"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

# The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Fair; warmer; westerly winds.

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## GOT A WOMAN ASSAULTER.

### HE IS NICHOLAS COLE, A SILK MANUFACTURER OF PATERSON.

**Miss Van Reiper Says He Seized Her by the Throat and Struck Her Near the Scene of Mamie Sullivan's Murder—Denies Striking Her, Apologizes for Touching Her—Held on a Charge of Assault.**

People of Paterson are now on the alert for men who molest and assault women on the street, and if the man who murdered Mamie Sullivan on Wednesday evening, and who is believed to have assaulted a dozen other women in Paterson and the neighboring towns within the month, resumes his work, there is a fair chance that he will be caught. Just how much on the alert the people are was shown last evening by the capture of Nicholas Cole, a silk manufacturer of the city, who had, it is alleged, assaulted a young woman about four blocks from the scene of the murder of Miss Sullivan.

The young woman was Lucy Van Reiper. She is 22 years old, and lives with her parents at 725 East Twenty-eighth street, Paterson. She had been visiting her aunt, who lives near Broadway and East Eighteenth street, and at 6:15 o'clock she started for her home. She walked through Eighteenth street. Before she started she was advised to wait until a friend came to escort her, but as it was so early in the evening she thought there could be no possible danger, and she started out alone.

She had reached Ellison street, which is some blocks from her aunt's house, when she happened to turn around. She saw a man running down the street toward her. He was a block away, and was coming very fast. The assault on Mamie Sullivan flashed across her mind, and her first impulse was to run up on the stoop of the house near where she was. Then she laughed at her own fears, and continued on her way. She had just got across Ellison street, and was stepping up on the curb from the roadway, when she was seized from behind. A man grabbed one of her hands and her throat, and drew her toward him. He let go her hand immediately, and put his hand over her mouth. Then he struck her twice, she says. Nearly overcome with fright, she wrenched herself from him and screamed:

"Murder! Murder! Police!"

The man let go of her then and darted up the street like a flash.

"Murder! Murder!" she screamed again.

William Guthern lives in the house on the corner, and he rushed to the door. Half a dozen neighbors also ran out. One, Mr. William Smith, had a pistol. "Murder!" screamed Miss Van Reiper again just as Mr. Guthern appeared.

"What's the matter," he asked.

"There he goes, there he goes. Catch him, catch him. Oh, I want to get him," cried Miss Van Reiper.

The man was more than a block away then, and was legging it at a wonderfully fast gait. Guthern yelled "Police" and put out after him; the seven or eight neighbors, some of them hatless, and Mr. Smith flourishing his gun, joined in the chase. The man ran to Graham avenue, with the pursuers in full cry of "Police! Murder!" a block behind. The man turned down Graham avenue. The pursuers were reinforced by Patrolman William Jenkins of the police force. Jenkins was a sprinter before he went on the force. He didn't know what was the matter and didn't ask. He saw the man turn into Pearl street and he put after him at a steam-engine speed. Down Pearl street the man ran toward the tracks of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, which is in the direction, by the way, that the man supposed to have murdered Mamie Sullivan took. Jenkins led the pack of pursuers by a block, and he put on extra steam as he swung around the corner into Pearl street. The pack reached the corner just in time to see the man they were after leap a fence into the yard in the rear of Elmore W. See's grocery. They saw Jenkins leap over the fence, too, an instant later. When they got down to the fence Jenkins had a man. He said he had found him back of an outhouse and had grabbed him.

"What are you doing?" demanded Jenkins.

"I just came here for a moment," said the man. "What do you want here?"

"I guess I want you," said Jenkins.

"Oh, no you don't," said the man. "I just came out of this saloon."

"That's not a saloon," said Jenkins.

"No?" queried the man.

"Well," said Jenkins, "you will have to come with me," and he led him outside.

Miss Van Reiper had followed the men who were chasing her assailant, and she came along just as Jenkins and his prisoner got out in the street. She identified the prisoner as the man who had assaulted her. He begged her pardon over and over again and said he had made a mistake. He thought she was a young woman with whom he had had an appointment. There was a crowd gathering, and Jenkins hurried his prisoner to Police Headquarters, where he told who he was. To newspaper men who saw him there he said that it was all a mistake.

"An awful mistake," he said, "at a mighty bad time."

He said he had had an engagement to meet a young woman of the name of Annie Dunn, when he saw Miss Van Reiper and mistook her for Miss Byrnes. He went up to her and took her hand. He did not strike her, he said, at all. An instant after he had touched her he discovered his mistake. Miss Van Reiper gave an awful shriek, and he ran as hard as he could, calling back at her, "Don't holler." He was thinking of the Sullivan murder, and of the possible fate of a man who interfered with a woman in the street while the people had that crime fresh in their minds.

Cole is held on a formal charge of assault with criminal intent, which is not bailable before a Recorder. No complaint has been made against him yet by Miss Van Reiper. When Cole first entered the station house he was profuse in his apologies for making the assault, saying he had made a mistake.

