PORT ARTHUR SHELLED.

Continued from first page.

eight torpedo boats, approached from all sides. At 7 o'clock our squadron began to leave the inner harbor, the cruisers leading, with the Askold flying my flag at their head and the battleships following.

The enemy's battleships approached Lao-Teal-Shan and fired 100 shells from their 12-inch guns at Port Arthur and 108 shells at the environs of the town.

Our shells, fired at a range of eighty cables, were well placed. About 10 o'clock a Japanese battleship was struck by a shell and retired.

We lost no men during the bombardment, which ceased at 11 o'clock, when the enemy's ships reassembled, and, after passing along the outer roadstead, drew off without attacking our fleet.

The earliest news of the attacks was contained in the following telegram from the viceroy:

Lieutenant General Stoessel reports that at midnight on March 21 Japanese torpedo boats were discovered by our searchlights. Our guardships and fort batteries opened fire upon them, the firing lasting for twenty minutes. At 4 o'clock in the morning the attack was renewed.

At 6:30 o'clock in the morning four of the enemy's ships appeared from the south, followed by the whole squadron of eleven ships and eight torpedo boats. Our squadron left the roadstead to meet the enemy.

At 9 o'clock the enemy's battleships opened fire on Lao-Teal-Shan, after which they took up a position behind the rocky eminence of Lao-Teal-Shan and bombarded Port Arthur.

A later dispatch from Admiral Alexieff said:

According to a supplementary report from Lieutenant General Stoessel, the enemy's fleet consisted of six battleships and twelve cruisers. About 9 o'clock in the morning the fleet divided, the battleships and torpedo boats taking up a position between Lao-Teal-Shan and Golubinala Bay (Pigeon Bay), while the cruisers formed up in two divisions to the south and southeast of Port Arthur.

At 9:20 the battleship Retvizan opened fire over the crest of Lao-Teal-Shan against the enemy's battleships, which replied by firing on the town. Meanwhile our fleet formed up in line in the outer roadstead.

About 11 o'clock in the morning the cannonade slackened, and the Japanese fleet, reuniting, drew off slowly to the southeast, and at 12:30 had disappeared.

In the bombardment five soldiers were killed and nine wounded. One soldier on the shore was bruised.

FRIGHT IN NEW-CHWANG.

Gun Practice Starts Rumors—River Ice Breaking Up.

New-Chwang, March 22.—The firing heard here this morning, it has been officially explained, was from the guns of a fort engaged in practice. The Russians informed the Chinese late yesterday evening that this gun practice would occur, but not in time for the information to become public. Consequently, there was considerable alarm when the firing was heard.

Two junks, the first arrivals of the season, are unloading at the railroad station here to-day.

The ice in the river is rapidly breaking up, owing to the prevalence of a southerly wind, and it is therefore expected that the river will be entirely open in a few days.

Two Japanese merchants, Kautalami and Makaya, and also five women, refugees who had been imprisoned at Port Arthur from February 7 until March 20, arrived here to-day on their way to Tientsin, as a result of the efforts of the United States Consul, Henry B. Miller, in their behalf. The official inquiry into the matter and the negotiations on the subject covered several weeks.

The two merchants, who were arrested at Dalny on account of having in their possession charts of the coast in that vicinity, report that they were treated in a kind manner by the Russians, especially while they were confined in the military prison under Golden Hill, Port Arthur, where they were held in custody for twenty-one days. Later the merchants were confined in a police station.

The Civil Administrator of New-Chwang took unusual care in bringing about the release of the prisoners and refugees, and upon their arrival here they were promptly turned over to United States Consul Miller.

The British residents of New-Chwang have forwarded a petition to the British Minister at Peking, Sir Ernest M. Satow, urging that the British guardship Espiègle be ordered to remain in these waters.

Mr. Miller has proposed the formation of an organization of people of all nationalities here to insure obtaining information in regard to the war movements in this vicinity and also to provide for mutual protection.

ITO'S REFORMS IN COREA.

Plans to Remove Foreign Advisers—Japanese Active.

