BULGARIA NEAR WAR.

TENSION AT SOFIA.

Discontent Rife in Country—Anxiety of Officials.

Sofia, Aug. 12.—It is everywhere declared that the present Ministry is doing its utmost to check the revolutionary movement, but the situation is reaching a point where circumstances may prove too strong for the Cabinet. The growing economic depression in the country constitutes a dangerous factor in the situation. The merchants are unable to obtain credit abroad and are forced to pay cash. The influx of thousands of Macedonians across the border has disorganized the labor market and has become a source of great discontent. The commercial classes declare that the present condition of affairs is no longer endurable—even war, whatever might be the result, would be preferable, as it would be followed by a period of rest.

The entire government takes a decidedly pessimistic view of the situation, and the officials openly express their fears that a general massacre of the Christians in Macedonia is inevitable—possibly, within four days and almost certainly within a fortnight. Meanwhile the government believes that a sudden development of affairs across the border may at any moment render the authorities powerless to prevent war.

The reports from Bulgarian official agents in Macedonia show that affairs are rapidly growing worse. The fact that the Mussulman population is becoming excited and congregating in the mosques is regarded as a bad feature, indicating the possibility that a massacre may occur within a very short time. It is feared that such a massacre would cover a wide area and include both the large towns and the villages, and that the Turkish soldiers would prove incapable of restraining the fanatical Mussulmans, even if they desired to do so. Monastir now contains only four battalions of Turkish troops, two consisting of raw recruits, unreliable in serious trouble. It is thought possible that the troops may aid the Mussulmans in slaughtering the Christians.

The officials here blame Turkey for the present sudden outbreak, attributing it largely to the action of the Porte in instituting a search for arms in the villages. The Macedonian leaders, finding that their followers were being deprived of guns and ammunition, realized that they might soon be rendered powerless to open a campaign, and decided to rise immediately. The signal for the revolt was given by firing hay and straw ricks. The Bulgarian villagers then took to the hills in a body.

The government is said to be particularly displeased with Turkey's action because it had urged the Porte to leave the villagers in peace, believing that this would result in staving off the trouble till next year, as the insurgents seemed to entertain hopes that the powers would soon intervene.

The government also charges Turkey with doing less to prevent the insurgents from crossing the frontier than Bulgaria, though Turkey maintains four times as many troops along the border. The Turkish soldiers invariably retire to barracks at sunset, and remain there until sunrise, leaving free egress to the Macedonian insurgents during the night. The Turks fight bravely in daylight, but dislike skirmishing in the dark.

Representatives of the Macedonian Committee say that the Rumanian and Greek inhabitants of a number of villages have joined the insurgents, and that the Mahometans are taking refuge in the cities and towns. At Krushevo the revolutionists have seized the repeating rifles and ammunition stored in the magazine.

It is stated that Ferdinand will spend next Saturday, the anniversary of his accession to the throne, with his family in Hungary. No time is set for his return to Bulgaria.

BAD NEWS FOR TURKEY.

Official Reports Tell of Spread of the Rebellion.

Constantinople, Aug. 12.—One hundred and fifty revolutionists were killed, according to official Turkish reports, in the fighting at Sorovitch on August 9. The same dispatches, which have been communicated to the Russian and Austrian Embassies, state that the insurrectionary movement is increasing daily. Hilmi Pacha, inspector general of the Sultan's Macedonian reforms, reports that the young men in all the Bulgarian villages are fleeing to the mountains to join the insurgent bands. Many among the Bulgarian peasantry wished to remain neutral, but were compelled by threats to help the revolutionary committees.

Hussein Hilmi Pacha, who has been appointed Vali of Monastir, reports a similar spread of the insurrectionary movement in the vilayet of Salonica, where, he says, the committees are resolved on the same campaign of massacre, incendiarism and pillage as in the vilayet of Monastir.

Telegrams received this morning from Monastir announce that the town of Krushevo is still occupied by the insurgents. Four thousand Turkish troops with artillery surround the town, and are preparing to attack, and if possible retake, the position. Fighting with the rebels is going on in the district of Dibra, where it appears that the Albanians are attacking Bulgarian villages.

The insurgents continue to devastate the district of Koritza, and have captured important Turkish supplies of provisions. More or less severe fighting is reported in the districts of Kastoria and Florina. Three hundred insurgents are assembled on the heights between Gievgveli and Yenije. Twenty-six Mussulman peasants have been massacred in the village of Zivernini, near Peralepe, by the insurgents. Stringent military precautions have been taken in the town of Uskub to prevent threatened dynamite outrages.

The Mutessarif of Mush, Armenia, where Kurdish excesses were recently alleged to have occurred, has been dismissed.