"What did you hit her for, then?" said an officer. "I did not hit her," said Cole. "You did; I saw you," said William Guthern. Cole said no more.

Chief Graul said to-night that he had not yet ascertained where Cole was on Wednesday night. Miss Dunn, whom Cole said he had an appointment with on Ellison street at the time he assaulted Miss Van Reiper, says that she was with Cole during the day, but had no such appointment to meet him at the time the assault occurred.

Cole lives at 28 Ward street. He is married, but does not live with his wife. He is 42 years old, and is well built. He is about 5 feet 8 inches tall. He was dressed in a suit of dark material with a black overcoat and a black derby hat. He had been drinking. He is of an excitable temperament.

Miss Van Reiper was seen at her house after Cole had been landed at Police Headquarters, and she told the story of the assault. She said that when Cole first grabbed her, and she got a glimpse of his face she thought he was a maniac. He looked wild. She also smelled liquor on him.

"I'm awfully glad he is caught," she said. "I wanted to catch him and to see the murder of poor Miss Sullivan avenged and the women protected. I believe he is the man who has been assaulting women and that he is the man who assaulted Miss Sullivan."

Miss Van Reiper is a young woman of considerable pluck, and it was plain that she was very much pleased at the capture of Cole. There were no marks on her face where she said Cole bit her. The police would make no statement last night about Cole's arrest.

Thousands of persons visited yesterday the spot where Miss Sullivan was beaten to death. There were three women with babies in the car in which the reporter was a passenger about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When that car reached the fatal corner the woman with the smallest baby held it up to the window and said lovingly:

"See Joey, darling, there's where the leddy was kill, see?" And she hoisted Joey up so that he could see.

Joey was 18 months old and looked knowing. This woman and the other women with babies got out and gazed at the blood stain, or rather the spot where the blood stain had been, because the stain itself was pretty well obliterated. Now and then there would appear in the crowd some one of the dozen or more persons who were on the spot on Wednesday evening immediately before or immediately after the murder was committed. That person always contrived to let somebody else know that he knew something, and in an instant he was surrounded and the crowd drank in his words greedily. The statements they made were, by the way, much more graphic and infinitely much less truthful than those they had made previously to the authorities to assist them in hunting down the murderer. But the crowd didn't think of that and everybody was satisfied and happy. Male listeners declared almost without exception that the man who did the murder ought to be lynched, while the females were almost equally unanimous in the declaration that flaying alive would be the only adequate punishment. They all seemed to be in earnest, too. It was one of the girls who believed in this severe measure who was quoted Friday by a Paterson newspaper as saying:

"Oh, dear, it's very strange here the girls of bad character walk all about the streets in crowded places and lonely places at all hours of the night and they are never harmed, and its always a girl who is good and obedient and is just hurrying home minding her own business who gets killed. Oh dear, I'd like to know what's the use of being good?"

The suggestion of lynching was first made on the night of the murder when public indignation was at its height. The spirit that prompted it is there yet. It finds voice everywhere. One of the daily newspapers talked editorially about flaying the culprit if he should be caught, and some of the ministers yesterday came very near the danger point in their sermons. The Rev. Henry Wood in a sermon last night in the Park Avenue Baptist Church said:

"It is safe to say that never since Paterson was founded has its citizens been so horrified and angered as they have during the last week. We in the North sometimes criticise our friends in the South for their resorting to lynch law. It is safe to say that, had the murderer of Mary Sullivan fallen into the hands of Patersonians during the past two days, there would have been a 'lynching bee' that would have been largely attended."

The minister then went on to denounce the crime as one of the most dastardly ever attempted in a civilized country. There were sermons and prayers bearing on the murder in churches of all denominations throughout the city.

But it doesn't appear to be at all likely that the citizens of Paterson will be called on to lynch anybody or the ministry to condone any such offence, for the simple reason that the mystery of Mamie Sullivan's murder has not been solved, and the authorities are no nearer its solution to-day than they were the day after the murder was committed.

A good deal of the valuable time of some of the authorities has been taken up with fool things, the most notable of which is the effort to find by means of photography an image of the murderer on the retina of the murdered woman's eye. The authorities were led into this piece of foolishness by a newspaper. A photograph of the left eye was taken on Saturday just before the funeral services. The right eye had been closed by the beating the woman had undergone, and it wasn't considered possible that there could be anything photographed on that.

Yesterday the newspaper printed a picture of an eye with the figure of a man in it. Dr. Wiley, who took the picture of the eye, said yesterday that he hadn't been able to see anything in it, but he would send it to New York to be looked at through a microscope to-day. The Doctor seemed to take the thing seriously. To show its ridiculousness it need only be said that Mamie Sullivan did not die for four hours and a half after she was assaulted, and she opened and closed her eyes many times in that time. Further, it may be stated, that the idea of a picture of a murderer or picture of anything else being impressed on the eye of a dying person and remaining there is nothing but a theory and nothing has ever been discovered to support the theory. The original order of the newspaper dealing in eye pictures was to get Thomas A. Edison to go to Paterson and turn some of Prof. Roentgen's X-rays in the eye. The man who received that order threw fourteen fits in two minutes, and the paper had to be satisfied with the picture which was taken later with the aid of a kerosene lamp.