London, March 23.—The Seoul correspondent of "The Times" says that, while deprecating precipitancy in administrative reconstruction, Japan recommends that Corea shall gradually eliminate foreign advisers of the government and appoint no more for the present. Many of the foreigners, who are mostly French, occupy advisory posts with emoluments aggregating $100,000 annually, and half of these posts are sinecures.

The Japanese are displaying great vigor in the construction of a light railway to Ping-Yang, and other strategic projects, according to the correspondent, who says that as an evidence of the thoroughness of her plans Japan is preparing for the possibility of military reverses in Manchuria, but that whatever happens she intends to hold fast to Corea. Should she fail to expel the Russians from Chinese territory and be compelled to defend the Corean frontier, the existence of a railway in the rear running to a port within ferrying distance of Japan will be of inestimable value to Japan.

Japan has 3,000 engineers working on the railway, and 100 miles of material, obtained from disused lines in various parts of Japan, are now awaiting shipment to Ping-Yang. This scheme was designed to be completed by September next, and the road will afterward be made permanent and extended to Wiju.

KUROPATKIN LEAVES IRKUTSK.

Russian Commander in Chief Now on Way to Lake Baikal.

Irkutsk, March 22.—General Kuropatkin, commanding the Russian troops in the Far East, who arrived here last evening, started for Lake Baikal this morning.

A SCANDAL IN TOKIO.

Charges of Corruption Against Members of the Diet.

Tokio, March 22.—A legislative scandal is threatening in connection with the proposal of the government to create a tobacco monopoly. It is alleged that certain members of the Diet agreed to support the movement to increase the compensation paid to manufacturers for a share of the increase secured. It was originally proposed to pay the manufacturers a sum equal to three years' income, and it is said that the illicit project was to secure four years' income.

The police are investigating the matter, and possibly it will be ventilated on the floor of the House. The incident is likely to have the effect of leaving the three years provision unchanged.

MURDER OF THE AMEER.

Rumor of Assassination of Afghanistan's Ruler.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—A dispatch received from Ashkabad, the capital of the Russian Transcaspian territory, says a rumor is current there that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been poisoned.

Habibullah Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, was born in 1872, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Abdur Rahman Khan, on October 1, 1901.

BALFOUR NEAR DEFEAT.

Vote of Censure Defeated by a Majority of Sixteen.

London, March 22.—The majority of the government again fell very low to-night in the House of Commons, a motion from the Irish benches censuring the government's action with regard to the Irish waterways being defeated by a majority of only 16.

The figures were greeted with prolonged Irish cheers and a voice, "You shall drink it to the dregs!" while John Gordon Swift MacNeill, the Member for South Donegal, amid laughter, shouted, "We've twisted your pigtails now!"

ANOTHER BOMB AT LIEGE.

Plot to Blow Up House of Police Commissioner—A Timely Discovery.

Liège, March 22.—Another anarchist outrage was attempted this morning, but the infernal machine, which was placed on the window sill of the residence of the Police Commissioner, M. Binet, was discovered in time to prevent any damage being done. The machine was identical with the one which was exploded on the morning of March 18 outside the residence of Commissioner of Police Laurent, and which wrecked the house, killed an artillery officer, Major Papin, and seriously wounded half a dozen other persons.

SON BORN TO AUSTRIAN PRINCESS.

Prague, March 22.—Princess Elizabeth of Windisch-Grätz, granddaughter of Emperor Francis Joseph and of the King of Belgium, gave birth to a son to-day.

The Princess Elizabeth, wife of Prince Otto of Windisch-Grätz, was reported early in December last to have shot and killed an actress, Louise Ziegler, a soubrette of the Czech Suburban Theatre, whom she was alleged to have found in the apartments of the Prince in the Windisch-Grätz Palace, at Prague. The statements were officially said to be without foundation.

NO NEGRO ANARCHISTS.

So B. T. Washington Says—His Race Gained Right to Stay.

That no negro had ever been an anarchist or an assassin, that no colored man had ever lifted his hand against his President, was part of a defence of his race entered by Booker T. Washington in an address at the Hotel Savoy last night. In the course of his plea for the education of the race Mr. Washington declared that the tumultuous revolutions in San Domingo and Hayti were the result of devoting that time to politics which should have been given to development and education.

