grade gloves, he said. The other two pairs of gloves were light tan in color. The marks on the inside had been almost erased. The Health Department and Coroner Fitzpatrick succeeded in bringing out some of the ink, and a powerful glass showed this:

"Made expressly for Harrod's stores. Made in France."

The gloves were taken to glove men, who said they were probably sold in England. The glove men had never heard of Harrod's stores, nor had the buyers of the big department stores, who spend half their time abroad, and who take the opportunity to visit the big stores in European countries. Inside all of the gloves in India ink was stamped "878 W. 6-9." These were cleaners' marks, the glove men said.

The most English thing of all the woman's belongings was a Scotch plaid travelling rug. It was rolled up and was held by a new leather shawl strap. There had been a name on the strap. It had been scraped off, as was the name or tag on the bag. There was no mark of any sort on the rug. It was of a kind not made or sold in this country.

The woman's jewelry consisted of a brooch with nine small diamonds in a circle, and two gold rings, each with a small diamond. The rings looked like children's rings. All the diamonds were chips.

This completes the inventory of the woman's possessions. It has been seen that many of them were of foreign make, and not sold in this country.

She arrived at the Colonnade Hotel on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. She came in at the Broadway entrance. Her bag was on the cab with her. She carried it into the hotel herself. The cabman drove off before anybody connected with the hotel saw him. Clerk Wilson said yesterday that when the woman asked for a room he noticed that she spoke with an accent. Her English was very good but the accent was distinct. It was something like the accent the French Canadian has. The clerk said there was not an occurrence at the hotel during Wednesday or Thursday that would arouse anybody's suspicions. She was in and out of the place. She took her meals there. She was very ladylike. She made no friends. On Thursday afternoon she got a number of sheets of paper and nine envelopes at the hotel desk, and that evening she went out and posted a lot of letters. One envelope was found in her room. It is supposed that she posted eight letters. At midnight Thursday she sent for a pitcher of ice water. When the boy took it to her room she was sitting in an easy chair reading.

It is hard to see why the woman went to the Colonnade hotel in the first place. Of all the old hotels in the city it is the least known out of town, especially by the younger generation. It doesn't have an average more than five transients a day. They are mostly old persons who have been visiting it every time they came to New York for years. Most of them come from western New York, Canada, and the far West.

The tag on her stocking and the address 23 Webster square ought to furnish a clue, but in what city Webster square is nobody could think yesterday. Streets called Webster abound in New England towns. The directories of fifteen New England cities were examined yesterday, but in only one was a Webster square. That was in Worcester, Mass. There are only two numbers on the square there. Both are stores, and neither sells stockings. The directories of London and English cities were searched, but no record could be found of any Harrod's stores, and there were no Webster squares either.

The woman's body was examined yesterday at the Morgue by Dr. Weston, the Coroner's physician. The cause of death being plain there was no need of an autopsy. The Doctor said that there were some things about the face that indicated that the woman was an epileptic.

Among the persons who visited the Morgue to look at the body was a young man who said he was an actor, and thought from the description of the woman he had seen in the papers that she might be a Mrs. Everett, who had been a member of Summers's Gilbert opera company. He looked at the body, and when he saw the freckles said she could not be the woman he knew.

Among the visitors at the Morgue last night was a man of about 22 years, six feet tall, and of heavy build, who was remarkable for the bright red of his short-cut hair. He had a full face, which was smooth-shaven. He went to see the body at 8:45. He was evidently affected at the sight, and hung about for some time examining the face with great care.

"Do you know her?" finally asked the captain of the watch.

"No," he answered.

There were tears in the young man's eyes and his voice was affected as he left the Morgue, but he again assured the Captain that he did not know the woman and refused to tell who he himself was.

As he went down the incline of the platform in front of the dead house, he swooned and fell flat on his face. It was some time before he came to. When he did, he insisted that he was all right, and went away.

The only answer that he would make to inquiries was to the effect that a woman who had taken so much pains to hide her identity ought not to be identified by anyone. He asked before he left for a blank written paper which the young woman had left.

He was told that it was at the Mercer street police station. He spoke of going there, but he took an uptown car at First avenue.

In just about time for him to have got to the Grand Union Hotel and back, another man came, who, in build, size, and general appearance resembled the first closely enough to have been his brother. This one was a few years older, and had brown hair and a small brown moustache. He wore a derby hat. The first one wore a soft round-crowned black hat.

This second man was clearly nervous when he entered the dead room. He stood ten feet or more away from the closet in which the body lay, and did not approach closer when it was exposed. He looked carefully and shook his head.

