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NO AID FOR CUBANS.

The President's Proclamation Gives Warning.

NO MEN OR ARMS FROM HERE.

People Within Our Borders Must Not Help the Patriots.

Officers of the United States Enjoined to Execute the Laws and Bring Offenders to Trial and Punishment—Spain Decides to Push the War with the Greatest Vigor—She Will Send 50,000 More Troops to Cuba, Making About 80,000 in All—The Senate Authorizes the Government to Raise About $120,000,000—The Patriot Cause Still Thrives—Maximo Gomez Invades Puerto Principe with 2,000 Men—Campos Wants More Men.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—President Cleveland to-night issued a proclamation to the citizens of the country, admonishing them to observe the neutrality laws between the United States and Spain. This action is based upon the urgent request of the Spanish Minister that some official steps be taken to prevent American citizens from assisting the belligerents in Cuba. The Spanish Minister had a long conference with Secretary of State Olney on this subject to-day. The object of the proclamation is to place the United States Government in a friendly attitude toward Spain, and guard against any claim for damages that may hereafter be instituted against the United States Government for violation of the friendly relations clause of the treaty existing between the two nations.

It has been charged recently that a filibustering expedition started for Cuba with arms and munitions for the insurgents. The Spanish Minister notified the Secretary of State, and urged immediate action to prevent aid and comfort being furnished to the belligerents. As a precautionary measure, the Secretary of the Navy ordered the Raleigh to proceed to Key West, Fla., with instructions to patrol the coast and see that no filibustering expeditions leave this country.

The action of the President is generally regarded as timely and proper, and it is a formal notice to the world that the United States is not in sympathy with any filibustering movement that may be contemplated by the friends of the belligerents who reside along the south Atlantic coast. It is evident from what has occurred in the past that there are many sympathizers with the belligerents in this country, but under the existing treaty with Spain this Government cannot sanction any act of its citizens that violates the friendly relations existing between the two Governments.

The action of the Florida customs officer in detaining the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabella under the quarantine regulations is regarded by the Spanish authorities as an indication of hostility toward the Spanish Government.

The President's proclamation follows:

"*Whereas*, The island of Cuba is now the seat of serious civil disturbances, accompanied by armed resistance to the authority of the established Government of Spain, a power with which the United States are and desire to remain on terms of peace and amity; and

"Whereas, The laws of the United States prohibit their citizens as well as all others being within and subject to their jurisdiction, from taking part in such disturbances adversely to such established Government, by accepting or exercising commissions for warlike service against it, by enlistment or procuring others to enlist for such service, by fitting out or arming or procuring to be fitted out and armed ships of war for such service, by augmenting the force of any ship of war engaged in such service and arriving in a port of the United States, and by setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for military enterprises to be carried on from the United States against the territory of such Government.

"Now, therefore, in recognition of the laws aforesaid, and in discharge of the obligations of the United States toward a friendly power, and as a measure of precaution, and to the end that citizens of the United States and all others within its jurisdiction may be deterred from subjecting themselves to legal forfeitures and penalties,

"I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby admonish all such citizens and other persons to abstain from every violation of the laws hereinbefore referred to, and do hereby warn them that all violations of such laws will be rigorously prosecuted; and I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of said laws the utmost diligence in preventing violations thereof and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and nineteenth.

"By the President: GROVER CLEVELAND.
"RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State."

The Secretary of State has sent formal communications to the Attorney-General and Secretaries of the Treasury and the Navy, directing them to take all necessary steps to enforce the neutrality laws in view of the increased activity of the insurrectionists in Cuba and their sympathizers in this country.

SPAIN WILL PUSH THE WAR.

She Will Send 50,000 More Men and Spend $120,000,000 if Needed.

MADRID, June 12.—Preparations are under way to have 40,000 troops ready to sail for Cuba in August, besides the 10,000 men who will start for the island next month. There are now about 30,000 Spanish troops on the island.

The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the Government to raise 600,000,000 pesetas (nearly $120,000,000), should that amount be necessary to put down the insurrection.

An official despatch from Havana says that insurgents have appeared in the Camaguey district of the central province. This is regarded as important.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 12.—Maximo Gomez has reached Puerto Principe and crossed the frontier. He has about 2,000 men with him and has succeeded in evading the Government troops sent to head him off. The invasion of Puerto Principe means that the insurrection which has so far been confined to the Santiago province is extending westward. In Puerto Principe province hundreds of Cubans are joining Gomez. The Marquis de Santa Lucia has again taken up arms, and with him are several Deputies and young men of good families.

Gen. Campos has asked for additional troops to suppress this new uprising.

HAVANA, June 12.—Two insurgent bands, numbering fifty men, under the command of Campanoni and Agramonte, entered the town of Moron, province of Puerto Principe, on Monday night. They fired two volleys, but were driven off by Spanish troops.

