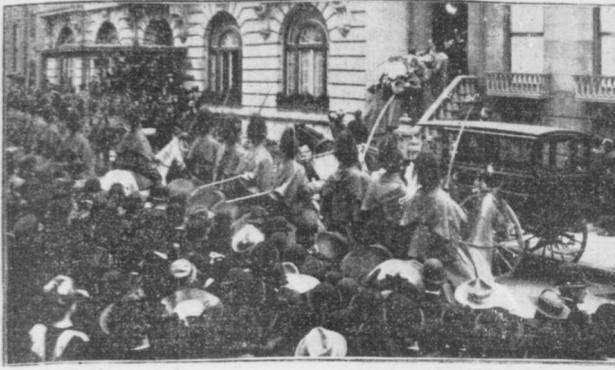




SCENES AT THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL WHEELER.



TAKING THE BODY FROM GENERAL WHEELER'S SISTER'S HOUSE, NO. 173 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.

BODY OF GENERAL WHEELER PASSING 62D-ST. AND 5TH-AVE.

HEAD OF THE PARADE PASSING 32D-ST. AND 5TH-AVE.

HONOR A HERO'S BODY. FIGHTING JOE'S FUNERAL.

Thousands Bow Reverently as the Procession Goes By.

White haired veterans of the North stood side by side with white haired veterans of the South yesterday in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, 15th-ave. and West 53d-st., where services were held over the body of "Fighting Joe" Wheeler.

The services were at 2:30 o'clock. The body of the old warrior, wrapped in the "rebel" flag he loved so well and covered with the Stars and Stripes he honored, was escorted to the church by an imposing military procession.

The funeral procession left the home of his sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, No. 173 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, just before 1 o'clock, the coffin being placed on a caisson by six sergeants of the 8th Infantry.

In the carriages which followed were Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Smith; the daughters, Misses Carrie, Annie and Lucy; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. W. Merchant, William Kirkland, Gordon Buck and others.

A soldier led a saddled black horse, with the boots reversed in the stirrups and the sword of the dead general tied to the pommel. This was the gold hilted sword presented to General Wheeler by Post No. 113, G. A. R., of Massachusetts, on Memorial Day, 1899.

Squadron C, of Brooklyn, and the Eighth Infantry fell in line, and the procession moved across the bridge. The flags on both towers of the bridge were at halfmast, and thousands of men, women and children lined the streets from the home to the church.

On the Manhattan side, at City Hall Park the 7th Regiment, under command of Colonel W. G. Bates; the Second Battery, under command of Captain Wilson; the 38th and 84th companies of coast artillery and several posts of Spanish War Veterans' associations were drawn up. These fell in behind Squadron C and marched to the church.

PROCESSION REACHES CHURCH. When the head of the procession reached the front of the church the 8th Infantry lined up on the east side of the avenue at present arms.

The other military bodies as they came to a halt lined up in the same manner, and the caisson, followed by the carriages of the relatives and the army bus of pallbearers, proceeded to the entrance of the church.

The big crowd that filled the sidewalks and the side streets hailed their heads reverently as the eight stalwart infantrymen lifted the coffin and bore it into the church. Know you ever a man I think at this hour? Was he entitled to be called great? It is not difficult for you to decide.

He was distinguished by courage without rashness, by wisdom without pride, by gentleness without weakness, by patience without hesitancy and by justice which always leaned toward mercy. He honored man, he trusted man, and to every man he was ready to give his time, his substance, his heart.

The Master he served once said that the greatest of those in the kingdom of heaven was he who is the servant of all. Know you ever a man more ready than he to be the servant of all?

"INCORRUPIBLE AS STATESMAN." Tender in the home circle, able and incorruptible as a statesman, as a soldier, a chieftain.

The North gives him unstinted honor. The South, even in her grief, is proud of her ever loyal son. Cuba, for whose freedom he fought, bids her grief across the waves, and the whole world pauses for a moment to-day to declare that this was indeed a man.

Let there be little of sadness here. We are commemorating a defeat; it is the victory of life. A gentleman untried stands in the presence of the Son of man; a Christian soldier is called him in loving welcome, and promotes him to a higher service.