"Try to keep the negro on the soil and on his own land, away from the temptations and the fierce competition of the cities, especially the Northern ones," said Mr. Washington, "until he is able to stand upon his own feet."

Mr. Washington positively declined to make any comment for publication on his "until midnight" conference with President Roosevelt this week.

In his address Mr. Washington declared emphatically that the negro was brought to this country under protest, that the negro does not intend to emigrate, but that he is a permanent and potent factor of American life. "We have cleared the forests," he told his audience; "we have raised the rice and the sugar and have grown the cotton, and I believe we have purchased our right to remain and share in the benefits of this country's institutions."

Mr. Washington entered a vehement protest against discrimination against the negro child in education. "In Georgia," said he, "more than $72,000 is spent annually on the education of the white man's child, but for the child of the negro not $20,000."

FUNERAL OF POLICEMAN ENRIGHT.

Commissioner McAdoo Favors a Pension of $600 a Year for Widow.

The body of Patrolman Hugh J. Enright, of the East Fifty-first-st. police station, who was murdered on Sunday morning last, will be buried today in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island. Requiem mass will be celebrated earlier in the day at the Church of St. Francis de Sales, East Ninety-sixth-st. The entire force of police stationed at the East Fifty-first-st. station will act as escort until the body is placed on the ferryboat, which will convey it across the river. Commissioner McAdoo has promised to attend the mass if possible.

Police Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that he wished some Assemblyman would introduce a bill to give to the young widow of Patrolman Enright a pension of $600 a year. As Enright had not been long in the service, his widow's pension will amount to only $300 a year. Mrs. Enright will receive $1,000 from the Riot Relief Fund, because her husband was killed in the discharge of his duty.

ARTHUR GUTHRIE DEAD.

Captain Arthur Guthrie, alderman, representing the XLIXth Aldermanic District, in Brooklyn, died in St. Catherine's Hospital, that borough, yesterday morning. His home was at No. 77 Lee-ave. Alderman Guthrie was born in Brooklyn in 1853. For some years he was in a stock brokerage concern in Wall Street, but eight years ago went into the tobacco business at No. 225 Front-st., Manhattan. The alderman at various times serves as captain in the 47th and 23d regiments, N. G. N. Y. He ran for alderman on the Democratic ticket last fall, defeating Alderman Holler by 260 votes. He was a bachelor, and a member of the Hanover, Eckford and Seneca clubs.

President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, as Acting Mayor yesterday, called a meeting of the Board of Aldermen for this afternoon at 3 o'clock to take action on the death of Mr. Guthrie.

SHOT WIFE, SON AND SELF

WOMAN MAY RECOVER.

Quarrel Over Her Absence at Ball Leads to Crime.

Calling his wife and their little son up to their home over his restaurant, at No. 265 Kent-ave., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Christian Kirschoffer shot the woman in the jaw, put a bullet through the child's skull, and turning the weapon on himself committed suicide. He died almost instantly. Frederick, the boy, who was four years old, did not live long enough to be taken to a ward in the Eastern District Hospital. Mrs. Kirschoffer, who is there, is in a dangerous condition.

The restaurant keeper was forty years old, Lizzie, his wife, is twenty-eight, and they had been married for six years. Two years ago they opened the restaurant and had a good business among the employes of the sugar houses. Of a bright and cheerful disposition, she made friends easily. The husband was just the reverse, and his tendency to moroseness seemed to grow and show itself in periodic fits of anger. Mrs. Kirschoffer has relatives in Elizabethport, N. J., and was invited to attend a masquerade ball there on Monday night. Her husband consented to her going, and even seemed to be much interested in the costume she had made. Remaining overnight with her relatives, Mrs. Kirschoffer reached her Brooklyn home again at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Kirschoffer evidently thought she should have returned before, for he began a quarrel. Then he suddenly left, saying he was going to do the marketing. In several of the places he went he made remarks that in the light of after developments showed that he had made up his mind to kill himself and family.