CHEERFUL VIEW AT VIENNA.

Belief That Representations Will Prove Effective to Avert War.

Vienna, Aug. 12.—Notwithstanding the increasing number of reports of outbreaks in the Balkans, official circles begin to manifest a more confident attitude. Serious representations will again be made to Turkey and Bulgaria, which it is hoped will prove efficacious. Nevertheless, it is admitted that some untoward incident may easily precipitate a war.

CONSUL SAFE AT MONASTIR.

Salonica, Aug. 12.—Dr. Mandelstam, the acting Russian Consul at Uskub, who has been appointed to succeed M. Rostkovski, the murdered consul, at Monastir, reached that town to-day. Some anxiety had been felt for his safety, as nothing had been heard of him since he left his post at Uskub a couple of days ago.

MORE ITALIAN TROOPS FOR CRETE.

Rome, Aug. 12.—The government of Italy is sending reinforcements to the battalion of infantry which has been kept on the island of Crete since the Grecian-Turkish War in order to have contingent troops there in case the complications in Macedonia should render their use necessary.

ALBANIANS IN FIELD.

Turkish Commander Wounded—Old Servians in Panic.

Cettinje, Montenegro, Aug. 12.—The Servians in Old Servia are in a state of panic because of the departure of the Turkish troops for Monastir, which removes all protection from the Servians against the vengeance of the Albanians.

It is reported that Feric Pacha, while leaving Ipek with Turkish troops, was attacked by Albanians and severely wounded.

NO QUARTER FOR REBELS.

Turks Refuse Offer of Surrender at Krushevo.

Salonica, Aug. 12.—It is reported that the Turkish troops on Monday bombarded and destroyed the village of Ekshisu, twenty-eight miles south of Monastir.

According to another rumor, the insurgents who have occupied Krushevo, after repulsing two assaults by the Turkish troops, offered a conditional surrender. Instructions were asked from Constantinople, and in reply the Turkish commander received orders to give no quarter.

The bridge at Gievgveli, on the Uskub-Salonica railway, which was blown up by the insurgents, has been repaired. Several strong bands recently crossed the frontier of Eastern Macedonia.

HORRORS OF REBELLION.

Murder and Rapine by Turks—Tactics of Insurgents.

London, Aug. 13.—"The Daily Mail" this morning prints a dispatch from Belgrade which says that the Macedonian insurgents never appear in great numbers, but in scattered detachments, thus baffling the Turkish troops and avoiding open encounters. They confine themselves mostly to the destruction of villages and crops, expecting in this way to compel the populace to join the rebellion.

The Turkish soldiers are powerless to deal with these small bands, but to show that they are active they occasionally loot peaceful Christian villages and perpetrate the most terrible outrages under the pretence of combating the insurgents. Bashi-Bazouks have become the curse of the villages. They rob and murder indiscriminately and anarchy reigns. A climax of terrible massacres may occur at any time.

Even at Belgrade the Mahometans are beginning to arm themselves. The Turks now threaten to use dynamite. As far as known, the following villages have been totally destroyed: Kortschu, Nared, Narakow, Kosinets, Schelevo, Lichnaderes, Vladovo, Ostrovo, Sorovitch, Eskischu, Bakitz and Jezer. On Tuesday the rebels failed in an attempt to set fire to Monastir. The correspondent regards the situation as desperate.

TURKEY ARMS MAHOMETANS.

London, Aug. 13.—"The Times" prints a dispatch from Sofia which says that the Turkish authorities at Uskub have distributed 5,000 rifles to the Mahometan population, which already threatens the Christians with massacre.

THE INSURGENTS AND THEIR ARMS.

Vienna, Aug. 12.—Statements from Bulgarian sources assert that the rebels possess 35,000 rifles, 15,000,000 cartridges and four tons of dynamite, and that they number 25,000, of whom 10,000 are in the vilayet of Monastir.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAMER LOST.

The Poseidon Founders on Syrian Coast—Passengers Saved.

Trieste, Aug. 12.—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Poseidon to-day foundered on the Syrian coast. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The Poseidon was a steamer of 3,864 tons gross, 380 feet long, 42½ feet beam and 31 feet depth of hold. She was built in 1885.

SUBWAY VICTIMS BURIED.

Fifty-eight Funerals at Paris—Judicial Investigation Continues.

Paris, Aug. 12.—Fifty-eight victims of the Metropolitan tunnel catastrophe were buried today, the condition of the bodies not permitting of any delay. The funerals were held at different times through the day, chiefly in the quarter where the disaster occurred. The rest of the victims will be buried to-morrow, when a formal ceremony will be held. Premier Combes will speak on behalf of the government, and the President of the Municipality on behalf of the city.