"You don't know her?" asked the Captain.

"No," he said, in a subdued voice.

He was evidently a stranger to this city, and as he left the Morgue he was seen to wipe his eyes. He went away without telling anything of himself.

The gentleman said that the same man had been there just after the Morgue closed at 6:15 o'clock. He had asked questions about the young woman, and asked especially about her hands. When he finally saw her, he did not try to see her hands.

COL. NORTH'S PROPERTY.

He Had Recently Unloaded Many of His South American Shares.

LONDON, May 9.—Since the sudden death of Col. North it has been learned that for some time prior to his decease he had been unloading shares of the Nitrate Railway, the Tarapaca Bank, and the Laguna Nitrates Company, in which investors supposed he held largely and firmly.

He had disposed of all his holdings in the Nitrate Railway with the exception of 130 ordinary and 240 deferred shares, and held only 336 shares of the Tarapaca Bank. He was supposed to hold the bulk of the shares of the Laguna Nitrates Company, but he had sold them, although he always made glowing speeches regarding the prospects of the company.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

A Movement on Foot in Parliament to Have It Abolished.

LONDON, May 9.—A conference has been held by the Irish-Unionist peers and members of the House of Commons, at which it was decided to sound the Government on the proposition to abolish the Viceroyalty in Ireland before coming to a definite resolution on the question. A majority of the conferees favored the proposed change.

Berlin Students Parade.

BERLIN, May 9.—Twelve hundred students of the Academy of Arts, grouped in costumes on cars, and 300 others on horseback, went in procession to-day through Unter den Linden and other principal streets of the city. The display was made in connection with the exhibition now in progress here. Fêtes were held in the city and suburbs, and there was a fine display of fireworks to-night.

Our Representative at Moscow.

BERLIN, May 9.—Major-General A. McD. McCook, United States Commissioner to attend the coronation of the Czar of Russia, accompanied by his aides, Col. McCook and Capt. Scriven, military attachés to the United States Legation at Home; Miss McCook, J. H. McCook and wife, and Mrs. C. B. Alexander of New York will start from Berlin for Moscow to-morrow.

Sir John Millais's Illness.

LONDON, May 9.—It had been thought recently that Sir John Millais, President of the Royal Academy, had symptoms of cancer of the throat. He has been examined by Dr. Paget, an eminent surgeon, who says he does not think the growth to be of a malignant nature. Meanwhile he does not recommend an operation.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The health of Earl Cadogan, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is poor, and he for that reason desires to resign his office.

Dr. McLane Hamilton of New York has read before the London Medical Society a paper on his discoveries as to the causes of insanity.

Mr. Morley Roberts, the novelist, is dangerously ill in Westmoreland, England, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

An English oil company has been syndicated with a capital of £1,000,000. It will be worked on the lines of the Standard Oil Company.

Camden City Officials May Be Indicted.

CAMDEN, May 9. Judge Garrison this morning practically instructed the Grand Jury to find an indictment against ex-City Treasurer Frank F. Michellon for embezzlement and malfeasance in office, provided the facts alleged by the experts, who have been investigating the city's affairs, are substantiated by the proof to be presented by the State. He also practically instructed the jury to indict those Comptrollers whose terms were covered by the Treasurer's alleged irregularities.

LIE LOW AND SIT TIGHT.

THAT IS ENGLAND'S PRESENT POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Rhodes Holds On, the South Africa Co. Is Undisturbed, and Nothing Will Be Done Until Some Indefinite Future Period—A Policy of Silence Suits Chamberlain.

LONDON, May 9.—The speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday on the situation in South Africa was discussed by the Cabinet before the meeting of the House. The Cabinet decided to maintain the cautious and tentative policy embodied in the Colonial Secretary's pronouncement. The House therefore learned nothing new. Mr. Chamberlain repeated his promise to make a searching inquiry into the actions of the British South Africa Company, but maintained that such an inquiry must not be opened until the judicial proceedings against those who took an active part in the raid into the Transvaal should be ended. When these proceedings were concluded he would propose the appointment of a joint committee of members of the House of Commons and House of Lords to sift the affairs of the South Africa Company and ascertain what responsibility, if any, attaches to the company's officials for the Transvaal raid.

The speech left the situation untouched. The company loses nothing. Mr. Rhodes is not despoiled of his authority and is not recalled from Rhodesia, and the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, comes to England, not to be deprived of his official head, but only to confer with the Government, and accept Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to visit London to discuss matters pertaining to the Transvaal.