When he reached the restaurant again the man had his hand in his side pocket, clutching the revolver that he used a few minutes later. Going directly upstairs, he asked Fannie Cury, a servant, to tell his wife he wanted to see her and the boy upstairs. He seemed to be in such a happy mood that the girl told Mrs. Kirschoffer he probably wanted to make up with her. When the wife and son went upstairs the restaurant keeper locked the door. Soon the Cury girl heard his voiced raised in loud complaint and rebuke, and he began to pace up and down the room. Then three pistol shots were heard.

The woman, unable to get out of the locked door, ran to the window and, hanging out, with blood streaming to the sidewalk, screamed for help. Her cries brought a large crowd, including several policemen, to the scene. Mrs. Kirschoffer was delirious, and when she was being taken to the hospital begged her husband not to shoot. The boy, whose case was the most serious, received the first attention, but died a few minutes after reaching the hospital. After the bullet had been extracted from the woman's jaw she regained consciousness. The doctors say she will recover.

FIRE IN HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Guests Alarmed by Dense Smoke from Moss in Florist's.

STORE BADLY DAMAGED.

Fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in the northeast corner of the Hoffman House, in the rooms occupied by Fleischmann, the florist. It was in a quarter where the firemen could not get at it directly, but there was little trouble in holding it in check. Great volumes of smoke poured up through the passageways and through the elevator shafts to the rooms above. There was no panic, however. The guests were assured at once that there was no danger, and only a few of them came down stairs.

The fire started in a pile of moss in Fleishmann's establishment, and may have been smouldering for some time before it was discovered. This material gave out the dense smoke. The interior of the store was pretty badly damaged before the flames were extinguished, and a large stock of flowers was destroyed.

The fire was discovered by Benjamin F. Hall, the night clerk, and at the time it appeared to be of serious proportions. He turned in an alarm and signalled for the police at once, and then stationed men in all the entrances to watch for thieves. Messengers were sent through all the corridors warning the guests, but assuring them that there was no immediate danger, and a panic was thus avoided. Some of the guests dressed and prepared to leave the place, otherwise the order and self-control exhibited were remarkable, in the face of the dense smoke that pervaded everything and left it impossible to tell how extensive the fire might be.

The firemen soon got at the seat of the blaze, and in fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered the flames were extinguished. Chief Croker was present through the whole fire.

THINK HODNETT INSANE.

Claimant to English Throne Will Be Examined.

SAYS HE FEARED POISON.

John Pope Hodnett, an eccentric Brooklyn lawyer, who claims to be directly descended from the old English kings, and who created a scene in London some years ago by attempting to see Queen Victoria in order to lay before her his claims to the throne, was taken to the Kings County Hospital yesterday afternoon under inquiry as to his sanity. Mr. Hodnett, who for years has been a character in Brooklyn, allying himself with the various political parties in turn and insisting upon letting loose his fervid oratory from the stump, has never been considered more than a "little queer," but yesterday Ambulance Surgeon Adams of the Brooklyn Hospital decided that his trouble might develop a dangerous tendency.

It was early in the afternoon when Hodnett, in a much excited frame of mind, entered the Adams-st. station and said to Captain Harkins:

"A woman, known to me only as 'Black Mary,' came into my room last night and tried to poison me through the medium of sarsaparilla."

The voluble lawyer said he lived at No. 79 Lawrence-st., and wanted protection from "Black Mary." The captain, seeing that his visitor was becoming more violent, sent for an ambulance. Mr. Hodnett did not fancy being carried away, but was persuaded to go under the plea that it would be necessary to take him to the hospital to see whether not he had been poisoned. At the hospital it was said that he was quiet, and seemed to be pleased with the treatment he was getting. It will be several days before any opinion will be expressed on his case.

At various times Mr. Hodnett has announced himself as a candidate for public office. Last fall he issued a statement saying that he was going to receive the Tammany nomination for Mayor. He is well educated, and is a prolific writer of pronunciamentos and poems. Not long ago he attached to a legal document filed in the office of the County Clerk an original poem on the birthday of Senator Depew, of whom he is a warm admirer.

Captain Harkins found that recently Mr. Hodnett had been renting a room from Mrs. Kehoe, in Lawrence-st. She said that her boarder had been growing queerer recently. Not long ago he imparted to her the news that his good friend, King Edward VII, of Great Britain, had recently written to him, asking him to come to England and make speeches throughout the realm. For this service, Mr. Hadnett says, he was offered £500,000, but he was not sure that he could spare the time.