DEBS GOES TO JAIL.

He Surrenders to the Authorities with a Tale of Sudden Illness.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Debs surrendered to Marshal Arnold at 11:15 o'clock this morning. He entered the Marshal's office accompanied by Lester C. Hubbard, the Populist editor of this city, with whom the President of the American Railway Union left the Monadnock building yesterday under promise to return at 4 P. M. The appearance of both Debs and Hubbard indicated to the Marshal that neither had slept much during the night, and he doubted the story they told. He blamed Hubbard for keeping Debs from fulfilling his promise to surrender yesterday, and censured him severely for not reporting Debs's whereabouts and inability to join his colleagues on the train for Woodstock jail.

"I would have given Debs two days to get straightened out if he had asked me," said the Marshal. "He told me he had been made sick by eating cucumbers, and that Hubbard had put him to bed. He said he had told Hubbard to wake him at 4:45, so that he could catch the Woodstock train at Western avenue, but that Hubbard let him sleep. They said they spent the night at Hubbard's flat, 667 West Madison street, but I take their story with a grain of salt."

Debs told the Marshal this was the first time he had broken his word to any man, and he felt the disgrace keenly, although he would not admit he had been intoxicated. In the custody of Chief Deputy United States Marshal John A. Logan he was taken on a street car to the Chicago and Northwestern station at 4:30 this afternoon and placed on board a train for Woodstock, fifty miles away, where he will spend the remainder of his six months' term of imprisonment.

Martin J. Elliott, the A. R. U. director who was late in arriving from his home in Mahoning, Pa., accompanied Debs to serve the rest of his three months' sentence. Debs's rest in the Federal Grand Jury room made a different man of him by train time. He was mirthful and laughed off various remarks, adhering half seriously to his story of the cucumbers.

THE ORGAN WOULDN'T PLAY.

The Wedding Took Place, However, After the Police Had Been Called.

FLUSHING, June 12.—Mary O'Donnell and James Esterguard, members of prominent families in Bay Side, were married in St. Michael's Church this morning. When the preparations for the wedding were under way the young couple decided to have the wedding march played by somebody other than Arthur Gosling, the regular church organist. Frank Plate and Arthur Murphy, two local organists, were asked to play, but both declined.

Gosling had notified everybody that he would not permit any one to play the organ unless he received the regular fee for a wedding service. A Brooklyn organist, E. J. O'Donnell, was finally got. Gosling was frank in his expression of a determination to prevent any one from using the organ, and in consequence the wedding party went to the church this morning in doubt whether they would be greeted by the sounds of music or not.

When O'Donnell arrived half an hour in advance of the time set for the ceremony, accompanied by several friends of the bride, he found that the organ would not go. Looking for the cause, he discovered that the water power had been cut off. A member of the party was sent down town and returned with Policemen Tompkins and Fountain, who broke in the door of the power chamber, and the organ was connected with the water power just as the wedding party was about to enter the church.

Gosling was discovered hiding in the graveyard, between the church and the parochial residence. He was driven out by the policemen, who would have arrested him had not Father Cronin interfered.

An effort will be made, it is said, to have Gosling removed. A large number of the members of the congregation, however, think the organist was right, and Father Cronin, who has charge of the parish in the absence of Father Donnelly, will have considerable difficulty in reconciling the two factions.

Gosling says he had positive orders from Father Donnelly to allow no one other than himself to play the organ, and that he simply carried out his instructions.

AS HERBERT SEES CLEVELAND.

The American Flag to Be Upheld Everywhere and All Citizens Protected.

AUBURN, Ala., June 12.—Secretary Herbert delivered an address to-day to the graduates of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College. In speaking of the changes of the last thirty years he said that young men entering practical life now were to be envied in having for their protection the freest Government in the world. The citizens of all forty-four States, through their State organizations, enjoy the blessings of local self government.

"Over these State Governments," said Mr. Herbert, "is a general Government, strong, stable, able to keep and keeping the peace between the States and all the citizens thereof. Mighty among the nations of the earth, rejoicing in the proven prowess of its soldiers and its sailors, ready, willing, and able to defend the rights of the humblest of its citizens in any portion of the globe, its flag floating in all waters as the emblem of liberty regulated by law, and yet pursuing, as it does under Grover Cleveland, the paths of peace, with its mottoes: 'Equal and exact justice to every American citizen, under whatever flag he may be,' and 'Equal and exact justice from this nation to all nations of the earth, great and small,'—this is the Government that is to protect you and all others of our citizens while in the century that is dawning upon us you work out the great problems of the future."

EDITORS TO BOOM MORTON.

An Alleged Agreement to that Effect Arrived at Yesterday.