In the church seats had been reserved for the pallbearers, the staff of Brigadier General Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A.; Colonel Bates, of the 7th; the officers of Squadron C, Brooklyn; Captain Wilson, commanding the 1st Battery, and the societies to which the general belonged, including the Southern, the Confederate Veterans Corps and the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Seats were also reserved for the alumni of Cashmere Academy, where General Wheeler as a lad carved his name higher in the old brick wall of the dormitories than any student before or since his time, and where he prepared for West Point.

At the close of the services the funeral procession formed again and escorted the body to the church.

Continued on second page.

MR. ROCKEFELLER SOUTH. Rumor That He Has Sailed for Europe Denied.

A report was current last night that John D. Rockefeller had sailed for Europe on January 6 to see his daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Strong, who is ill at Cannes, France. H. H. Rogers, however, Mr. Rockefeller's business associate, said that he had heard from Mr. Rockefeller within the last week, and that he felt quite sure he was still in this country.

WHEELER'S ROMANCE. Risked Life Visiting Future Wife While Fighting Federals.

New-Orleans, Jan. 28.—The death of General Joe Wheeler has recalled to the minds of a number of New-Orleans people the romantic story of his courtship in Alabama.

It was in the early years of the war. General Wheeler had been harrying the federal troops near Chattanooga and had managed to cut off their supplies. During a part of this campaign he made his home on the Jones estate, in Northern Alabama. There he met Mrs. Ella Sherrod, the daughter of Colonel Jones, a well known steamboat man of ante-bellum days.

Colonel Jones was away at the war. Mrs. Sherrod's husband had died, and she was left alone on the plantation with her crippled son and an invalid mother. General Wheeler fell deeply in love and often slipped away from his command to spend a few hours with Mrs. Sherrod, although the trips were made at the risk of his life.

Finally the federal troops burned every building on the plantation, and Mrs. Sherrod carried her mother from the burning house at midnight. General Wheeler drove the federal troops completely out of the neighborhood. At the close of the war Mrs. Sherrod consented to become Mrs. Wheeler.

PLOT TO KIDNAP TAYLOR. Indianapolis Mayor Guards ex-Governor of Kentucky.

Indianapolis, Jan. 28.—Mayor Charles A. Bookbinder to-night confirmed a report that he had refused an offer of \$250,000 to connive at an attempt to kidnap William S. Taylor, ex-Governor of Kentucky, who is accused there of complicity in the murder of his rival, Goebel. The Governor of Indiana had refused to honor extradition papers for Taylor, on the ground that for political reasons he could not have a fair trial in Kentucky.

Mayor Bookbinder said that he had been asked to go to Cincinnati, and that there a well known Goebel partisan offered him the money. "Immediately upon my return from Kentucky," said Mayor Bookbinder, "I directed the chief of police to station two men at Mr. Taylor's house, day and night, and this guard was maintained for sixty days, after which time the district men had orders to keep a close lookout. I also called in Mr. Taylor and explained to him what had transpired, and warned him to keep close to his home. If any move along the line of kidnaping is made the officers will shoot, and shoot to kill."

ROOF BURGLAR HUNT. Tenants of Apartment Houses Search with Drawn Revolvers.

Occupants of two apartment houses, the Melrose and the Hartley, in Central Park West, had a burglar scare early this morning. Men armed themselves and searched the roof tops, but the disturber escaped.

The intruder was first seen by Isaac Isaler, who occupies apartments on the top floor, lurking at the base of the staircase which leads to the roof. Mr. Isaler made for the fellow, but he reached the roof before Mr. Isaler got half way up the stairs. Mr. Isaler told the superintendent, who telephoned for the police.

Roundsman Minogin gathered a corps of volunteers, and they, with drawn revolvers, searched the roof tops of both apartment houses.

THE THIRD TAFT PARTY ENGAGEMENT. Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, who was a member of the Taft party which visited the Philippines, was in this city to-day. He said the third couple who became engaged on that trip are Mrs. Nagle, of Denver, and Senator Warren, of Wyoming.

Mrs. Nagle, who is the ward of Senator Patterson, joined the Taft party in Japan and was with it to the Philippines and home to the United States.

FINDS IMMENSE CITY OF THE MAYAS. Mexico City, Jan. 28.—Count Maurice de Pereyga, a French archaeologist, has discovered in the Peten district of Guatemala evidences of what he says was an immense city of the ancient Mayas, which will take months to investigate properly. He will return next year to complete his investigations.