The Metropolitan Railway Company has given $2,000 to the families of the victims. Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador, has conveyed to the municipality an expression of condolence from King Edward.

The judicial investigation into the causes of the accident is going on.

TUNNEL HERE WILL STAY LIGHTED.

Mr. Belmont Says Lighting and Power Plants Will Be Separated.

August Belmont, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who returned from Saratoga yesterday, was emphatic in asserting that a disaster like that which happened in the Paris tunnel would be impossible in the subway in this city. He added:

I indorse everything Mr. Bryan, vice-president of the Interborough Company, has said as to the absolute impossibility of a disaster like that in Paris occurring in the New-York subway. I want to emphasize the fact that the tunnel in Paris is not well ventilated, while in the New-York subway methods have been adopted to insure the free circulation of air. Both on account of the better circulation and the fact that part of the New-York system is elevated structure and trains run in from and out to the open air, there will be a syphoning of air in the tunnel by moving trains which will make the conditions here far better than in the Paris subway, which is all underground.

Besides this, the entrances and exits of the New-York subway stations are open. Those of Paris are provided with self-closing doors, which are always closed, except when people are actually passing through them. I also want to emphasize one of the most important features of the New-York subway not touched upon in any of yesterday's interviews. The system here has an independent lighting plant provided. One plant generates power and the other plant generates electricity for lighting the subway and stations. In Paris the lights in the tunnel went out, and this added greatly to the loss of life. In our system, whatever may occur in the tunnel, it is so arranged that it shall be perpetually lighted by a perfectly independent plant and current, throughout the entire tunnel and all stations.

THROWS MEN OUT OF COURT.

"Archie" Taggart, the biggest roundsman in the police force, who is now acting sergeant of the Yorkville Court squad, threw two men out of the court yesterday, and warned them to stay out. At the marriage of Annie Kratrochviel and Joseph Fleck by Magistrate Barlow, the regular court interpreter was away and a Bohemian, called "Big Joe," who had been loitering about the court, acted as interpreter. Mrs. Fleck, the bride, with tears, later said that the interpreter would not give up the marriage certificate unless she paid him $1.50. "Big Joe" was called before the magistrate for a lecture, and was compelled to hand over the certificate. Then Taggart ejected him. An Italian approached Mrs. Rosie Thomsell, an Italian woman, and tried to make arrangements to obtain a warrant for $2. She complained and the policeman threw the Italian out of court.

MRS. DORNEY DOES NOT APPEAR.

Andrew J. McGoldrick, James Carroll, Owen McGowan and Peter Cameron were arraigned at Long Island City yesterday for examination in connection with the charge of felonious assault preferred against them by Mrs. Catherine Dorney, wife of Richard Dorney, Augustin Daly's business manager for many years. The case was called twice, but as Mrs. Dorney did not appear, Assistant District Attorney O'Leary asked for a postponement. Counsel for the prisoners moved for the dismissal of the case, but this was denied. The court set the examination for to-morrow morning.

REPORT ON KISHINEFF.

A British Vice-Consul's Account of the Massacre.

London, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from the British Consul-General at Odessa, forwarding the report made by the British Vice-Consul at Odessa, V. Bosanquet, who were sent specially to Kishineff to obtain the facts regarding the recent anti-Jewish riots there, is published to-day. It is dated July 28, and generally agrees with the previous accounts of the occurrences. It says:

The area of the disturbances comprised two-thirds of the town of Kishineff. The murders all occurred on Monday, the second day of the disturbances. They were perpetrated by bands of rioters in different parts of the town. Many believe they were the work of organized companies, which fact argues in favor of a prearranged conspiracy to exterminate the Jews. If this belief is not accepted the riots must be attributed to the articles in the "Bessarabetz," to the unfounded report of the Jewish murder of a Christian priest, to the wine drunk early on Monday, and to the belief, which seems to have grown with the continued inaction of the authorities, that the latter wished the Jews to be massacred or had even ordered it. Apparently a feeling existed among the lower classes that the Jews ought not to be in a majority at Kishineff.

The local authorities took no effective step to stop the riots. The soldiers were passive if not sympathetic spectators. The police contented themselves with the arrest of minor criminals until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Governor, who had remained at home telephoning orders which were disregarded, at length ventured to sign the necessary order for the troops to be employed. The only case I heard of in which the latter used their weapons was when they bayoneted a Christian boy who was pursuing a Jew with stones. This boy was the only Christian killed during the disturbances. If resolute action had been taken by the authorities I believe the riots would have been checked at an early stage.