If all the persons who were in the vicinity of the murder when it took place could tell the whole truth, how Miss Sullivan reached the spot where she was found is as much of a mystery as the murder itself. All these persons have been questioned over again the last two days and here is the result:

Miss Sullivan left the house of her sister, Mrs. Houston, at 9:15 o'clock, or within a few minutes of that time, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Houston accompanied her to the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Park avenue, which is eleven blocks on a straight line from her home. Nobody has been found who saw her again until after the assault. She was then within half a dozen doors of her home. At 9:05 o'clock Policeman Nolan sent in a regular O. K. report from the police box on the corner across from the scene of the murder. At 9:10 o'clock Miss Dunning got off a trolley car at the corner and went up the street to her home. At 9:15 Miss Senior was at the corner posting a letter. None of these persons saw anybody about. At 9:22 o'clock Police Sergeant Ricker sent in an O. K. report from the police box, and young Mr. Demming stopped at the corner to wait for a car. He and the Sergeant walked down the street together. At 9:18 o'clock the Rev. Henry Wood left his church at 51 Park avenue, and walked up the north side of the avenue. Miss Sullivan was murdered on the north side. The clergyman says it took him seven minutes to get to Eighteenth street, where the murder occurred. At Graham avenue, one block from the scene, he saw a woman on the corner. She was not Miss Sullivan. He met nobody on that block, male or female. He walked directly over the spot where three minutes later Mamie Sullivan's body was found. On the next block in front of the Rodgers house he saw something near the gate. He supposed at the time it was a man. He is sure it wasn't a woman. Half way between that spot and the railroad tracks he ran into a man head on. The wind was blowing very hard. This man, he says, was well made and wore a gray ulster. The collar was turned up and it covered the face to the nose. The man had on a slouch hat. The minister apologized for running into him. The man did not reply, but went on toward the spot where later the body was found. Mr. Wood does not remember seeing Olaf Petersen. He did not see Mamie Sullivan.

Olaf Petersen came down Park avenue at 9:25 o'clock and stumbled over the body of Mamie Sullivan at 9:30 o'clock. A minute before two women coming up Park avenue had seen the body, and they screamed. Petersen said to them:

"Don't be afraid; it's nothing but a lady."

Behind Petersen came a man named Post, who is sexton of the Wesley Methodist Church. He had left the church at 9:20 and walked down Park avenue. He says he could see a block ahead. He saw nobody in his walk down. He says it was 9:30 o'clock that he reached the spot where the murder was committed. Miss Sullivan groaned. Petersen, who had been ringing the doorbell of a near-by house, came up and helped carry the woman into the house. John H. Keefe, who is in a broker's office in Pine street, this city, walked up Park avenue and over the exact spot where at 9:30 Mamie Sullivan was found, at 9:27 o'clock. Mamie Sullivan was not in sight then. Nobody was in sight, so far as Keefe could see. Now, where was Mamie Sullivan at 9:27 o'clock and how did she reach the spot where she was found three minutes later? Where did her murderer come from? Where was he at 9:27? It was suggested yesterday that perhaps Miss Sullivan, after she left Mr. Houston went through to Fifteenth or Sixteenth avenue, where the electric lights were lit, rather than walk down Park avenue, where many of the lights were out. If she did that, she might have come through Eighteenth street to Park avenue, and, to save a little walk, cut across the vacant lot, which was an exceptionally dark spot. The fact is that the more that is found out about the matter the less understandable and more mysterious it all is.

Two new stories of Wednesday evening's incidents were told yesterday. One was that of a boy who works in the Rogers locomotive works. He is said to have seen a man with blood on his clothes that night about 10 o'clock. He told his mother of it when he got home, and his mother advised him not to say anything about it. Another was told by Alexander Mitchell of 32 Jackson street. He said that at 9:30 Wednesday night he was walking along Park avenue in the vicinity of the assault when he saw a man coming toward him.

When right in front of him the man stopped suddenly, screamed, and made a circuit around him. He turned and looked back, and so did Mitchell. Their eyes met, and the man fled away in the darkness. Mitchell says the man was of medium build and wore a derby hat.

One of the results of the murder is a falling off of more than one-half in the attendance at week night church services. Another result is the housing of nearly all women at night. Where before the murder the streets of the city were crowded with women in the evening, now practically no women are out without escorts.