A number of Republican editors from different parts of the State, representing the Republican Editorial Association, arrived in the city yesterday for the double purpose of business and enjoyment. While in town the party will be entertained by William J. Arkell, President of the association.

He took the editors to Glen Island yesterday in his steam yacht Judge. At the island a clam bake was prepared for the party.

Last evening they had a "Dutch dinner" at a chop house in West Twenty-ninth street. Then the party went to the theatre. Among the visitors are E. L. Adams of Elmira, E. R. Willard of Rochester, H. J. Knapp of Auburn, C. S. Munger of Herkimer, W. A. Smyth of Owego, John I. Platt of Poughkeepsie, A. R. Colvin of Glens Falls, John A. Sleicher of this city, A. O. Buell of Dansville, and H. A. Brockway of Watertown.

CLEVELAND CANNOT COME.

Harlem Ship Canal to Be Opened Without the President's Presence.

Gen. Egbert L. Viele yesterday received from Private Secretary Thurber, a letter dated Washington, June 11, stating that President Cleveland regrets his inability to attend the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal next Monday. Gov. Morton and Gov. Werts of New Jersey have promised to be present.

Yesterday Gen. Viele piloted several representatives of the press over the proposed route of the parade. A naphtha launch had been provided for the occasion. Mayor Strong has signed the ordinance making next Monday a holiday in city departments.

AGAINST TAN SHOES IN THE NAVY.

Commodore Sicard Prohibits Them and Highly Colored Neckties.

Commodore Sicard, who has been annoyed by the dress of some of the younger officers, had this order posted yesterday at the commandant's headquarters at the Brooklyn Navy Yard:

"Officers attached to this yard are required to wear service dress uniform during office hours.

"Either white blouse or trousers, or both, may be worn during warm weather.

"White cap covers may be worn with blue service dress uniform and also with any white uniform.

"The wearing of articles of dress not in accordance with the uniform regulations, especially tan-colored shoes and highly colored neckties, is strictly prohibited."

WHERE DID YOU BUY IT?

Your Silverware May Be "Sterling," or It May Be Only Marked So.

Says Newton Dexter: "Out of 32 samples of Silver-ware stamped 'Sterling' or 'Coin,' and collected by me at random from eleven supposedly reputable and law-abiding dry goods and department stores in this city, 31 fell short of the .925 standard required by law; five only reached .900; one showed the infinitesimal quantity of .0001, and several had not a particle of silver in their composition!"—Adv.

SILVER'S TRUMPET BLOWS.

MEMPHIS NOW HAS A CONVENTION OF FREE COINAGE ADVOCATES.

Delegates Numbering More than 2,000 from the South, West, and Pennsylvania—An Effort to Be Made to Declare for Ex-Congressman Sibley for President.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—When W. N. Brown, Chairman of the Central Bimetallic League of Shelby county, Tenn., let fall his gavel in the auditorium at 2 o'clock this afternoon he faced 2,000 delegates to the big silver conference here. On the breast of every delegate was a red badge bearing the words, "16 to 1." The 16 was printed in silver lettering and the 1 in gold. At the top was a picture of a silver dollar. Twenty-six States and Territories were represented in delegations varying from half a dozen to half a thousand. In the main it was a Southern affair, every State in Dixie being represented. All the silver-producing States also took part, as did a number of the Western States and one Middle State, Pennsylvania.

Signs of a storm soon developed. The Committee on Resolutions plans to report a plank which endorses Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania for President. If it does it is almost certain that it will never get through the Convention. The conservative members of the delegations do not believe it would be good policy to introduce a Presidential boom for even so popular a friend of the free-silver movement as Mr. Sibley into a platform which was originally intended to show nothing but the feeling of the Convention on the money question.

When the Convention was called to order these men were on the platform: Thomas Scott Adams, Secretary of State of Louisiana; M. J. Cunningham, Attorney-General of Louisiana; John Fitzpatrick, Mayor of New Orleans; A. J. Warner, President of the American Bimetallic League; Gov. J. P. Clarke, Arkansas; W. J. Bryan, editor of the Omaha *World-Herald*; Senator James H. Berry, Arkansas; Senator Stewart, Nevada; Anson Wolcott, Indiana; Senator I. G. Harris, Tennessee; Alexander Del Mar, California; Congressman H. D. Money, Mississippi; Senator J. K. Jones, Arkansas; Senator Marion Butler, North Carolina; Senator J. Z. George, Mississippi; Senator David Turple, Indiana; ex-Gov. Eagle, Arkansas; Gov. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; Senator Tillman, South Carolina; Gov. John Garey Evans, South Carolina.