Mr. Bosanquet places the Jewish victims at forty-one killed and 303 wounded, while among the Christians one was killed and sixty-eight wounded. Official inquiries, he says, show that three women were violated, but this may well represent a small fraction of the actual number, since the Jewish women naturally remain silent for their own sakes, as under the Mosaic law divorce must follow violation. The vice-consul heard of the rape of a girl twelve years old, and of others aged thirteen, but this was only hearsay. Mutilation and deliberate torture of the victims, he says, do not seem to have been practised. Though there were undoubtedly great barbarities, he only knows of one case of mutilation, when a man's eye was put out with a nail. He heard stories of mutilation after death and of a child being torn limb from limb, but he considers the latter story to be improbable, considering that only two little children appear to have perished.

Mr. Bosanquet pays a tribute to Prince Urusoff, the new Governor of Bessarabia, who, he says, helped him with every means in his power. He adds:

On the arrival of the new Governor, who is doing all he can to gain the confidence of the Jewish population, matters began to improve, and the commercial life of the town was resumed. A newcomer, visiting the Jewish quarter, can see no signs of a stoppage of business, and it is hoped that Jewish commercial affairs are in a fair way to regain their prosperity, though they have not yet entirely recovered. The Jews place their losses at 2,000,000 rubles, but this figure is probably an exaggeration.

About 880 rioters were arrested and 308 were punished on minor charges, while 216 were acquitted. Three hundred and sixty rioters will be tried at Tiraspol in October, of which number one hundred are charged with murder in addition to other crimes. If they are found guilty they will be sentenced to penal servitude on the island of Saghalin.

AMERICA NEXT TO RUSSIA.

Its Contribution to Kishineff Only Exceeded by That Country—More Needed.

A letter, part of which follows, was received yesterday by the Kishineff Relief Committee from the Local Relief Committee of Kishineff:

We herewith beg to submit to you a complete report of our income and expense up to July 29:

INCOME.

	Rubles
From America	218,219 00
From Argentina	3,002 00
From Bulgaria	1,000 00
From Germany	42,132 50
From England	21,247 23
From Italy	5,500 00
From Canada	478 75
From Austria	15,704 24
From Rumania	1,000 00
From Russia	468,347 81
From Turkey	112 00
From South Africa	12,182 10
From Holland	1,000 00
From France	9,248 20
From Russian newspapers	101,725 41
	804,893 00

EXPENSE.

Distributing food	18,172 75
Money to direct victims of the riot	429,070 00
Money to indirect victims of the riot	180,000 00
To thirty-five orphaned families	87,500 00
To two families, crippled	4,600 00
To the Ladies' Aid Committee	4,000 00
To colonize fifty families in Palestine	50,000 00
	753,342 75
Cash on hand (rubles)	151,550 25

We are now compelled to withdraw any further assistance from those who have only indirectly suffered from the riots, so that everything may be restored to their normal state; but still there are among them such cases where the need is so urgent that we must have at least from 40,000 to 45,000 rubles to relieve the misery. We also need about 150,000 rubles more in order to help the direct sufferers of the rots. . . .

In answer to your request for a list of those who intend to emigrate to America to their relatives, we are sorry to inform you that we are not in a position to do it. First, we have no right to encourage emigration, even indirectly, and, second, should it become known that we make up a list of those who intend to leave Kishineff we might expect the first day from three thousand to four thousand families who would express their readiness to emigrate to your land of liberty, and it would result in much confusion.

We would be inclined to withhold all help from emigrants, as we are bound by the resolutions that were adopted at the Berlin conference, which declared itself as opposed to emigration; but we are compelled sometimes to help some of these unfortunate wanderers whose homes were broken up and they are now compelled to seek a haven of safety. The desire to leave Russia is very strong, and we cannot go against the tide. We cannot, however, do it on a large scale, as we are lacking the necessary money, and, besides, we do not consider emigration at this time as advisable.

MILITARY RULE IN SERVIA.

Three Radical Members of the Cabinet Resign Their Offices.

Vienna, Aug. 12.—Dispatches from Belgrade, Servia, announce that three members of the Cabinet, representing the radical element in Servia, have resigned. This is regarded as a sign of victory for the military party.

MOUNT VESUVIUS STILL ACTIVE.

New Crater Apparently Opened—Peak of Volcano Shrouded in Smoke.

Rome, Aug. 12.—Mount Vesuvius continues in active eruption. A new crater seems to have been opened, but it is impossible to ascertain this fact definitely, owing to the smoke which surrounds the top of the mountain.

HARD FIGHTING IN SUMATRA.

Three Hundred Natives and Fifty-eight Dutch Killed and Wounded.