## A MAD DOG IN RED HOOK.

**Two Children Bitten Last Evening and People Badly Scared.**

A large black dog, supposed to be mad, ran amuck in the Red Hook district in Brooklyn last evening and threw the people there into a panic. He was first seen about 6 o'clock bounding along in King street with the foam pouring from his mouth, and the pedestrians gave the brute a wide berth. He pounced on six-year-old Mary Kevan just as she was hurrying into her home at 193 King street and bit her severely on the face and scalp. The dog then made a wild plunge down King street to Van Brunt and thence to Sullivan street, followed at a safe distance by a crowd of people.

On turning into Sullivan street the dog ran wildly toward the river. Near the corner of Sullivan and Ferris streets, two blocks from the river, ten-year-old George Bunker of 25 Ferris street was knocked down by the dog and bitten on the arms and shoulder. The dog then disappeared on the Ferris street dock, and it is supposed plunged overboard. A score of policemen were soon sent on a chase after the dog, but could get no trace of him. The bitten girl was removed to the Long Island College Hospital and the boy was attended at his home. On Saturday night another supposed mad dog was shot after biting in the leg nine-year-old Francis Neely of 705 Hicks street.

## WEYLER'S PROCLAMATION.

### HE GIVES THE PATRIOT FORCES FIFTEEN DAYS TO SURRENDER.

**The Property of All People Who Help the Insurgents Will Be Confiscated—Army Commanders Will Be Rulers of the Towns, and Must Preserve Good Order.**

HAVANA, March 8.—The following proclamation was issued by Captain-General Weyler today:

"Harassed by our troops, beaten and demoralized, the rebel forces in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana are returning east. The moment has arrived to pursue with all activity and vigor the small parties, more bandits than insurgents, remaining in said provinces, and to adopt the necessary means to attain greater and more immediate success, the authorities of the towns will have ten days in which to make lists of the people in their localities who are in insurrection.

"The property of those who fail to present themselves within fifteen days of the publication of this proclamation will be seized and subjected to civil administration, for which a Board will be appointed.

"If rebel parties have robbed, sacked, burned, or committed other crimes besides rebellion, the authorities shall inquire into the part taken by sympathizers. Rebels in the ranks, and also neighbors remaining in their houses helping them, will receive a corresponding penalty.

"Rebels not responsible for other crimes who surrender to the nearest authority in either province within fifteen days will not be molested, the military authorities keeping a list of those thus presenting themselves, those previously pardoned, those who have committed other crimes, and those who have deserted official positions, which shall be placed at my disposal, those presenting themselves with arms (with a special recommendation if made collectively), and all those presenting themselves after the expiration of the time placed by my disposal.

"Planters, estate owners, and others within said provinces who facilitate with money the rebellious elements of whatever class, except they have been compelled to do so by pressure, which must be proved in an undoubtable manner, will be considered unfaithful and supporters of rebellion."

A circular was also issued announcing that those insurgents presenting themselves with their arms in the four other provinces will be pardoned, subject to the supervision of the military.

Those presenting themselves without arms will be sent to military camps, where they will be held under the vigilance of the troops. They will receive the same rations as the troops. The civil guards in Pinar del Rio and Havana provinces will be strengthened.

The military commanders will be made alcaldes of the towns and will be held responsible for the preservation of order.

The last of the 17,000 new troops arrived on the steamer Santiago last night.

Yesterday the columns of Gomez and Maceo and Lacret, numbering 7,000 men, were near Corral Falso, in the centre of the province of Matanzas. They were attacked by Col. Vicuna, and retreated to San Miguel de los Banos.

It is officially reported that seventy-one of the insurgents were killed. They carried off their wounded. The Spanish loss was three killed and nineteen wounded. Gen. Pando reports that Gomez is passing Voladores, near the line of the Havana province. Three columns are pursuing him.

A passenger train on the Cardenas Railway has been burned. Its escort caused a loss to the rebels.

There is a discrepancy in the above despatch regarding the whereabouts of Gen. Gomez. This is probably due to the censor either adding to or taking from the despatch as filed by the correspondent.

### BURNING SUGAR CANE.

**The Crop Largely Ruined and Little Prospect of Grinding.**

HAVANA, March 8.—The prospect of grinding cane is growing less. Thousands of acres have been burned recently in Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Havana provinces. The insurgents are more numerous than ever in these provinces. Maceo is in Havana province and Gomez is in Matanzas near the Santa Clara line. Several recent encounters between the troops and large forces of insurgents are not reported officially in detail. There were two engagements so close to the city the wounded were brought into Jesus del Monte, a suburb.

Ladisla Quintero, the American citizen taken prisoner in his own house at Guatao, and afterward shot in the arm, is still confined in Morro Castle. Marquis Cervera and Capt. Valvo, who commanded the troops at the Guatao massacre, still hold positions. The investigation has had no result yet. The wives of the murdered men, and also those of fifteen prisoners taken, have visited the palace several times, but were prevented from seeing Gen. Weyler.