From start to finish the meeting was one of great enthusiasm. Every pronounced free-silver utterance was the signal for prolonged applause, and when the various persons well known in public life appeared on the rostrum each received an ovation. When Chairman Brown had called the Convention to order, L. D. Estes offered a prayer, in which he implored Divine guidance for the delegates, and hoped they might be led into adopting "honest money" as their platform. This created a bit of a sensation, until it was learned that he meant free silver. Col. Casey Young of Memphis delivered the address of welcome, and Senator Harris arose to introduce Senator Turple as permanent Chairman. He said:

"There is no more abler or truer bimetallist in the United States of America than David Turple of Indiana."

Mr. Turple addressed the Convention, and said:

"Coined money has always been, and yet is, in itself a thing of value, and this value is of two kinds—the metallic or bullion value and the monetary worth or legal value. The latter is always a matter of law, the bullion value is one of estimation and opinion. The bullion value of silver and gold, here and elsewhere, has always rested and rests to-day upon the conception, upon one opinion, upon one single and simple item of belief, that as there has been in the ages gone past, so there will be in the years to come no discovery of either of such metals which as to the quantity shall make them comparable in value with any other materials suitable for the use of mankind as money.

"There has always been a difference between the commercial or bullion value of the two metals and the legal or coinage value. According to the test of the enemies of bimetallism, that the legal value of coined money must be the same as the commercial or bullion value of the metal in it, nothing could be more dishonest. According to that test there is not and cannot be an honest dollar of either silver or gold.

"The use of silver and gold for money had added very greatly to their commercial or bullion value. Large payments of coin may be made in silver, but small payments must be. Daily wages paid for daily work to the laborer must be paid, if in coin, in silver dollars and their parts. Gold is not divisible to do this. For this reason silver has always been the money of the people of the greater number.

"The faith of the advocates of a single gold standard is compounded of one truth and one pernicious error; that coined standard dollars should be of equal legal value is true, but that the metal in them must be of equal bullion value is a fallacy so contrary to our common sense and experience that it cannot be much aided by prophecy."

The nomination of E. B. Wade of Tennessee for Secretary followed, and at the suggestion of Senator Harris all the newspaper men present were made assistant secretaries. Resolutions were passed that each State should name a Vice-President and a member of the Committee on Resolutions. Amid enthusiastic applause Senator Harris was then named delegate at large from the United States. J. H. McBarrow of Tennessee, a well-known State Populist leader, demanded that the third party men have better representation on the Committee on Resolutions. Only one Populist, he declared, Marion Butler of North Carolina, was on the committee. The Populists had been assured by those in charge of this Convention that if they handed a list of names to the Secretary they would be placed on the committee. The Convention ordered that the Populists be placed on the committee.

WAITERSON GIVES WARNING.

If the Democrats Declare for Free Coinage, Kentucky Will Go Republican.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Henry Watterson, who arrived in the city to-day from Louisville on his way to attend the commemoration exercises of the Iowa State University as the orator of the occasion, said for publication:

"There is just one thing that can swing the great State of Kentucky into the Republican column this year, and that is the Democratic party. If the Democratic State Convention ten days from now declares in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other low ratio, from 25,000 to 40,000 Democratic voters will support the Republican ticket. Everybody knows what the defection of so many Democrats means.

"The party cannot straddle the question now. It must either stand by the national party platform of 1892 and support the honest dollar or it must declare war on the principles adopted by the national Administration and the real leaders of the party who are at Washington and choose the cheap dollar.

"Senator Blackburn and Mr. Hardin are working hard for free silver. President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are urging the State to stick fast to the moorings of safe Democratic principles. Secretary Carlisle will resume his tour of the State next Friday.

"The Republican State Convention of Kentucky held last week was a representative gathering of which any man might be proud. Thousands of Democrats in Kentucky are already dissatisfied, and would eagerly seize on a free silver plank as a pretext for bolting the ticket. The mission of the Democratic party is gone when its representatives cast aside its principles. If Blackburn and Hardin are right and Cleveland and Carlisle wrong, we are at the threshold of a great social upheaval. The populistic banner is the black flag under which all the elements of disaffection should array themselves. Blackburn and Hardin are too mossbacked to lead such a motley host."

Besieged the Court House for Food.

MIDLAND, Mich., June 12.—Twenty-four men, heads of families at Hubbard, came into Midland this morning and besieged the Court House, demanding something to eat from the county officials. They say that thirty families are destitute and that the women and children are crying for bread. Hubbard was settled about three years ago. The men have plenty of tan bark and wood piled up, but say that they cannot get a train to run to Hubbard to haul it out.

Good Wheels, Tanos Liberties,
Call and see them at 4 Warren st., 1,786 Broadway, New York, and 1,217 Bedford av., Brooklyn.—Adv.

THE ST. LOUIS ARRIVES OUT.