The Mayan people, which comprised about thirty tribes, inhabited the Yucatan peninsula and adjacent territory, and exhibited the highest degree of culture found among the aboriginal Americans.

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NAVAL BUILDINGS BURN. Apprentice Prisoners in Danger—Fire Sweeps Newport Station.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 28.—Seven buildings at the United States naval training station on Coasters Harbor Island were destroyed by fire to-night, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000. The buildings destroyed were the detention building, machine shop, paint shop, paymaster's storehouse, carpenters' shop and two small storehouses.

Several apprentices in single irons were confined in the detention building at the time the fire broke out. Joseph Kirby, a physical instructor, supported by a line of men, made his way to the spot where the boys were in confinement and passed them back one by one to the men behind him, and so on out onto the sea wall. In passing over the sea wall two of the manacled boys fell overboard, but were immediately rescued. They were sent to the barracks for the rest of the night. For a time the old frigate Constellation, which is used as a practice ship at the station, was in danger of destruction.

The fire was discovered about 9:30 o'clock by a sentry, who in passing the machine shop adjoining the detention building, smelled smoke. The 1,500 apprentices, marines and sailors answered the call to quarters. By the time a bucket brigade had been formed the flames had leaped to the detention building, a brick structure, two stories high and about 120 by 50 feet in dimensions.

The work of the bucket brigade was of no avail against the fire, as a strong northwest wind sprang up and threatened to carry the flames to nearly every quarter of the reservation. Aid from the Newport fire department was then asked.

At this time the paymaster's office and storehouse were burning fiercely, but the men and boys managed to save a portion of the stores. The money and official documents were removed and placed under a guard of marines.

One of the burned buildings contained all of the small boats and cutters used for practice purposes at the station. These were destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. At 11:30 o'clock it was still burning, but under control. A large quantity of naval stores were destroyed.

STEAMER RAMS FLOAT. Calderon Tears Hole in Her Bow and Sinks Three Cars.

The freight steamer Calderon, bound for Manchester, England, was in collision yesterday morning with a float freighted with fourteen cars of shingles, and split a hole four feet square in her port bow, above the waterline. She had to be towed back to Erie Basin for repairs. The float was badly damaged, and several of the big cars sunk.

The collision happened in the swirl of the tide where the North and East rivers meet off the Battery. The steamer was heading toward the bay when the float rounded the Battery on her way from Jersey City.

Captain Russell of the Calderon whistled that he would pass her to port. There was an exchange of signals, but the action of the tides and the headway under which both were going forced them together. The noise of the crash was heard on the Battery landings.

The steamer struck the float on the port side forward, her bow cutting through the float's timber and knocking off some of the cars. Tug No. 3, which was towing the float, beached it on Governor's Island, saving all but three of the cars. A man on the float was knocked into the water, but was rescued by a Dalzell tug, which had towed the Calderon from her dock.

COASTERS SHOOT UNDER TRAIN. Remarkable Escape for Five Children in Burlington, Iowa.

Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 23.—Five children, on a big traveller, ran beneath a fast freight train last night, missing the front trucks of a car by only a few inches, and getting across the track before the rear trucks could reach them. They were attending a coaching party and were going at a tremendous rate of speed down a steep hill. A traveller shot from under the car, and the children escaped with no injury at all.

The children had failed to see the signal that a train was approaching, and were too badly frightened to make any effort to stop their sled. The freight continued its run.

WAR COST JAPANESE \$585,000,000. Expenditures for Army, \$495,000,000, and for Navy, \$90,000,000, Report Shows.

Tokio, Jan. 28.—An official report submitted to the Diet shows that the actual outlay for the war from the beginning of hostilities to their end in September was for the army, \$495,000,000, and for the navy, \$90,000,000.

LONGWORTH'S FOLLOWERS PLAN GIFT. Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—Among the presents Miss Roosevelt is to receive will be one from Congressman Longworth's constituents. At a meeting to-day a movement was begun to raise at least \$1,000 in subscriptions of a dollar each from the men whom the bridegroom represents in Washington, and as the 1st Ohio District is one of the richest in the State it is believed that the only difficulty will be in keeping the individual subscriptions from exceeding the dollar limit.

CHINESE GIFTS FOR MISS ROOSEVELT. Peking, Jan. 28.—The Dowager Empress has sent to the American Legation a number of wedding presents for Miss Alice Roosevelt. The presents are costly jewels, silks and ermine robes.