An affair similar to Guatao, it is asserted, occurred on the Morales estate near Casiguas, Havana, on March 4. The official report says that Gen. Melguiso found Maceo there intrenched behind stone fences. The Spanish troops behaved so valiantly the insurgents fled at sight of their valor, leaving eighteen dead on the field. The Spanish reported no dead and two wounded. The neighbors say no battle occurred, the insurgents moving on as the Spanish entered. After the latter left the owner of the estate, an American named Jose Gregorio Delgado, his son, Dr. Delgado, and fourteen employees were found dead. All were killed with swords, there being no bullet wounds on the bodies.

A Frenchman named Bernardo Duarte, manager of the Oyalita estate, near San Domingo, was shot dead in the act of raising the French flag on March 1. A Spanish officer took the flag. The patriots had camped on the estate, and were dislodged just before Duarte was killed. After the fight the troops burned sugar houses and all buildings on the estate except the residence. Thirteen dead bodies were found after the fight. Eye witnesses say the troops fired right and left upon entering Oyalita, killing Duarte and thirteen other Pacificos. One woman was among the dead.

The deportation of suspects to Couta and Isle of Pines continues. No official report is made of executions.

Nearly every Government report of an engagement mentions a number of prisoners taken. There is no subsequent mention and the men drop out of sight. The terrified relatives ask no questions. The commanders of columns are authorized to take summary proceedings in cases of prisoners captured. The provisions require detailed reports, but if reports are made all are suppressed. Gen. Weyler says no executions are taking place.

The Cubans say a portion of the Collazo expedition, under command of Pedro Vidal, has landed at Guanabo, on the north coast, between Havana and Matanzas.

**Has Another Filibuster Left for Cuba?**

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—It is reported that another filibustering vessel left here for Cuba on Thursday last. She took no munitions of war aboard at this port, but it is said that the arms and ammunition were transferred to her after she got to sea.

**Tore the Spanish Flag in Pieces.**

CHICAGO, March 8.—At the close of a class meeting which was given last evening by the students of the Northwestern University at Evanston, one of the boys mounted a chair, tore a big Spanish flag in two, and there was an instant rush for the pieces. Before the flag was allowed to fall to the floor it was torn into a number of pieces, so that every person present might have had one as a memento. The students then marched up and down the streets singing songs and giving groans for the flag.

### NEW CABINET IN ITALY.

**Marquis di Rudini Prime Minister—Four Portfolios Are Not Yet Assigned.**

ROME, March 8.—At a late hour to-night it was reported that these selections as Ministers had been made:

Marquis DI RUDINI—Prime Minister, and probably Minister of the Interior.
Gen. RICOTTI—Minister of War.
Signor BRIN—Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Signor PRAZZI—Minister of the Treasury.
Admiral RACCHIA—Minister of Marine.
Signor GUICCIARDINI—Minister of Finance.
Signor GRANTURCO—Minister of Justice.

The Ministers of Commerce, Public Instruction, Public Works, and Posts and Telegraphs are still vacant.

The Marquis di Rudini was Prime Minister from Feb. 6, 1891, to May 5, 1892. During this time occurred the trouble with the United States growing out of the lynching of a number of Italians at New Orleans. Then, as now, the Marquis succeeded Signor Crispi as Prime Minister, the latter having been overthrown on a financial question.

King Humbert, who asked Signor Saracco, Minister of Public Works in the Crispi Cabinet, to form a new Ministry, had to look in another direction for a new Prime Minister, Signor Saracco having failed in his attempt to get a satisfactory Cabinet.

It is said that the task of constructing a new Ministry was offered to Gen. Ricotti, who would yield the Prime Ministership to the Marquis Di Rudini. Early this morning, in Opposition circles it was said that a Rudini Ministry was almost completed.

### NEW DISORDERS IN ITALY.

**Crowds in Naples Protest Against Sending More Men to Africa.**

ROME, March 8.—At Naples, where the transports are waiting to receive reinforcements for the African army, the people are greatly excited and seem determined to oppose the embarking of the troops.

Crowds filled the streets last night, and many and vigorous protests were made against sending any more men to Abyssinia.

There was a repetition of the disorders at Pavia last night, and for a time the mob held possession of the town. Reinforcements of troops were hastily sent to the place, and upon their arrival the garrison cavalry charged the rioters who were then gathered in front of the Prefecture.

Quite a number of persons were injured by being struck by the hoofs of the horses or by the flat sides of the cavalrymen's sabres. The commander of the squadron of cavalry was wounded. Fifteen of the leaders of the mob were placed under arrest.

It is said that the despatch to Africa of six batteries and six battalions of troops, mention of which was made in these despatches last night, is due to an earnest request received from Gen. Baldissera, who a few days ago succeeded Gen. Baratieri as commander of the Italian troops operating against the Abyssinians.