She Swings Into Her Dock at Southampton at 4:20 O'clock This Morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 13—4:30 A. M.—At 4:20 o'clock this morning, in broad daylight, the new American line steamship St. Louis slowly entered her dock, looming tall and majestic on the high water, and dwarfing all the vessels near her.

She had a tug at her bow and another at her stern, and they slowly swung her head seaward.

Gangs of workingmen were lying about waiting for the steamer to come in.

The customs officers were in readiness near the usual long temporary tables.

Despite the earliness of the hour hundreds of passengers were on the deck of the St. Louis as she came in sight.

The special train to convey the passengers to London was drawn inside the sheds, and as soon as the custom house requirements are complied with it will start.

Quite a number of persons watched the docking of the steamer and the landing of the passengers.

The officials of the company here are agreeably surprised at the performance of the steamer on her first voyage. Mr. Edmund Taylor, the managing director of the company in England, expresses himself as greatly pleased.

He expected to be on the steamer when she made her trial trip, but was unable to go to America. He says that the Chief Engineer was instructed to be careful with the engines. Mr. Taylor hardly hoped that the vessel would show speed until her second or third voyage.

Her record from the Scilly Islands to the Lizard was beyond the average. This has awakened admiration and piqued curiosity here.

The American line docks were lighted tonight and tugs awaited the coming of the steamer. Everything was in readiness for her arrival. Dozens of visitors and reporters were waiting for her.

The vessel will be open while in port. A small charge will be made for admission, and the proceeds will be given to a local infirmary.

The railway and town officials will give a lunch on the steamer, and the representatives of the London and local press will, on Saturday, accompany the vessel in Southampton water.

The St. Louis passed the Scilly Islands yesterday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock, London time, on her maiden trip. Her agents here estimated that she had done about 18.3 knots. She is about sixteen hours behind the record.

To equal the record, 6 days and 10 hours, held by the Fuerst Bismarck, the St. Louis should have reached the Needles at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

TEN MEN CATCH A BURGLAR.

They Were Five Policemen, a Sun Reporter, and Four Plain Citizens

Timothy Reardon, 17 years old, of 25 Columbia street, this city, was arrested in Jersey City at 3 A. M. yesterday and was locked up in the Gregory street police station on a charge of burglary. Half an hour earlier James Desmond, engineer of the Weldon building, at Washington and Montgomery streets, heard a rasping noise at the rear of L. P. Hansen's stationery and gun store, 78 Montgomery street. Desmond hurried down stairs in his slippers and told a SUN reporter, who was passing, that burglars were trying to get into Hansen's store. Desmond met the reporter and Policeman Callery from the next corner. Callery summoned help, and in a few minutes five policemen and five other citizens were advancing on the burglars. Policemen Callery and Birnunwald climbed the fence in the rear of Hansen's place. Policemen Nugent, Oxley, and Logan held the main citizens had been stationed at exits by which it was thought the burglars might try to escape. In about five minutes the outside picket heard pistol shots. Then two men were seen clambering over the fences in opposite directions. Two more shots were fired, and the policemen appeared on top of the fence next to Hansen's place. The fugitives were nimble-footed, and they quickly disappeared.

The police searched all the tenement houses in the neighborhood. The front doors of the houses are never locked. Reardon was found, apparently asleep, in the hallway on the top floor of 233 Washington street. The other man was not found. Chief Murphy thinks Reardon is a professional burglar. One of the iron bars protecting Hansen's rear window had been sawed through and removed, and the burglars had begun work on another bar when they were disturbed.

COLLIDED IN GEDNEY'S CHANNEL.

The Noordland Going Out Bumps Into a Tank Steamer.

The Red Star line steamship Noordland, which sailed at noon yesterday with more than 200 cabin passengers, collided with the Standard oil tank steamer Deutschland in Gedney's Channel a couple of hours later injuring the Deutschland somewhat, but suffering little damage herself. The Noordland continued her voyage without interruption, and her agents received a despatch from Sandy Hook saying that she was uninjured. The tugs Fred B. Dalzell and J. Fred Lohmann went to the Deutschland to offer assistance, but the tank boat was able to take care of herself, and came on up the harbor. She was in ballast, and was in charge of Pilot Murphy. Her agents here are Gus Heye.

According to the story told at the agents' office the Deutschland was coming up Gedney's Channel about 2 o'clock. The weather was hazy, but vision was not seriously obscured. When about opposite the spar buoy the Deutschland's men saw the Noordland going out. Capt. Schierhorst blew two blasts of the whistle, signifying that he was going to starboard. The whistles were answered by the Noordland, it is said, but she went straight for the Deutschland notwithstanding, and struck the tank boat on the starboard bow just forward of the cathead. Several of the Deutschland's plates were broken, her anchor was knocked overboard, and the chain snapped. The Noordland was damaged slightly on her forecastle head, but she continued her course without stopping. The damage to the Deutschland was all above the water line.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S GAME.