In Mr. Hodnett's room were found a collection of food, a cooking apparatus and a quantity of manuscripts on all sorts of subjects. There were signs on the wall bearing the inscription: "Hon. Pope Hodnett, the famous orator and counsellor."

Mr. Hodnett is well known in Washington, where he has gone frequently to plead his peculiar causes. So far as known he has no family.

SENATOR BURTON'S TRIAL BEGINS.

St. Louis, March 22.—The trial of United States Senator Joseph Ralph Burton, of Kansas, charged with having accepted $2,500 from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company to use his influence with the Postoffice Department to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the Rialto company, began before Judge Adams, in the United States District Court to-day. Among the government witnesses who are here are William E. Cochran, chief postoffice inspector; William A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Edward W. Chatterton, private secretary to Commissioner Jones; George M. Smith, of the Postoffice Department, and Arthur T. Brice, cashier of the Riggs National Bank of Washington.

Statements were made by the attorneys for the prosecution and the defence, after which court adjourned until to-morrow.

BANKRUPTCY FOR SULLY.

Continued from first page.

Hoadley. Mr. Hardy told "King" that he would have to serve Mr. Hoadley in person, and a little later the assignee appeared and accepted service.

Then Mr. Hardy asked for a member of the Sully firm. Mr. Hadley appeared and was served. Hardy then wanted to know if any other member of the firm was present, and Mr. Morse emerged from the office and accepted service. Mr. Sully was not served.

Of these bankruptcy proceedings J. Temple Gwathmey said that they "were begun because they were thought to be the best way properly to conserve all the assets of the bankrupt firm for all the creditors. In no way," he added, "need they be considered a hostile step against Mr. Sully or his partners. His opportunity to make a proposition to settle is just as good now as it ever was."

Mr. Sully did not view it in that light, however. He left his office about 5 o'clock, a dispirited man, his demeanor in marked contrast to his usual cheery bearing. The receivers were in charge of his office. He was asked if he would make any further proposition to his creditors.

"I can't do anything," replied he in a perturbed manner. "My hands are tied. Everything is in charge of the receivers. Why,"—his voice broke—"I couldn't pay you five cents. I don't even own the clothes I stand in. The receivers are in charge here," wearily, "and any proposals will have to come from them now." He turned away and left the building.

"I am exceedingly sorry for Mr. Sully," declared E. M. Weld. "I don't think any one on the Exchange had a kindlier feeling toward him than I. By the step we took to-day we obtained receivers who are acceptable to the members of the Exchange. If we had not taken this action I have reason to feel sure that some one else would have, in which case we might not have got a representative as acceptable as Mr. Miller. There is not a member on the floor who does not consider him the man for the place, as to experience and ability."

John H. McFadden, of the Philadelphia firm which is interested in attachment proceedings relating to the Sully firm, declared, however, that the bankruptcy proceedings, while not objectionable in themselves, came in poor part.

"They show bad faith on the part of two members of the creditors' committee," said he, "J. Temple Gwathmey and C. A. Shearson, who appear to be the petitioners in the proceedings. The assignee, through his attorney, met the committee of the creditors of which these two men were members yesterday afternoon, and submitted to them a proposition. The committee received it, and told the attorney that they would give an answer at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Anticipating that the proposal would be accepted, Mr. Graham, the attorney, went to Philadelphia last night to complete arrangements for the carrying out by Mr. Sully of the proposal. He returned early to-day, to find that Mr. Gwathmey and Mr. Shearson, or their firms, had instituted these proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy. The first the assignee knew of them was when he was served with the order of the court."

THE RECEIVERS TAKE CHARGE.

The receivers, immediately after being sworn in, went to the Sully office, where they took charge. Mr. Sully and the other partners were in a long conference with them, after which Mr. Sully went home. Later they put in charge an expert accountant, R. L. Cuthbert, who sealed up all the doors save one. Considerable mystery enveloped this proceeding. Mr. Taft, however, explained that it was only because the accountant would be held responsible for all the firm's books and papers, and since he couldn't watch them all at once, he was taking no chances.