Amsterdam, Aug. 12.—Three hundred Achinese were killed in a recent battle with the Dutch troops at the village of Poeloetengah, in the middle of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch lost an officer and six men killed, and an officer and fifty men wounded. They captured the village.

STRIKE AT ODESSA ENDED.

London, Aug. 13.—Dispatches from Kieff to "The Times" dated last Saturday say that the leaders of the strike at Odessa induced the bulk of the men to resume work, and that on the whole they are satisfied with the concessions granted. In many instances the employers agreed to increase wages or reduce the hours of labor. The cargo loaders in the harbor secured a 50 per cent increase in their wages, but no change in the hours of labor. Their leaders are highly satisfied. The troops have been almost entirely withdrawn and trade is resuming its normal course.

WHITAKER WRIGHT IN COURT.

London, Aug. 12.—Whitaker Wright, the director of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, who is charged with fraudulent operations in connection with that concern, made his formal appearance at the Guildhall Court this morning. He will reappear on August 19, but the trial will not begin until August 24. The defendant to-day seemed to be in excellent spirits.

LAND BILL ADVANCED.

Most of Lords' Amendments Accepted by the Commons.

London, Aug. 12.—The House of Commons to-day accepted all the amendments to the Irish Land bill adopted by the House of Lords, except two which are of an unimportant nature. It is believed that the lords will accept the bill in its present form. A committee was appointed to meet a committee of the lords with regard to the amendments.

OFFER TO AID MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Melbourne, Aug. 12.—A conference of Australian Chambers of Manufacturers held here to-day has sent a cable message to the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, assuring him of their friendly response to any feasible scheme of preferential trade with the British empire.

THE POPE MUCH BETTER.

Recovers from Tuesday's Prostration—Doctors Still Advise Rest.

Rome, Aug. 12.—The Pope this morning left his apartment for the first time since his fainting fit yesterday, going for a drive and walk in the Vatican gardens. He remained in the open air about two hours, and returned to the palace feeling much better. Drs. Lapponi and Davenezia visited Pius to-day, and, though they found him almost entirely recovered, they continued to recommend that he should take a rest and an abstention from all work.

"But this will mean such an accumulation of work that it will kill me afterward to catch up with it," said the Pope in reply.

Two photographers took pictures of the Pope to-day in the gardens of the Vatican. He also received in private audience the Mayor of Riese, who afterward went to the Minister of Telegraphs and asked for the installation of a telegraph line to the birthplace of the Pope. The request was immediately granted.

A REMARKABLE RESEMBLANCE.

Romain Daurignac Convinced That He Looks Like One of the Crawfords.

Paris, Aug. 12.—Witnesses at the Humbert trial to-day positively identified Romain and Emile Daurignac, Mme. Thérèse Humbert's brothers, as being the men who impersonated the "American millionaires," Robert and Henry Crawford. Other witnesses testified that the signatures of the two Crawfords were executed by the two Daurignacs. Personal identifications were given by a notary, named Dupuy, and a court clerk, named Dehez, of Bayonne, before whom the alleged Crawfords took out legal papers which were used in keeping off the creditors of the Humbert family.

After M. Dupuy had described the visit to him of the Crawford brothers, the court directed Romain Daurignac to stand up. The witness recognized Romain as the one who had taken out the Crawford papers. The witness was less sure about Emile. Dehez similarly gave a detailed identification of Romain Daurignac.

"Inspect him closely," ordered the judge. "Do you formally recognize Romain Daurignac?"

"I am absolutely sure," answered the witness.

Judge Bennet then addressed Romain, saying: "You are the object of a formal identification."

"That does not astonish me," answered Romain, sarcastically.

Camille Legrand, a government employe, swore, from a comparison of the handwriting, that Romain and Emile Daurignac had respectively played the parts of Robert and Henry Crawford.

Three employes of the postoffice positively identified Romain Daurignac as the man who regularly called for letters addressed to the Crawfords.

"I begin to believe that some one bears an extraordinary resemblance to me," said Romain Daurignac after the last identification. Several witnesses testified concerning loans made by the Humberts, and the proceedings were adjourned until to-morrow.

AN INDUSTRIAL COMPARISON.

German Engineers Advised to Visit United States—Goods Said To Be About Equal.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—Privy Councillor Lueg, the president of the Dusseldorf Exposition of Rhenish-Westphalian industries, held in 1902, who recently made a trip through the United States, to-day made an address to an assembly representing the various trade organizations of Dusseldorf, in which he summarized the results of his observations. He recommended young German engineers to visit the United States, because something could be learned there, wherever one looked. Herr Lueg concluded:

I readily admit that the excellent arrangements in the factories impressed me everywhere, but the goods produced are by no means better than ours. German manufactures can well stand comparison with American, and I think we need not take too tragically the American danger of which all the world is talking. Of course, we should not delay in improving our methods of production in the light of observations made in the United States, and every German engineer should contribute his utmost to that end. This, in my opinion, will not be difficult, for the conditions of production with us are by no means unfavorable. The labor factor is decidedly better than in the United States, and our machine tools are at least equal to those of our rivals.