Complaints Made Before the Excise Board to Force Pleas of Guilty Elsewhere.

Emily Schaur, a saloon keeper at 200 William street, was before the Excise Board yesterday on a complaint of Acting Captain Walsh of the Oak street station and of Anthony Comstock, who charged her with permitting gambling in her saloon. It is said that Mrs. Schaur gave a ticket with every drink which gave the customer a chance in a drawing for a gold watch. Neither Comstock nor Acting Captain Walsh appeared to press the complaint.

Morris Tekulsky, representing Mrs. Schaur, addressed the Commissioners, saying:

"It has been the practice of Mr. Comstock to cause the arrest of persons for offences of this kind and then complain of them to the Excise Commissioners. He would then go to the accused persons and induce them to plead guilty to a misdemeanor by promising to withdraw the complaint made to the Excise Board, which saved their license. The fine involved is small, and in most cases the accused persons preferred to pay it rather than face the Excise Board, and Comstock's list of convictions was thereby swelled."

Tekulsky said Mrs. Schaur had refused to plead guilty at Comstock's request.

Commissioner Woodman expressed great indignation, and announced that an investigation would be made to find out why Comstock and the police presumed to trifle with the Board and use the Commissioners as tools. The complaint against Mrs. Schaur was dismissed.

CALLED HIMSELF A COUNT.

A Woman Telegrapher's Rings Pawned by a Columbia Law Student.

Sidney Jacqueline, 22 years of age, a Columbia law student, living at 139 West Forty-first street, was held in $500 bail yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court for pawning four rings belonging to Marion Ayer, 20 years of age, a telegrapher employed in the Western Union building at 195 Broadway. When they first met in the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration on Feb. 21, 1894, Jacqueline gave her a card setting forth that he was Comte de Rochelle, family name Bourbon, of the French Legation. He said he lived at the Windsor Hotel.

After he had borrowed the rings he ceased to call on her. She learned that he didn't live at the Windsor, and also that he was not known at the French Embassy. He was arrested on Tuesday. His brother produced the missing rings in court when he was arraigned. The prisoner is said to have swindled other young women by similar pretences.

TABLEAUX CAUSE STRIFE.

CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES MADE BY THE MANAGERS.

Mr. Sutton Says Mrs. Sutro Gave Away Too Many Tickets for the First Show—Mrs. Sutton Chagrined Because She Has Not Been Asked to Pose at the Second One.

The trouble among the promoters of the tableaux vivants, given recently in the Fifth Avenue Theatre for the benefit of the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association, have taken a serious turn, and now there are rumors of a petition for an accounting as to the disposition of 300 tickets of admission. The idea of an exhibition of living pictures, which had its inception in a magnanimous intention to aid a worthy charity, developed a four-sided wrangle, in which uncomplimentary epithets were freely exchanged. Several ladies prominent in fashionable society, who had promised to pose in the tableaux, backed out because tickets were put on public sale and because professionals were advertised to appear during the entertainment. Then the management's announcement that Miss Helen Gould would attend the entertainment proved untrue. The third chapter in the row was a demand by Miss Gould upon Mrs. Theodore Sutro, the promoter of the tableaux, for an accounting of the finances of the show, and the subsequent resignation of Mrs. Theodore Sutro as First Vice-President of the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association.

The fourth and most serious phase of the wrangle arises from the alleged excessive distribution of complimentary tickets by Mrs. Sutro. It is claimed that her generous use of tickets was the means of keeping $600 out of the treasury of the association. The financial affairs of the tableaux were in the hands of Mr. Hegeman Sutton, one of the managers of the benefit. When Mr. Sutton compared the profit and loss accounts he found that instead of an anticipated profit of $1,000, a very few dollars had been cleared. Mr. Sutton said yesterday to a SUN reporter:

"If one expects to make money out of a show for charity he cannot give tickets away. If so many tickets had not been given away a handsome profit would have been made from the entertainment. I sent tickets to a large number of ladies and gentlemen, with the request that as many as possible be sold. The persons who had received tickets to buy or sell also received from Mrs. Sutro tickets marked on the back, 'Compliments of Mrs. Theodore Sutro.' In that way about 300 tickets, representing nearly $600, were given away. Of course, the ladies and gentlemen returned to me the tickets they had been requested to sell and went to the show on Mrs. Sutro's complimentary tickets. When the people began to crowd into the Fifth Avenue Theatre on the afternoon of the benefit, Mr. Miner came to me in an excited state of mind. 'For heaven's sake, Sutton,' he said, 'look at the house!' He showed me a pile of the complimentary tickets that Mrs. Sutro had sent out. Now, you know when a theatrical manager gives the use of his theatre he does not expect to pay the running expenses of the house, but that is just about what Mr. Miner had to do.