### LET HER BABIES SAIL ALONE.

**No Wife and Two Children Await Sivva Here—He Expected Wife and One Child.**

Hedwig and Johann Sivva, aged respectively two years and three months, came over the ocean without their mother on the steamship California, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg. The mother, Anna Sivva, 27 years old, a native of Galicia, appears to have abandoned them at Havre. It seems that she has a husband, Stanislaus Sivva, who, according to the German records, lives at "Falls Glases" in this country, a place that it will take the Post Office experts to identify, and that the baby is hers, but not her husband's. So when her husband sent for her and his child, she feared, at the last moment, that it wouldn't be safe for her to arrive with two children. The California left Hamburg on Feb. 19. Mrs. Sivva took passage there with the two children. Her husband, who had left her in Galicia nearly two years ago, had prepaid the passage money. She told some of the female passengers that she had been deserted by the man who was the father of her baby, and, having been cast off by her relatives, had decided to come to America and ask her husband's forgiveness. She was a pretty young woman, with blonde hair and blue eyes, so pretty, in fact, that, although she was poorly clothed, her beauty was noticed even by the Captain.

Her child, Hedwig, became the pet of the ship from the moment she came on board. She has blue eyes and blonde hair like her mother's, and is of a lively disposition.

"She is a little dittle!" said Capt. Schmidt yesterday, in speaking of the child.

The California arrived at Havre at midnight on Feb. 22. Mrs. Sivva had not slept a wink from the time the steamship left Hamburg, and seemed greatly depressed. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d the California left Havre. The passengers and crew were all astir as the steamship left the quay. Ten minutes afterward the steward told the Captain that Mrs. Sivva's children were crying in their bunk, and that their mother was nowhere to be found. The Captain had several of the crew search the ship, and he interrogated the steerage passengers. One of them, Joseph Schmidt by name, said that shortly before the ship left Havre he saw Mrs. Sivva going ashore. As all the passengers were forbidden to leave the steamer he thought it rather peculiar, and said:

"Schatz'chen, where are you going?"

The woman made no reply and slipped past the watch on the wharf. Schmidt did not see her come back and gave the matter no more attention until inquiry was made for her.

Capt. Schmidt heard the story she had told the women and made up his mind that she had deserted her children. He got one of the women to take care of the little ones. Now that she was deserted, Hedwig became more of a pet than ever, and sailors and passengers did everything to make her happy. Both children were in good health when the steamship arrived here yesterday morning. Sivva had expected the California to arrive on Saturday and was at the Barge Office waiting for his wife and child. When he got no tidings of the ship, however, he went home, as his limited means would not allow him to remain in town until she got here. He had prepaid his wife's passage direct to his avenue.

When the California was docked Capt. Schmidt sent two of his crew with the children to Ellis Island, where they were examined by Dr. Wheeler and turned over to the matron. They will be held until Sivva is communicated with.

### TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

**Motorman Slater Pitched Over the Dashboard on His Head.**

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning two trolley cars collided at the corner of Orange and Norfolk streets, Newark. One was a cross-town car on the Clifton avenue line, and the other was a Roseville car on the Orange street line. Six passengers were on the Roseville car, and only one on the cross-town car which ran into it. Motorman James Henry of the cross-town line jumped back through the door when he saw that a crash was inevitable, but he had already reversed the current and put on the brake. His car struck the Roseville car on the side, and the shock threw Motorman Slater over the dashboard upon his head. He was the only person injured.

Slater was dazed for some time, but recovered and went to his home. The Roseville car was thrown from the track and badly wrecked. Motorman Henry said he did his best to stop, but that neither the brake nor the reverse seemed to do any good. He said that for some reason he lost control of the car completely. His car should have come to a stop on the south side of Orange street, and he says that he had no intention of crossing the street without stopping, even if there had been no Orange street car in sight.

**Struck by a Trolley Car.**

Samuel Gelb, 6 years old, of 566 Newark avenue, Jersey City, while crossing the street in front of his home at 3:35 P. M. yesterday to go to a candy store, was struck by trolley car 38 of the Court House line. Motorman Francis Gallagher did not see the boy until it was too late to stop the car. The boy was seriously injured about the head and body. His mother, who was watching him from the window, ran down and carried him into the house.

**$500 Fire at the Olympia.**

Fire started yesterday in some waste paper and bits of wood at the foot of a stairway which will lead, when completed, to the roof garden and tower of Hammerstein's Olympia. It was put out by the firemen before more than $500 damage had been done.

## MORE RIOTING IN SPAIN.

### GENDARMES FIRE UPON A HOWLING MOB AT VALENCIA.

**The Crowd First Shot at the Soldiers—Martial Law Proclaimed There—Attempts to Attack Our Consulates at Barcelona and Other Cities—"Death to Yankees!"**

MADRID, March 8.—The actions of the mob element in Valencia became so threatening today that martial law was proclaimed in that city to-night. A crowd numbering fully 10,000 persons met outside the bull ring and attempted to enter that place for the purpose of holding a meeting to express anti-American sentiments. The authorities had issued an order forbidding the holding of such meetings, but no attention was paid to it. The gendarmes at the bull ring refused to allow the mob to enter, and were told that they were traitors to Spain.