I believe that the cost of production in America, except where goods are manufactured in bulk, is nearly as high as in Germany, if not higher. American works producing pig iron and steel have the advantage of cheap freights, without mentioning the country's rich natural resources. The cheap freights are due to the intelligent co-operation of the railways and the water lines, in which Germany can gain infinite knowledge from the United States.

Commercial Councillor Boker, who accompanied Baron Rheinhaben on his recent visit to the United States, also made an address.

SMALL COINS IN PHILIPPINES.

Issue to Begin To-day—Much Relief for Business Houses Expected.

Manila, Aug. 12.—The banks of this city will to-morrow begin to issue the subsidiary coin delayed in shipment. This will relieve the embarrassment which has prevailed for some time among the mercantile houses, due to the lack of small change.

CUNARD AGREEMENTS APPROVED.

Vote of Censure Fails in House—Criticism of Morgan Combination.

London, Aug. 12.—Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, this evening moved that the House approve the government's agreements with the Cunard Steamship Company and the International Mercantile Marine Company. Mr. Robertson entered an objection and moved an amendment that the House "regrets the arrangement with the Cunard Steamship Company without first ascertaining the terms on which the government's requirements might be met by other companies."

Sir Charles Dilke seconded Mr. Robertson's motion. His only objection to the agreement with the Morgan combination, he said, was that it was a bargain by the British Government with foreigners. The combination, if ever it had an element of danger, was now reduced to utter helplessness by the agreement.

After two hours of discussion Mr. Robertson's amendment was defeated by a vote 72 to 18, and the agreements were approved.

COUNTESS OF ROSSLYN WEDS.

Earl's Divorced Wife Married to Charles Jarrott, the Automobile Expert.

London, Aug. 12.—Charles Jarrott, who was one of the British automobile team in the Irish race for the James Gordon Bennett cup, when he was injured by an accident to his car, married in London to-day the Countess of Rosslyn, the divorced wife of the Earl of Rosslyn, the actor. The ceremony was quiet, only the intimate friends being present.

ROOT AND IDE CONFER ON CURRENCY.

Difference of Price of Mexican Dollars May Cause Importation Into Manila.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Secretary Root left here today for New-York. He will be absent until Saturday. Before going he had a conference with Judge Henry C. Ide, financial officer of the Philippine commission, who is on his way to Manila. The currency question was discussed, and, in view of the near approach to the time when the new Philippine currency law will go into effect, cable messages on the subject have been exchanged with Governor Taft. September 1 is the date when the new law will be put in force, unless something unforeseen happens in Oriental finances to make a delay necessary.

The insular bureau of the War Department has been unofficially informed that the price of the Mexican dollar in Manila is 46¼ cents, in Hong Kong 44¼ cents and in New-York 42¾ cents. It has been suggested that the difference between the price in Manila and Hong Kong will result in a large importation of Mexican dollars, and the English bankers have suggested that an import tax be levied on the Mexican currency to protect the Filipinos who hold Mexican dollars.

The War Department authorities take the view that the bankers probably hold more Mexican money than the people, and that such a tax is unnecessary. These Mexican dollars will not be received for public dues and imposts after the new currency law goes into effect. The position of the War Department is that there should be no interference with the Mexican dollars, as they are a floating foreign coin. It is probable that the Spanish silver coins in circulation will be redeemed as were the Spanish coins in Porto Rico, as it is held that the Spanish coins were a part of the government which was acquired by the cession.

NO OFFER MADE TO TAFT.

Philippine Governor Denies His Selection to Succeed Mr. Root.

Manila, Aug. 12.—When the news reached here that Secretary Root would resign his portfolio, a reception was taking place at the palace in honor of Major General Davis, until recently in command of the Division of the Philippines, and now on the retired list. Governor Taft, who was present, when shown the statement that he would succeed Secretary Root upon his retirement, laughingly replied that the report was untrue. Later on, when a second message was received confirming an alleged offer of the appointment, the Governor again denied the statement.