"We can make no definite statement yet," declared Mr. Taft late in the evening, "because we have just taken hold, and hardly know where we're at." To this Mr. Miller gave cordial assent. "Almost all of our time has been spent in arranging for insurance, to cover the spot cotton," Mr. Taft continued, "on which, of course, the present insurance lapsed with the change in title from the Sully firm to ourselves as receivers. We haven't begun to get a line on the assets or liabilities. That will be a tremendously complicated business."

THEFTS CLOSE BANK.

Ex-Cashier Charged with Taking $100,000 from California Concern.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Riverside, Cal., March 22.—A warrant charging the embezzlement of more than $100,000 from the Orange Growers' National Bank, of this place, has been issued for the arrest of H. T. Hays, formerly cashier of the bank, and one of the most influential men in this county. The warrant was sworn to late last night by the directors, but Hays has not been apprehended.

Hays was formerly purchasing agent here of the Salt Lake Railroad, but lost his place several months ago, when sensational exposures were made, in which it was shown that the road had been swindled out of many thousands of dollars in land purchases in this county. At the same time Hays resigned as cashier of the Orange Growers' National Bank. The bank examiner then began an investigation, and shortages were soon discovered. Hays covered several of these, but more were found, and finally it was decided to arrest him. He learned of this, however, and fled to-day.

There was a heavy run on the bank to-day, due to the publication of Hays's defalcation, and the institution closed its doors this afternoon. About $80,000 was paid out to depositors. As the bank directors are wealthy, all the depositors will probably be paid in full.

TAFT MAKES HIS POSITION CLEAR.

Explains His Stand on Philippine Tariff and Shipping Laws.

Washington, March 22.—Secretary Taft said today that the impression seemed to have prevailed that he opposed the bill relating to Philippine shipping as it passed the Senate, at the hearing before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The Secretary explained that the bill as it passed the Senate was the result of a compromise between Senators Lodge and Allison, to which he had assented, by means of which two things were accomplished: First, that complete freedom of action on the part of the Philippine Commission in respect to interisland shipping is secured, and, second, the application of the coastwise shipping laws to the transpacific trade is postponed for a year, so as to give time to impress Congress with the justice and necessity of reducing the Dingley tariff on sugar and tobacco to 25 per cent, or to a much smaller figure. The Secretary said that he was not opposed to making the coastwise shipping laws applicable to the transpacific and Atlantic trade, if the Philippines have the advantage of the American market, because he thought in that way American capital would be attracted to the islands, and to the development of their business.

LA FOLLETTE BEHIND ATTACK.

His Handbook on Babcock Inserted in "Congressional Record" by Baker.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Milwaukee, March 22.—The attack on Representative Babcock, of this State, inserted in "The Congressional Record" by Representative Baker, of Brooklyn, is believed by Mr. Babcock's Wisconsin friends to be the work of Governor La Follette, who used every effort to defeat Mr. Babcock for renomination. The attack printed in "The Record" was the handbook issued by the Governor, attacking Babcock. The Milwaukee La Follette organ printed the nature of the attack before it was known at Washington what Baker had inserted in "The Record."

La Follette had threatened if Babcock were renominated, to disgrace him in the House of Representatives to such an extent that he would lose his reputation among his colleagues.

A RECIPROCITY PLANK.

Planned by Senator Lodge to Head Off Foss Movement.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, March 22.—It was announced to-day that the Republican platform would contain a riciprocity plank with a brand that was plainly and officially republican. The plank will be adopted on strictly protection lines and delegates will be pledged to strict protection.

This new move, decided on by Senator Lodge, is designed, it is understood, to head off the Foss movement for Canadian reciprocity. It will be carefully set forth in the platform that reciprocal trade for the exchange of non-competitive or not highly competitive products would probably be helpful both to the United States and to foreign countries, and should be entered into for the increase of commerce, under the wise and careful oversight of a Republican administration, following out the statesmanlike policies of Blaine and McKinley. Details are likely to be avoided.