"Now the question is, had Mrs. Sutro the right to give away all those tickets? I went to Miss Gould and laid the free tickets before her. 'This is outrageous,' she exclaimed. 'Cannot Mrs. Sutro be compelled to pay for those tickets?'

"Do you intend to take legal steps against Mrs. Sutro for an accounting of the tickets she distributed?"

"I cannot say positively that suit will be brought," replied Mr. Sutton, "but it seems to me that we have a legal right to hold Mrs. Sutro for the amount of money she kept out of the society by her generous distribution of complimentary tickets."

Tax Commissioner Theodore Sutro was found at his office yesterday. He said: "At present I don't care to talk about this matter; later on, though, I may have something very decided to say."

This evening an exhibition of living pictures will be given at Palmer's Theatre under the immediate direction of Mrs. Theodore Sutro for the benefit of the New York Music Room at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. This second entertainment is not to be without little unpleasantness.

The most eager and long-continued applause at the exhibition in aid of the Potted Plant Association was bestowed, it was said at the time, upon the two tableaux, "Carmen" and "Sappho." The Daniel Sappho, which were done by Mrs. Florence Sutton, wife of Hegeman Sutton. The curtain was rung up three times for the first one, and the applause continued until the next number on the programme was put forward. There was applause again for Mrs. Sutton's second tableau, but it had been decided before that not to allow so many responses to the hand-clapping.

Mrs. Sutton was much gratified by the success indicated by this reception, and did not attempt to conceal her elation, although some of her friends told her that that was the kind of success that brought bitter jealousy in its train. The idea of posing as "Carmen" and "Sappho" was suggested by a member of Mrs. Sutton's family, and was accepted by the artists in charge of the tableaux vivants, giving pictures. It is said that those two subjects had not before been represented here under such circumstances, and so Mrs. Sutton was regarded by her friends as having "created the parts." When it was announced that Mrs. Sutro was to organize a second exhibition and that these characters were to be represented, it was assumed that Mrs. Sutton would be called upon to repeat her posings. Mrs. Sutton expected to be invited to do so, and was greatly surprised to learn that a lady who, she says, has known her all her life and is a friend of her mother's, was to represent "Carmen," and that "Sappho," too, was to be represented by some one else. Mrs. Sutton does not hesitate to express her disappointment. She sent this letter to THE SUN on the subject:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: As there has been considerable comment on the fact that I am not to appear in the tableaux to be given by Mrs. Sutro in my original characters of Carmen and Sappho, I think it only fair to myself to state that for some unaccountable reason I was not even honored by an invitation to appear.

As to the question of jealousy which has been raised, or the desire of others to flourish upon my laurels, well—I leave the public to judge. Thanking you very much for your very kind mention of my appearance on a former occasion, believe me very truly yours,

FLORENCE W. SUTTON.

"Of course, I am disappointed," she said yesterday, "for I think it was only natural for me to expect that, after the reception I received before, I should be asked to take part again, if the tableaux given by me were to be repeated, inasmuch as the people were kind enough to say I did well in them. But I have not been asked, nor have I heard a word from Mrs. Sutro. Surprise has been expressed personally and publicly that I am not to take part, but I can only say that I have not been asked to; I don't know why."

BOTTLE OF CATSUP EXPLODED.

The Fragments of Glass Hit Mrs. Baxter in the Face and Tore Out One Eye.

NEWTOWN, L. I., June 12.—Mrs. Alexander Baxter of this village met with a serious accident at her home last night from the explosion of a bottle of catsup. She was coming from the cellar, where the catsup is stored, when the bottle exploded, knocking her down.

Her screams brought her husband, who found her in a pitiful condition. The blood was flowing from several cuts about the face and head, and her left eye was completely torn from the socket. A piece of glass two inches in length was stuck in her cheek an inch deep. Fragments of the broken bottle were imbedded in her forehead, chin, and neck. Her hands were also severely cut.

A physician was called, and he removed the splinters of glass from her face and bandaged the wounds. The sight of one eye is totally destroyed, but the doctor said with careful treatment that of the other may be saved.

AN AMAZON IN COURT.

Mrs. Davison Said "Shut Up!" to the Court, and Beat the Plaintiff.

Mrs. Mary Davison was arraigned before Recorder Ryer, in Weehawken, on Tuesday night, on a charge of assault and battery on Mrs. Jennie Higgins. Mrs. Davison is robust, while Mrs. Higgins is slight.

When Mrs. Higgins was making her statement the defendant interrupted her frequently and called her names. Finally the Recorder told her that she must keep quiet.