REFUSES BELVA LOCKWOOD'S ADDRESS

Woman's Auxiliary to International Typographical Union Excludes Politics.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The principal feature of interest in the proceedings of the woman's auxiliary to the International Typographical Union here today was a decision not to have an address in support of women's suffrage which Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood requested the privilege of delivering. The decision was reached on a motion by Mrs. F. O. Martin, a delegate from Nashville, that politics should be excluded by the auxiliary. The report of the president, Mrs. Kennedy, also was read. Mrs. Kennedy contended that the auxiliary was destined to increase its usefulness in the future.

The International Typographical Union to-day decided unanimously to hold its meeting in 1904 in St. Louis.

A proposition submitted by Mr. Bacon, a Hartford delegate, looking to the creation of a fidelity insurance fund for the bonding of officers, was voted down, on the recommendation of the committee on laws, as also was a proposition by Mr. Harris requiring subordinate unions immediately to begin the accumulation of defence funds amounting to not less than $10 a member.

The convention recommitted a proposition for the creation of the office of third vice-president to be filled by a member of the union residing in Canada. The proposition was made by the Ottawa Union and was unfavorably reported by the committee. The afternoon was spent in a carriage ride about the city.

At the meeting of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, a committee was appointed to organize subordinate unions in the Philippine Islands, and to investigate the possibility of organization in the Hawaiian Islands.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION OPENED

Acting Secretary Loomis Gets Cable Message from Bogota—No Canal Information.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Aug. 12.—Acting Secretary of State Loomis to-day received a cable message from Bogota announcing that the land line between that city and Buenaventura, the cable station on the Pacific side, was open, although messages were subject to some delay. The cable company has informed the State Department that it has reached a temporary agreement with the Colombian Government, and its line will henceforth be available for the transmission of messages.

Mr. Loomis says that his message to-day was sent from Bogota on August 6, and while it gives no information regarding the canal treaty situation, he believes such information will be received at the department to-morrow or the next day. The State Department is much relieved over the improved telegraphic outlook, as since July 15, when the cable company closed its offices at Buenaventura, it has been impossible to communicate with Bogota by wire.

SHAW REMOVES SPECIAL ARCHITECT.

Mr. Cobb, Employed on the Chicago Building, Dismissed.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Secretary Shaw to-day removed Mr. Cobb, the special architect for the Chicago Building. No cause was assigned for this action. It is not likely that a successor to Mr. Cobb will be appointed, and the building will probably be completed under the sole supervision of the supervising architect's office.

The action taken to-day is said to have been under consideration for some time. For some months, it is stated at the Treasury Department, Mr. Cobb has been without actual authority, and, further, it is said that his recommendations have been passed on by the supervising architect after an independent examination of the merits. Mr. Cobb was appointed in 1899.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Mr. Cobb was the special architect of the new federal building in this city, and there have been many complaints at what the business men of this city deem the excessive deliberation used in its construction. The first appropriation for the new building was made on February 28, 1895, and to-day it stands without a window or a floor. It was expected that the erection of the building would consume five years, but the date of its completion is still problematical after eight years and six months. Vigorous protests have been made to the Treasury Department from time to time, and Congressman Mann, of this city, at one time brought up in Congress the matter of the delay in the erection of the building.

A HYPNOTIST'S TROUBLES.

Unable to Bury Subject in Ground, He Does So in Hall.

Yonkers is astir as the result of the attempt of Lawson Hermann, who says he is a hypnotist, to get permission to bury a hypnotized subject alive there. Hermann first appeared in Yonkers last week and sought to get a permit to hypnotize his wife and bury her for five days and nights in a grave in the park in front of the Manor Hall. He applied to City Clerk O'Brien, who referred him to the police and health authorities.

Hermann went to the Health Department, where he was referred to the police. He then saw Acting Police Captain Osborn, who assured him that unless he secured a license from the Health authorities he would have him instantly arrested should he atttempt any burying. The hypnotist then said he would hire a private lot to carry out his purpose, and warned the police that should they molest him, once the hypnotist patient was lying in the ground, it probably would result fatally to her, since, he declared, no one except the operator could restore a subject to a normal condition, and it would be the height of danger to break the mystic link existing between the two.

Osborn, however, maintained his threat of making an arrest, and Hermann went back to the Health Department office, and in a couple of hours succeeded in having a special meeting of the Board of Health called. The board refused to give him any such burial license.

The hypnotist then decided to "bury" his patient in the window of some store, and got permission from a number of persons, all of whom in the end changed their minds when they learned of the public sentiment against the exhibition.

At length Hermann hired a hall, but as he failed to get a license for a show the police would not allow him to do any hypnotic "burying." He threatened to secure a writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court restraining further interference, and widely advertised the "burial" for Tuesday evening. By this time Acting Captain Osborn had consulted Assistant District Attorney Weeks, who informed him that the hypnotist could not legally be restrained from burying a subject.