ARION BALL. Madison Square Garden, Friday, Feb. 9th, 1906.—Adv.

GOV. MAGOON HERE. More Light on Poutney Bigelow's Canal Observations.

Governor Charles E. Magoon of the Panama Canal Zone reached here yesterday on the steamer Finance from Colon. He goes to Washington to-day, where at a date yet to be set he will attend a meeting of the Canal Commission, which is to hear a full report of the work in the zone from the advisory board of engineers. He will remain in the States two weeks.

The Governor went direct to the Waldorf, where he was joined by Mr. Shonts. Mr. Magoon said there hadn't been a case of yellow fever on the zone in seventy-four days, and that while it would be absurd to claim that there would be no return of the disease or its twin companion, malaria, he believed that the government had a scientific and practical knowledge of the causes of the disease and would always be able to stay any epidemic.

The Governor, unwittingly, threw a new light on the discussion provoked by Poutney Bigelow's article by declaring, in answer to a query, that Mr. Bigelow landed on the zone on Thanksgiving Day, a day on which the Governor declared, there was not a tap of work done anywhere in the zone. Mr. Bigelow, it is held, stated in his article that he had seen the laborers at work and made a thorough study of the conditions. The article, at least, was based on this point.

Mr. Shonts, who was sitting by the Governor while he made this remark, was a bit surprised. "Why, Governor," he said, "that throws an entirely new light on the subject. I'm sure no one thought of that. Mr. Bigelow must have slept a little while and dreamed a little while."

"Yes, it was Thanksgiving Day," the Governor continued, "when Mr. Bigelow arrived in the canal. I remember it well, because there wasn't a tap of work done, and I spent the greater part of the day visiting several schools where entertainments were held and attended a dinner in the evening."

"Mr. Bigelow came on a steamer that docked that morning. The executive house was closed and all public offices. Mr. Bigelow, I learned from my secretary, had left his card. He called at my house, but, as I say, I was not at the office or at home during the entire day. He left the zone about 5 o'clock the same day, and the next day sailed out of Colon. I submit the rest to your own judgment, bearing in mind that, as I have already said, it was Thanksgiving Day and not a tap of work was done."

"I wish to say this much, however, that Mr. Bigelow has done us a service. I am indebted to him in that he was specific in his criticisms. He cited things, designated and laid stress on certain points, while our other critics swept everything before them, designating nothing in particular. They gave us no chance to defend ourselves, but he did. I am satisfied that every one of his contentions has been disproved. But just the same he did us a service."

Touching on the health of the zone, the Governor said that the government had completed a system of draining the old swamps infested by the malarial mosquito, and eventually would have all of them dried up. He said, all told, there were nearly nineteen thousand persons employed down there. This includes employees down to the grade of laborer. Asked about the charge that gambling and disorderly houses existed, the Governor said:

"There isn't a gambling house or house of ill repute on the zone. This is equally as malicious as the stories about the government importing women for immoral purposes. These stories—and let me emphasize this—are thoroughly discredited by the conduct of the women themselves. Our police have yet to make their first arrest of a woman on a charge of immorality."

"You know the laborers employed on the canal work are negroes from Martinique, speaking a French jargon. Now, you can't ask or get a white woman to work for them. Somebody must cook, somebody must wash their clothing, some one keep the house in order. That's what these women are doing. They are domestics employed in boarding houses, in offices as scrub women and in other branches of domestic work. I know some of them employed in ministers' houses as cooks."

"Undoubtedly some of them are living with men, too. I make no pretence to deny this. Whenever this is a fact, we have the word of both the man and the woman that they were married years before. It's hardly within our province to deny these statements. We must give them justice in this, as in other things. They are a different race from us. In their country the marriage ceremony is largely a parade, and costs so much money—I am told \$30—that they deny themselves the luxury of such ceremonies."

In many instances the man goes to the woman and invites her to live with him until they have gathered enough of property rights, as it were, to have this public ceremony. They live together and are recognized as man and wife, and they have sense, too, of the propriety of things."

MOROCCAN REBELS GAIN. Orders to Send Warship to Bombard Arms Factory.

Madrid, Jan. 28.—According to a dispatch from Meilla, the Spanish seaport on the north coast of Morocco, the troops of the pretender, Bu Hamara, have ravaged the Rif region, a coast range of heights and mountains in Northern Morocco, bordering on the Mediterranean, wild and difficult of access and in great part inhabited by the Rif Berbers. There was much fighting, in which the loyal Kabyle tribesmen were invariably beaten.