"You shut up!" she retorted. "I won't keep quiet, and you can't make me!" Then she took off her slipper and, shouting, "I've no use for the law, any way!" began to beat Mrs. Higgins with it. Two policemen had all they could do to subdue her.

The Recorder committed the woman to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

What About These "Chester" Suspenders?
Oh, they're the best, that's all.—Adv.

JAPAN IN CHINA.

She Will Stay There a While—A Curious Situation that Germany Will Not Like.

LONDON, June 12.—The *Post* will to-morrow publish a despatch from Berlin saying that the question of a Chinese loan seems to have caused a marked divergence of opinion between Russia and Germany. According to Germany's view, Russia has executed a sudden and curious change of front in regard to Japan evacuating the Chinese mainland.

China having engaged not to raise a further loan in six months, and, as she evidently cannot yet pay even the original indemnity, Japan will consequently continue to occupy Fort Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei until the whole indemnity shall have been paid.

Japan will thus be compelled to look to Russia for counsel and guidance, which is a result that was never expected in Berlin when the action of Russia, Germany, and France was arranged. The present danger is that the relations between Russia and Germany may become less cordial than ever.

The *Daily News* will publish to-morrow a Berlin despatch of similar tenor as the *Post's* telegram. It says the fact cannot be got over that Russia hoodwinked Germany while receiving a great service from her. The soreness over the matter is not concealed in German political circles.

PARIS, June 12.—It is semi-officially denied that France is to obtain possession of the Pescadore Islands. It is added that Japan has already occupied the islands.

A HORSE CHASES A TRAIN.

Runaway Pace Over a Railway Bridge with Never a Scratch.

NEWTOWN, L. I., June 12.—Clarence Tompkins of Whiteport left his horse standing in front of O'Brien's hotel last night, and while he was in the hotel the horse took fright at a passing trolley car and ran away. The 8:43 o'clock train was just leaving the station, and when it had passed the Broadway crossing the runaway turned into the track behind it, running toward Corona.

A crowd of men and boys gave chase up the track, but the horse soon distanced them, keeping close behind the train. Between Newtown and Corona the tracks are on an embankment thirty feet high, which is broken by a bridge 100 feet long, under which the Brooklyn Heights and Bowery Beach trolley cars run. The ties on the bridge are eighteen inches apart.

When the train crossed the bridge the horse followed without slackening its speed. How it managed to get over without making a misstep nobody can tell, but it did not break the regularity of its gait. When the train reached the station at Corona the horse caught up and stopped behind it. A man then got hold of its bridle and held it.

An examination of the horse and carriage disclosed the fact that there was not a scratch on either.

LEFT TWENTY MEN TO DIE.

The Subterfuge by Which a Crew Got Away from Their Burning Vessel.

LONDON, June 12.—The passengers of the little British vessel Why Not, which was on fire and abandoned at sea by her crew, leaving the passengers to save themselves as best they could, have arrived in Jersey, whither they were bound for the purpose of working in the potato harvest. They report that the fire on the Why Not was discovered on Saturday. There was no panic on board, and the crew and passengers worked together to suppress the flames. After a time, however, one of the sailors threw a bucket overboard and the Captain ordered the crew, four in number, to lower the only boat and recover it. When the boat was lowered the Captain and crew got into it and rowed off and did not return.

PARIS, June 12.—The police of Erquy are keeping the Captain of the British vessel Why Not under surveillance, and it is probable that he will be arrested on the charge of abandoning the burning ship on the high seas with her passengers on board. The Why Not had twenty passengers, all French, who were driven ashore at Erquy. Nineteen of them were saved and one was drowned in attempting to land.

DEATH AFTER A MOSQUITO BITE.

Eighteen-Months-Old Bertha Wurr Dies of Cellulitis.

Bertha Wurr, the eighteen-months-old daughter of August Wurr, who lives in the rear house at 44 Morton street, was bitten on the arm by a mosquito on Thursday of last week. The bite made the child restless, and she scratched it continually. The next day the arm swelled until it was twice the normal size, and the child became very ill. Dr. Cole of the Northwestern Dispensary, who was called in, found Bertha in great pain and suffering from a high fever.

The child also had great difficulty in breathing. He prescribed for her, but, in spite of his care, the little girl died on Monday. As the case was a peculiar one, it was reported at the Coroners' office, and yesterday Deputy Coroner Huber made an investigation.

After describing the symptoms, Dr. Cole said he thought the child's death was caused by the mosquito bite. Dr. Huber gave a certificate that death was due to cellulitis, which is an inflammation of the tissue immediately beneath the skin.

AGAINST SILVER.

Wurtemberg Does Not Think Germany Should Summon a Conference.

STUTTGART, June 12.—In the lower House of the Diet of