Then several persons in the crowd cried "Long live the republic!" whereupon the gendarmes charged the mob. The crowd answered with several revolver shots, and one of the gendarmes was seriously wounded in the chest. The situation had assumed such a menacing aspect that orders were given to the gendarmes to fire upon the mob. A volley was fired from the carbines carried by the gendarmes, and the crowd scurried for shelter.

It is not known positively whether anybody was shot or not, but it is believed the volley was fired over the heads of the rioters.

Later the courage of the crowd returned, and with augmented numbers the mob marched through the streets shouting "Long live Spain!" "Death to the Yankees!" The police and gendarmes repeatedly opposed the crowd, but their efforts to restore order were of not the slightest avail.

The Governor of the province then proclaimed martial law, and any further rioting will be dealt with sternly by the military power.

The Governor, acting under imperative orders from Madrid, had concentrated a strong force around the American consulate. The crowd attempted to pass these guards, but were unable to do so. Then they, with a volubility and scope possessed only by low-class Spaniards, hurled insults at the American Government and American people.

To-night the city is quiet, the mob not having the courage to face the troops who are awaiting orders to deal with rioters.

There were several small disturbances to-day at Saragossa, but the authorities were alert and determined, and the rioters were easily dispersed.

At Tarragona a meeting attended by 2,000 persons was held. A number of fiery speeches were made, the speakers glorifying Spain and holding the United States and its people up to derision and contempt. The meeting broke up amid cries of "Long live Spain!" "Death to the United States!"

At Bilboa a crowd of 500 persons attempted to make an attack upon the American consulate, but were prevented by the police. At Vitoria posters were put upon walls declaring that Spain must go to war with the United States and put a curb on Yankee arrogance.

The shipowners of Seville have offered to the Government fifty steamers to be put to any use the authorities may deem expedient. Some of these steamers are trading to England.

The Chamber of Commerce of Granada has issued a circular note inviting all Spanish merchants to break their commercial relations with the United States and to cancel their policies of insurance issued by American companies. Many of the merchants have already done so.

Several more Spanish subjects who were acting as American consular agents have resigned as a protest against the attitude of the United States toward Spain. Indignation meetings were held to-day in many places in the provinces.

The demonstration at Valencia was organized by Republicans.

The gendarme who was wounded by a revolver shot was a corporal. He died to-night from the effects of his injuries. During the rioting three civilians were injured. Nine of the rioters were arrested. A priest was stoned by the mob.

BARCELONA, March 8.—This city was the scene to-day of further demonstrations against the United States. The bands in the places of public resort played patriotic airs and were encored again and again. People on the boulevards sang patriotic airs, and there was much cheering for Spain and shouting of "Death to the Yankees!" It was very evident from the conversations everywhere heard that a war with the United States would meet with popular approval, but the Government is not paying much attention to the populace beyond preventing it, as far as possible, from acting in a disorderly manner.

It being Sunday the authorities feared that the demonstrations might become riotous, and extra precautions were taken to quell disorders in their incipiency. As the day wore on the crowds in the streets rapidly increased in numbers. The gendarmes were active in their efforts to prevent too large assemblages. When a large crowd would gather in the main streets the mounted gendarmes would charge into it and drive the people into the side streets.

Many persons gathered about the French Consulate and enthusiastically cheered for France, which country, according to popular belief, would surely be an ally of Spain in the event of a war with the United States.

The strong guard that was placed some days ago about the American Consulate was strengthened to-day, and it was well that this was done, as the crowd attempted several times to approach the building with the undoubted purpose of again attacking it. The guards were very vigilant in repelling the mob, and finally the latter, seeing that a more determined attempt to attack the consulate would result in bloodshed, sullenly withdrew to give vent to their patriotism in other directions.

HAVANA, March 8.—The tension in the public mind since the action of the Senate and House continues. The result of Monday's session is awaited with great suspense. The Spaniards are much concerned. The talk of war between Spain and the United States gives joy to the Cubans. The students made no attempt at a demonstration, and are divided among themselves. Half approve the attitude of the United States.

The Spanish merchants have made themselves ridiculous by threatening to boycott American goods. The leading newspapers advise prudence and calmness. There is some hot Spanish talk in the cafés, hotels, and clubs, and some threats of dire results to follow the final action of the United States. Troops are still kept in the city as a precaution. Gen. Weyler is ready to stop any trouble.

BERLIN, March 8.—As showing the official and popular views in Germany of the attitude of the United States Congress in regard to Cuba the expressions of the *Vorwaerts*, the Socialist organ, and the Cologne *Gazette*, the leading National Liberal organ, may be contrasted. The latter journal, affecting national impartiality, accuses the American of pursuing schemes of trade and conquest under the guise of a feeling for oppressed and suffering humanity. Spain, according to the *Gazette*, ought to repel the intervention of the United States between herself and the Cuban rebels upon lines similar to those upon which the United States rejected the intervention of France and England in behalf of the secessionists of the Southern States of America.