Hermann then secured a license from Mayor Walsh to give an exhibition, and on Tuesday evening placed in a hypnotic condition a young man named John Lynch at McCann's Hall. The youth was placed in a coffin and sawdust and sand were heaped on it to give it as realistic an appearance as possible. The hypnotist says he will keep him in this state for three days and nights. He says he will give a reward to any one who can detect fraud. Several persons have signified their intention of watching over the body during the burial. All night a crowd watched in front of the building and others in the rear to head off the hypnotized man had he attempted to get out. After this test Hermann will renew his efforts to get permission to give a burial in a public park. The opposition he encounters, he says, is a vestige of the superstitions and prejudice that impelled the Salem witchcraft atrocities.

SAYS HYPNOTISM WAS USED.

Niece Seeks to Break Old Woman's Will—Declares Teacher Had Control of Her.

Miss Emma P. Sawtell, who is contesting the will of her aunt, Mrs. Charlotte Johnston, who died at No. 407 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on March 26 last, alleges that the latter was unduly influenced by the chief beneficiary under the will. The undue influence is declared to have been exerted through hypnotism and spiritualism.

Mrs. Johnston, who was eighty years old, bequeathed to her relatives less than one-fifth of her estate, valued at $35,000, and left the residue to Miss Agnes E. Du Monde, a schoolteacher, of No. 173 Madison-st., Brooklyn.

Morris W. Hart, counsel for Miss Sawtell, said yesterday that Mrs. Johnston was a spiritualist, and that she and Miss Du Monde attended seances together. Miss Du Monde, he declared, had complete control of Mrs. Johnston's mind through hypnotism. The contestant was expected, as a favorite niece of the testator, to be the chief beneficiary under the will, as she would doubtless have been, said Mr. Hart, but for Miss Du Monde's undue influence over the old woman. Several years ago Mrs. Johnston gave Miss Du Monde a house in South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

Surrogate Church will hear the case on September 8.

PART OF PILLAR ON TRUCK.

It Will Be Moved When Engine and Steam Winch Arrive.

The work of loading one section of the pillars intended for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine was completed at noon yesterday. The pillars cannot be driven to the cathedral until a traction engine and steam winch arrive, which will not be until the latter part of next week.

The part of a pillar was hoisted on the specially constructed truck by means of skids. Cables were made fast around the pillar, and it was rolled up to the truck by laborers at a handwinch.

The first anchor for the steam winch has been made fast at the wharf, and anchors will be placed every 200 feet along the route to the cathedral. The truck, with its immense load, will be moved by means of the winch.

DEVERY'S CASE UP AGAIN.

Tammany Says Committee Did Not Exist When He Was Elected.

When the application of William S. Devery for a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling his recognition by Tammany Hall as a member of the general executive committee was argued yesterday, J. M. Proskauer, of the firm of James, Elkus & Schell, asked that he be permitted to change his motion to one for an alternative writ on the ground that a question of fact had been raised by the answer put in by Tammany Hall. This would necessitate the trial of the issues before a judge.

Max D. Steuer, of Steuer & Hoffman, counsel for Tammany Hall, opposed the issuance of any writ, saying that a new executive committee had been created since Devery made his first application to the court by a rule passed on notice to the members of the general committee and in accordance with the Primary law, and no writ could place Devery on a committee which was not in existence when he was elected.

After hearing argument Justice McCall reserved decision. He said that had the application come before him in the first instance he would have decided as Justice Leventritt did, and granted the writ of mandamus. He could not, however, go against the decision of the Appellate Division and Court of Appeals, which had both reversed Justice Leventritt's ruling.

In the return to Devery's application made by Tammany Hall, it is said that Devery has "made improper and indecent attacks upon various members of the executive committee of the Democratic general committee of the county of New-York, and, for that, among many other reasons, the committee would not consent to place him upon its executive committee."

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Retirement of Brigadier General CARLE A. WOODRUFF is announced.

NAVY.

Lieutenant C. S. STANWORTH, detached Hydrographic Office; to the Franklin.

Surgeon J. M. EDGAR, detached the Wabash; to Asiatic Station.

Surgeon G. B. WILSON, detached Naval Hospital, Boston; to the Wabash.

Closing Sale

Spring Suits.

(Some 1500.)

Sizes 34 to 44 at $9.50.

Dark colors, Light colors—Grays, Blues, Blacks, Serges, Homespuns and Cheviots, full-lined, half-lined and skeleton. Some even partly lined with silk. Good to wear now; cheap to carry over; all new styles and our own make.

Sale commences to-day. Former prices $15, $18 and $20.

At $9.50 Per Suit.

Smith, Gray & Co.

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Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.