The visit of Senator Lodge to Boston to look into the Foss movement has made this decision practically certain, and the aim now is to keep Secretary Long and Foss separate in voicing their tariff views.

BIRD S. COLER VISITS M'ADOO.

Bird S. Coler, the former Controller, paid a visit to Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday, and it was supposed that he was giving some advice about the appointment of a deputy commissioner to succeed Mr. Haggerty, Senator McCarren's law partner, in Brooklyn. Both Commissioner McAdoo and Mr. Coler denied, however, that the conference had anything to do with the Brooklyn situation. Mr. Coler said he went to see Mr. McAdoo to pay his respects to him, as Mr. McAdoo was the first man he ever heard make a political speech. Mr. McAdoo said there was no significance in Mr. Coler's visit. Mr. Coler's call started a rumor that Coler might be Haggerty's successor.

A BENEFIT FUND FOR "TOM" MAGUIRE.

Thomas Maguire, treasurer of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, whose entire tongue is being removed by successive operations, is being cared for by his friends. They have sent out a letter that contributions for a fund for his support be sent to Robert Hilliard, treasurer Maguire fund, No. 1,402 Broadway. Mr. Maguire has done much for members of the theatrical profession, and it is expected that they will respond to this appeal. Surgeons at the New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital say that he will live when the operations are at an end, but will be speechless all his life. The letter is signed by Klaw & Erlanger, Joseph Brooks, Oscar Hammerstein, F. C. Whitney, C. B. Dillingham, A. M. Palmer, Henry W. Savage, Liebler & Co., Marcus R. Mayer, Clay M. Greene, Robert Hilliard and J. Wesley Rosenquest.

SCRIBNER'S for APRIL

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE ST. LOUIS FAIR
By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER. With Illustrations in Colors by JULES GUERIN.
An illustrated article of timely interest. The text describes the buildings of the Fair and comments in an interesting vein on their character as it is and as it is likely to be. The illustrations, some of which are printed in colors, are of extraordinary beauty and distinction. In artistic quality they will probably find no rival among the pictures published relating to the subject.

ROBERT GRANT'S SERIAL NOVEL
Illustrated by F. C. YOHN
"The Undercurrent" gathers interest as it develops, confirming with every additional chapter the characterization of it by the press as "the most conspicuous serial of the year."

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S "WAR OF 1812"
Illustrated by HENRY REUTERDAHL
The April instalment of Captain Mahan's history covers the Niagara campaign. It is the most important historical work in present magazine literature.

MRS. GEORGE BANCROFT'S LETTERS FROM ENGLAND
Written to members of her family when Mr. Bancroft was Minister to England, 1846-50. They tell in a bright, gossipy way of important State functions and of many private social affairs, including most interesting references to important persons of the day. The illustrations are from portraits collected from English private galleries.

PLAY-GOING IN LONDON
By JOHN CORBIN. Illustrated by FRANK CRAIG and L. RAVEN-HILL
No one knows the theatre life of London better than Mr. Corbin, and in this article he has drawn a picture of the manners and customs of the theatres there, describing the varied characters about the play-house, the habits of "first-nighters" and other theatre patrons, and the customs that prevail in the gallery and the pit.

MOTHER GOOSE ANNOTATED FOR SCHOOLS By CLARA AUSTIN WINSLOW
An amusing and clever parody on a certain kind of annotated school books. The method of foot notes applied to the familiar Mother Goose rhymes is carried out with delightfully satirical humor.

THE CAMP OF THE GOOD FAIRY
A Story by MARY R. S. ANDREWS. Illustrated by F. W. TAYLOR
The Good Fairy was a shrewd little squirrel, and Mrs. Andrews's story tells of its adventures and relations with the campers in a vein of charming sentiment.

OTHER STORIES.—Edward Boltwood's "The Use of It" is a very unusual story drawn from the experience of a trained nurse. Illustrated by S. Ivanowski. "The Convalescence of Gerald," by Georgia Wood Pangborn, is the story of how a boy done up in cotton wool was given his liberty and health. Illustrated by F. D. Steele.

POEMS BY MARGUERITE MERINGTON, JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE, THEODOSIA GARRISON and JULIET TOMPKINS.

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MAGAZINE

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