The *Vorwaerts*, on the other hand, holds that the vote of the United States Senate favoring the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents in Cuba was of such enormous moral import that Spain will henceforth be unable by any possible successes in the field to accomplish the subjection of Cuba. Referring to the reports now current of an alliance between France and Spain against the United States, the *Vorwaerts* says:

"Such an idea as a Franco-Spanish alliance against the United States is fantastic. The great republic was founded with the aid of the French, who have ever since looked toward the sister republic."

### HANGED ALFONSO IN EFFIGY.

**The Youthful King of Spain Held Up to Scorn in Chicago.**

CHICAGO, March 8.—Alfonso, King of Spain, was hanged in effigy last night in the vicinity of Madison street and Campbell avenue. The crowd of enthusiastic young persons who performed the job escaped identification.

The figure was found suspended from a rope which was thrown over a telephone wire. The effigy hung fifteen feet in the air. Upon it was this inscription:

ALFONSO 13th, King of Spain. Sic Semper Tyrannis!

The figure was first discovered by a woman. The effigy seemed so like a person that she fainted and had to be carried to a neighboring store.

### THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

**They Will Have the Right of Way in the Senate This Morning.**

WASHINGTON, March 8. The conference report on the Cuban resolutions will be called up in the Senate to-morrow. When the report was presented on Thursday last by Mr. Sherman, wherein the Senate receded from its own resolutions and agreed to those passed by the House, objection to present consideration was made by Mr. Hale of Maine. Mr. Sherman then gave notice that he would call the report up immediately after the morning business to-morrow. A conference report being privileged, it has the right of way. Mr. Hale, it is understood, will take the opportunity thus offered to explain why he voted against the resolutions when they were before the Senate for consideration. Mr. Chandler, who did not participate in the debate at that time, but who voted for the resolutions, may also make a short speech, in which he will state his views, which are more extreme than those of any of his colleagues. Mr. Chandler holds that this Government should not only declare the independence of the island of Cuba, but should set up that independence, and notify Spain and the whole world that she is ready and able to maintain it.

### BEATEN WITH A COUPLING PIN.

**A Robbery and Probable Murder Last Night in Jersey City.**

A man was found lying in the roadway near the hog abattoir, west of the Hackensack River, at 9 o'clock last night. His hat had been battered down over his eyes, and when it was removed it was found that his head was crushed in. The man was unconscious and he was hurried to the City Hospital. He recovered consciousness long enough to say his name was Louis Hollsberger and that his home was at 1,275 Third avenue, New York. He said he had been held up by two men, who robbed him of $40 and then hit him on the head with a coupling pin. The hospital physicians think Hollsberger's skull is fractured. Detectives were sent out to try and capture the two highwaymen, who are thought to be tramps.

### H. H. ROGERS, SUPERINTENDENT.

**The New York Millionaire to Look After the Streets of Fair Haven.**

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 8.—Henry H. Rogers of New York, the Standard Oil millionaire, who is a native of Fair Haven, was on Saturday elected Superintendent of Streets by the Fair Haven Selectmen. He accepted the place. The appointment was made because of dissatisfaction with the present management of the streets.

### GEO. C. CLAUSEN RUN AWAY WITH.

**His Horses Take Fright in Central Park and He Has a Narrow Escape.**

While driving in Central Park yesterday noon ex-Park Commissioner George C. Clausen narrowly escaped a serious accident. His horses, as they were going up the East Drive, opposite Sixty-sixth street, became frightened at something and broke away from Mr. Clausen's control. The drive was crowded, and as the horses galloped along the light wagon missed colliding with other vehicles by a hair's breadth half a dozen times. They had run but a block when ahead Mr. Clausen saw a tangle of carriages which there was no chance of threading. There was only one thing to do.

"Hang tight," said Mr. Clausen to his groom, who was the only other person in the wagon; "I'm going to turn them in."

Then exerting all his strength, he pulled the horses sharply around into the bank. Both he and the groom were thrown from their seats. They escaped unhurt, and seized the frightened horses before they could get away. The wagon was battered somewhat, and was taken to the Park stables by Policeman Kelly, who got there in time to help hold the horses. The groom took the horses to Mr. Clausen's stable. They were uninjured. Mr. Clausen went home on foot.

### WILL PURVIS SURRENDERS.

**The Man Who Was Once Partly Hanged Goes to Prison for Life.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Will Purvis, the White Cap of Marion county, Miss., who was twice condemned to death and once partly hanged, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. The day he was partly hanged the rope broke and he dropped from the gallows. The Sheriff wanted to try a second rope, but the mob interfered and rescued Purvis. He was recaptured, and the Supreme Court decided that the sentence of the Judge should be carried out. On