Mohammed el Torres, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who heads the Moroccan delegation at Algiers, learning that a factory at Marchica is engaged principally in furnishing the pretender with arms and munitions of war, has sent a telegram to his son ordering the dispatch of the warship Turki, with instructions that it bombard the factory.

BIG BARK IN DISTRESS. Vessel Being Carried Ashore Near Scene of Valencia Wreck.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 28.—A big bark, believed to be the Admiral Courbel, is in distress off Vancouver Island coast, near Carmanah, not far from where the Valencia went ashore. The light-house keeper reported that at 5 o'clock p. m. the bark was within a mile of shore, with a big swell setting in. Tugs have been dispatched to her aid. The weather is calm, but the heavy swell is carrying the bark ashore.

TWO EFFORTS TO WRECK. Long Island Trains Strike Obstructions—Detectives on Cases.

Bay Shore, Long Island, Jan. 28.—The Long Island Railroad authorities are puzzled over two recent attempts to wreck passenger trains, both made in the same manner and at the same place, a lonely spot half a mile east of the station here. The first attempt occurred on Friday night, when train No. 47, eastbound, struck two heavy pieces of scrap iron. The following night train No. 66, westbound, ran into a similar obstruction. The steps of one of the coaches were torn off in the first case, but neither train was thrown from the track.

A fortnight ago Engineer Udall, of train No. 47, was shot at as the train was pulling out of Islip, two miles east of the spot where the attempts were made to wreck the trains. The railroad authorities are determined to find the perpetrators of the three outrages, and detectives are at work on the cases. The facts were not made public until to-day.

REBELS KILL TROOPS. Take Flight on Arrival of Reinforcements from Tifts.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—It is reported from Kutais, in Transcaucasia, that serious encounters have taken place there between the rebels and the troops, in which several of the latter were killed. The arrival of General Alkhanov with troops from Tifts restored order, the rebels taking flight.

QUIET AT VLADIVOSTOK. General Linvitch Reports That Mutineers Have Been Disarmed.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—Count Witte to-day received a telegram from General Linvitch reporting that all is quiet with the Manchurian armies. The general also reports that order prevails at Vladivostok, where the mutinous sailors have been disarmed.

KATHRYN GRAY A FAKIR. Servant Says Story of Wealth and Parentage Was Made Up.

Pittsburg, Jan. 28.—Kathryn Gray, the domestic servant who created such a stir recently by the announcement that she was a Vassar graduate, a daughter of Senator Asbury Gray, of Virginia, and heir to \$500,000, made a confession to-day, in which she said:

"I manufactured the entire story because I was tired of the idleness of being a servant girl, and longed to see my name in the newspaper, as some girls do. When I came to Pittsburg I told another servant girl that I was an heiress. I never knew that news could travel so fast. The next night a reporter was at the house to see me, and the day following I awoke to find that what I had longed for had really happened. I was famous at last."

It was the old, old story. After the first lie had been told, it was necessary to tell one after another to make the story seem more likely. I received letters and telegrams from everywhere and from everyone, it seemed. Some of them offered me marriage, others wanted money, and still others wanted to give me money to help me obtain my fortune."

Finally I took money from one of them, and sent a lawyer to Washington to investigate my case. I knew it would be my ruination, and still I was so strangely fascinated that I went ahead. Then came the exposure and my arrest for obtaining money under false pretences. It is all over now. I had fame for a while, and now will return to drudgery. What friends I have left say I am crazy. Perhaps I am. My advice to servant girls is to be content with their lot, as I shall be in the future."

DEAD WOMAN'S GEMS FOUND. Satchel with Miss Helen McGregor's Valuables Strangely Removed from Trunk.

While walking along Post-ave., Port Richmond, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Joseph Weir, jr., of West Brighton, noticed an old leather satchel lying on the sidewalk. It contained four diamonds, one large, two diamond stickpins and \$75 in bills and silver. She turned it in at the West Brighton police station.

Last evening the satchel, diamonds and money were identified by Mrs. McGregor, of Manor Road, West Brighton, as having belonged to her daughter, Miss Helen McGregor, the actress, who died recently in Boston, where she was playing in "As Ye Sow." The satchel had been in Miss McGregor's trunk, and how it came to be in the street is not known. The diamonds are valued at \$1,000.

