCHING INVESTIGATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 26.—The passage by the Senate to-day of the Bacon resolution, providing for a thorough investigation by the Committee on Relations with Cuba of the fiscal affairs of that island for the period from the date of the surrender of sovereignty by Spain and the occupation by the United States to and including April 30, 1900, will be hailed with general if not unqualified approval throughout the country as well as in Washington. The Senate is to be congratulated for having amended the original resolution so as to make it more effective by providing for a more rigorous and searching investigation.

The composition of the Senate committee by which the investigation will be made is a satisfactory assurance that the spirit as well as the letter of the resolution will be faithfully observed. The chairman is Senator Platt, of Connecticut, than whom there is not an abler or more conscientious member of the Senate, and his Republican colleagues—Senators Aldrich, Cullom, Davis, McMillan, Chandler and Spooner—are all men whose names are widely known and whose reputation, for ability and integrity is a certificate in advance that the inquiry will be an impartial and thorough one, and that the conclusions and findings will be accepted and regarded as satisfactory. The same remarks apply to Senator Teller in all respects, and his ripe judgment and judicial temperament will be of great assistance to his colleagues on every occasion and on both sides of the committee.

Of the two Democratic members, Mr. Money is thoroughly equipped for the work, having had the benefit of many years' experience in Congress, while Mr. DeLoach, who first entered the Senate last December, is a business man of large experience both as a merchant and banker. Mr. Butler, the Populist, is the youngest member of the committee, but he has had the benefit of considerable practical experience, and no doubt will contribute his share to the investigation if it shall be conducted by the committee as a whole.

It is expected that the committee will begin its investigation in Washington, where it will find in the files of the War Department general statements of the receipt and expenditure of the Cuban revenue, and some documentary information of much greater importance, perhaps, in the shape of special reports and official communications and memoranda relating to the administration of fiscal and other civil affairs in Cuba since the occupation of the island by the military authorities of the United States.

SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY DEFINED.

All this information will be found pertinent and valuable, and it will doubtless be carefully studied and digested as a preliminary to a very comprehensive investigation the committee is to prosecute, the scope of which is carefully defined by the resolution, which, as amended and adopted, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Relations with Cuba is hereby directed to investigate and report to the Senate as early as practicable regarding the moneys received and expended in the island of Cuba by, through and under the officials and representatives of the United States, both civil and military, from the date of the occupation of the island by the military forces of the United States until and including April 30, 1900.

Said committee shall investigate and report as to receipts as follows: From customs, from postal services, from internal revenue, from all other sources, specifying the details as far as practicable, and particularly the places where and dates within which said amounts were collected, and the names of the officers, clerks, collectors and receiving the same, as well as the law or authority under which said amounts were in each instance so collected or received.

Said committee shall also report as to the expenditures of the said amounts so received, the necessity and propriety thereof, specifying in classes and in detail, so far as practicable, the nature of the same, and particularly the work, services or property to which said amounts were made, and the value thereof, also the law or authority under which each of said services, from internal revenue, military or military, by whom said expenditure was authorized, and the officer, civil or military, by whom said expenditure was made, and the particular fund from which the money was taken for said expenditure.

Said committee shall also report a statement of all public works of every kind, including buildings, wharves, railroads and all other structures, from all sources, improved, repaired or decorated by or under the authority of any such officer, civil or military, and in each instance the cost, value, necessity and propriety of the same, and the uses to which said buildings or structures have been put. Where said buildings and works were constructed or improvements were made by contract, or where the material used in the same was furnished by contract, the committee shall report copies of each of said contracts and the names of all parties interested in each of the same.

Said committee shall also report a statement of all property that has been put, purchased or procured and entrusted to any officer, civil or military, in Cuba within said times, the cost and value of the same, and the uses to which said property has been put, and the disposition which has been made thereof.

Said committee is authorized to conduct said investigation and make such report by sub-committees, and to employ such clerks, stenographers, and other necessary assistants, and the expense of said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

MORE IRREGULARITIES ALLEGED.

FUNDS OF THE WASHINGTON POSTOFFICE AND ITS PORTO RICAN BRANCH SAID TO HAVE BEEN IMPROPERLY DISBURSED.

Washington, May 26 (Special).—This morning reports were published in "The Washington Post" and several other newspapers alleging that grave financial and other official irregularities existed in the administration of the Washington City Postoffice and its Porto Rican branch. The Washington Postoffice, like other first class offices, is under the control and supervision of the First Assistant Postmaster-General. The accusations were summarized in "The Post" as follows:

Funds of the Washington City Postoffice have been improperly disbursed for over two years, the irregularities for the quarter ending September 30, 1898, amounting to \$20,000 or \$25,000, according to an expert's report to Controller Tracewell. Numerous favorites have been carried on two and even three payrolls at the same time at the Washington City Postoffice and at other postoffices in the country. Oliver H. Smith, of Indiana, now superintendent in the local service, was for about a year simultaneously auditor of mail postoffices, laborer and painter of street letter boxes. He drew three

STOP OVER AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Half rate Excursion good seven days on all West Shore Trains next Tuesday and Wednesday.—Advt.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSIONS.

Half fare to Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands and Adirondack Mountains, via New York Central. Particulars from ticket agents.—Advt.

STOP OVER AT NIAGARA FALLS.

And have some of its costs and get a new lease of life by taking the New York Central the next time you go west.—Advt.

CHICAGO SQUATTER WAR.

FORCIBLE POSSESSION OF MADE LAND IN LAKE MICHIGAN DISPUTED BY POLICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, May 26.—Chicago was threatened with a revolution within her borders from an early hour this morning till late this afternoon. The body of armed men which had taken forcible possession of some made land and the title to which is in dispute, quietly surrendered to the police, and the trouble was settled for the time being. In the course of the excitement one small boy was shot in the leg, and several other persons were roughly handled, being beaten with the butts of rifles and clubs. Thousands witnessed the struggle for possession of the disputed land, and about five hundred police upheld the supremacy of Chicago in carrying out the orders of the authorities to clear the tract of the squatters, who term themselves "citizens of the District of Lake Michigan."

Several times in the course of the day it looked as if a serious and bloody result, as the "citizens" were determined and used their rifles and revolvers promiscuously. They drove off the first detail of police, but when surrounded by five hundred custodians of the peace they surrendered—that is, five of them, the other ten having escaped by water. The five were taken to the Police station and will be held on the charge of bodily assault, with intent to do murder.

Frowning intrenchments and uniformed sentinels pacing the Lake Shore Drive, at the foot of Superior-st., were revealed by the first rays of the sun to-day. Captain George Streeter's army of invasion had come in the night by way of the lake, and had again taken possession of the "District of Lake Michigan." The men were armed, provisioned for a month's siege, and the determined look of the garrison indicated that this was no mere sortie, but a military movement carefully planned and executed.

QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

Corporation Counsel Walker advised the city that it had no authority to oust Streeter's forces, as they were occupying park property. At a conference of officials held at the City Hall it was decided that Sheriff Magerstad had power to act in the matter, and he was requested to do so. President Wickersham of the Park Board was of the opinion that the Park Board had power to act, and he himself went to the park to take charge of affairs. While these conferences were going on a breach of the peace occurred, and the city authorities decided to act.

A fourteen-year-old boy, Reuben Manley, of No. 214 Rush-st., was struck in the knee by one of four bullets fired into the crowd by "Judge" William Niles, commander of the Streeter forces, Captain Baer, chief of the Lincoln Park Police, had driven to the scene at the request of Secretary Erby, of the Board, who had appeared early in the morning, and had been unceremoniously stopped by the sentinels. Captain Baer was accosted by Niles, and upon attempting to argue with him over the obstructing of the Lake Shore Drive, the latter raised his repeater and fired several shots at the police captain at a distance of thirty feet, but missed.

POLICE OFFICER'S HORSE KILLED.

The captain lashed his horse to full speed and escaped, although his horse was shot and died in about an hour. The harness and buggy were damaged. Detective Hiatt, of the East Chicago-ave. station, also was fired at by Niles, and escaped unharmed, the bullet passing through the lapel of his coat. The commander then turned the rifle at the crowds surrounding the deadline and emptied the magazine, hitting the boy.

All this time one lone municipal policeman was present at the trouble. Captain Revere, of the East Chicago-ave. station, and Captain Baer ordered no move to be made until Inspector Heideimeier gave the orders. The inspector was awaiting instructions from Chief Kiple, and the Chief was in conference with Corporation Counsel Walker. The police were chary about taking hold of the matter, owing to the outcome of the case last summer, when Streeter was not held by the justices after his arrest. As soon as shots were fired by the Streeter forces, however, every available man on the beat was ordered to the assault, and the station and ordered to be in readiness for a move.

A riot call took a patrol load of officers to the lake shore, but the officers gave up the beat, as a bad crowd had returned and were accomplishing anything. Captain Revere then called the men together, read the Riot act to them and ardered them equipped with rifles.

LARGE FORCE OF POLICE.

Between five hundred and seven hundred men were prepared for the assault; some of them marched to the scene, while others were taken in all the available patrol wagons of the city. Twenty men were behind the intrenchments, and Commander Niles said he expected fifty more. All were armed with Springfield rifles, and each man had thirty rounds of ammunition. Behind the fort were seven machine guns, and there were additional rifles. The police said the invaders had a machine gun, but this was denied by the commander. After considerable parleying, which lasted for some time, the assaulting force decided to surrender to an overwhelming force.

The lock keeper put out from the foot of Fifty-eighth-st. late last night, carrying the assaulting force, and was ordered to be in readiness for a move. It was not until 1 o'clock that a landing was made at the foot of Superior-st. Twelve sentinels were detailed to guard the approaches to Lake Shore Drive and Superior-st. The remaining men were detailed to throw up the trenches, and by daylight they were in readiness. The forts were holes in the ground about sixteen feet square, each with seven sentinels, and each occupies each of the corners of the street intersection, having been constructed in the parkway. The fort on the south side of the street fires the American flag with bayonets, and a fire on temporary shelter was erected for the provisions.

As the morning wore away and crowds of spectators began to arrive to witness the strange sight of armed men in the uniform of the United States Army stopping people on the highways, the sentinels rapidly lost patience, and many acts of brutality were seen.

TAKEN AS A JOKE AT FIRST.

The North Shore residents and visitors were at first inclined to take the affair as a joke, and to laugh about the army of invasion and the "invaders." A few who tried to pass through the lines were obstinate when told by the sentinels that they could not do so. Many of these were "invaders" and a driver of a buggy by the name of Murphy, with a little girl beside him, was struck on the head with the butt end of a rifle. Secretary Erby, of the Lincoln Park Police, was also struck on the head and attempted to pass through the lines. His horse almost ran down the sentry, and it was not until the ominous click of the trigger on the gun was heard that the bugger was stopped. Secretary Erby then turned and made inquiries from several newspaper men regarding the strength of the forces. When he left he remarked that the Lincoln Park Police would come after those fellows with as great an equipment as they could muster.

Captain George Streeter was not with his cohorts when they landed to-day. He was holding court in the Throop House, where he was in company with the "Chief Justice of the District of Lake Michigan," Charles Lamereaux, former Commissioner of the United States Land Office. The whole question is in the courts, and it is simply the legal point of being in possession of the land that Captain Streeter and his people are trying to establish by their present tactics.