MONTREAL OR QUEBEC AND RETURN. One fare for round trip, going Feb. 1, returning until Feb. 11. Inquire agents, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.—Adv.

TO RUSH INQUIRY BILL. PLAN IN THE ASSEMBLY. Senate Expected to Move Slowly in Bank Investigation.

Albany, Jan. 28.—The resolution calling for an investigation of Superintendent Kilburn and the State Banking Department will be presented to-morrow night by Assemblyman Wainwright, chairman of the Committee on Banks, and, according to the present programme, will be passed immediately. Its fate in the Senate is much more doubtful, for it may be shelved there temporarily, until its opponents feel they have sufficiently to be more sure of their methods of attack. The sentiment against it there has not moderated, but a degree of caution has been acquired by its opponents.

The resolution, a drastic document demanding the probing of the methods of the department and a severe scrutiny of the banking laws, will carry an appropriation of \$10,000. This ordinarily would mean its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means, but the leaders among the Assemblymen are so heartily in favor of the inquiry that unanimous consent probably will be obtained for its immediate passage. It is not unlikely that Assemblyman Moreland, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, one of the strong supporters of the publicity policy which is demanding the inquiry, will move to have this unanimous consent to avoid the delay of a reference to his committee. In the Senate, it may be predicted with safety that no such course will be taken. There the resolution, introduced by Senator Stevens, chairman of the Committee on Banks, probably will be referred to the Committee on Finance, among whose members are Senators who have been opposed to the inquiry since immediately after Governor Higgins consented to it and Superintendent Kilburn asked for it. The degree of opposition it encounters there will be the full force of opposition to the various reform measures which will come up this session.

Whether, in the face of public sentiment aroused by the insurance disclosure, it could be stifled there with safety is a question which its opponents are discussing quietly among themselves. Their argument for public consumption will be that the Republican party's chances are likely to be injured by the too conspicuous washing of linen, but among the Assemblymen who intend to support the resolution, all loyal Republicans, the sentiment is that only a complete exhibition of a clean clothesline will satisfy the voters. The subject opened by this inquiry is a vast one, whose ramifications would prove as varied as those of the insurance question, and perhaps far more significant, in the opinion of legislators who are urging the investigation. These men know that stories have been widely circulated that stocks have been carried on margin by banking houses for their "friends," and they realize the significance of "yellow dog funds" which were carried by the insurance companies in different trust companies. Whether trust companies and banks might not have similar funds of their own is one of the queries which they are hoping to answer by this investigation.

Albany, Jan. 28.—The split in the Democratic party in New-York City, which seems to be assuming the aspect of a movement by friends of Mayor McClellan against the Murphy faction in Tammany Hall, has produced a curious division in the Democratic ranks in the legislature. Instead of being a united minority in each house, dissension reigns, and some of the Democrats consider this situation so serious that informal conferences have been held to discuss it. The Hearst sentiment which Senator McCarran appears to like is becoming an important factor in this equation.

The rivalry between Assemblyman Tompkins, representing the Mayor, and Assemblyman La Fetra, representing the Tammany organization, began even before the organization of the legislature. It has continued, and is likely to last through the session. Assemblyman Tompkins introduced the Mayor's bill to create a sensible colony for convalescents, but no Tammany Hall Senator would take it up. Although it was the measure of a Democratic city administration, Senator Saxe, the Republican who defeated George W. Plunkitt, introduced it.

In the Senate the Democrats, to judge from the attitude taken by Senator Grady, consider Senator Marks an insurgent. The castigation which Senator Grady administered to the younger man in the debate on the latter's "anti-grafting" bill, brought from Senator Marks the announcement that on all party measures he would vote with the minority. Senator Grady, however, threatened him with defeat next fall.

Senator McCarran is considered by the Tammany legislators as an out and out Hearst man. Because of his war with the organization in New-York, his support of their party measures is not ardent. The general belief is that no strong effort will be made this year to unite the Democrats solidly for or against any particular

OVERNIGHT TO CHICAGO. PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. The eighteen-hour train. Leaves New York 1:30 p. m., arrives Chicago 3:30 a. m.; leaves Chicago 1:45 p. m., arrives New York 9:45 a. m., via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

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