The Boers demand the independence of the Transvaal, and they mean to obtain it. Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that Great Britain does not desire to interfere with the internal affairs of the South African Republic, is mere verbal fencing, and will in no wise ward off the Boer movement for absolute freedom from British control, internal or external. The Cabinet has the strongest reasons to treat with reserve the whole South African question. Gov. Robinson telegraphs from Cape Town: "Our best policy is to sit still," and a majority of the Cabinet agrees in this opinion.

In military circles the difficulty of holding South Africa against a general Afrikander rising is fully recognized. The British Ministers repudiate the idea of a war, but the Transvaal Government continues its preparations for such a contingency.

The whole situation points to a tremendous humiliation on Great Britain if she does not accept the Transvaal's challenge and submit to the alteration of the Anglo-Boer Convention, which President Krüger demands. The Liberal press advocates the adoption of immediate measures to satisfy Afrikander sentiment by abolishing the British South Africa Company and the placing of Rhodesia under the control of the Government of Cape Colony. "Ultimately," says the *Speaker*, "the Afrikanders must govern Rhodesia. It is necessary, therefore, that representative South African Dutchmen be consulted before anything is done. It will be a good consequence of Dr. Jameson's raid if out of it there arises a South African dominion."

The party in Parliament that supports Mr. Rhodes are grinding over yesterday's debate in the House of Commons, believing that it permanently sleeves all decisive action against the conspirators. The proposal for the appointment of a Commission is a mere farce, as it will merely shove aside the whole matter. Prior to the Commission opening its sittings the trial of Dr. Jameson must be concluded. As his trial before the High Court cannot occur before the close of July, the Commission cannot be formed until autumn. The inquiry will be a protracted one, the ground covering the whole existence of the British South Africa Company. It will therefore be impossible for the Commission to report to Parliament before spring.

According to the Liberal newspapers, it was to baffle the plans of President Krüger that the raid led by Dr. Jameson was undertaken. They contend that Mr. Chamberlain holds up his sleeve trumps against President Krüger's best cards, and that he will play them at the fitting time. This sort of bluff does not receive serious consideration. It serves for the moment as a defence for the Chartered Company, Cecil Rhodes, and the Government's inaction regarding proceedings against the company.

The evidence is ample that Mr. Rhodes's offer to resign his position as managing director of the Company in South Africa was a mere blind. He never meant to resign. He means to retain his grip on the company in Rhodesia and to fight his opponents in England and South Africa to his last cent. Mr. Rhodes began telegraphing trips some time ago. On the last day of May, the day of the discovery of the raid, a Cabinet council was hastily summoned at Cape Town, and the Ministers told Mr. Rhodes, then the Prime Minister, that he must resign or they would. Mr. Rhodes replied: "If Jameson is successful I will bring the Transvaal and Cape Colony together in a customs union. What then?"

The Ministers said that even then they would insist upon his resigning. After the council Mr. Rhodes called on Gov. Robinson and met Mr. Hofmeyer, the leader of the Afrikander Bund. Mr. Hofmeyer insisted that Gov. Robinson issue a proclamation calling upon Dr. Jameson and his party to disarm and declaring the raid illegal. The Governor was resolute. Mr. Hofmeyer subsequently told Mr. Hofmeyer that he had made an offer to Gov. Robinson to resign, but he would not accept the resignation. "I will not help you," replied Mr. Hofmeyer, "unless you remediate Dr. Jameson, dismiss him from office in Rhodesia, and publicly declare that the criminal law will be applied to punish him."

"I cannot do that," said Mr. Rhodes.

"Say no more," retorted Mr. Hofmeyer.

It is understood that this version of the first resignation incident obtains absolute credit among the Afrikanders at Cape Town. Here it is known that the directors of the company at their meeting on Tuesday decided to accept Mr. Rhodes's resignation. His friends immediately telegraphed him at Gwelo advising him to hold on. Rhodes sent a theatrical reply about letting his resignation wait until "we fight the Matabeles again to-morrow."

Lie low and sit tight seem to be the present Rhodesian tactics. Mr. Rose-Innes, Q. C., who watched the trials of the members of the Reform Committee at Pretoria in behalf of England, reports that there was nothing worth calling evidence against one-half of the accused, yet all the minor defendants received the same sentence. Mr. Rose-Innes says that sentiment prevailed that the Judge was bound under the law to sentence the four principals to death is incorrect, for it is provided that for the crime of high treason death or a lesser sentence may be imposed. The report tends to confirm the view that the sentences were arranged to assist President Krüger's diplomacy.

CAPE TOWN, May 9.—Advices received from Bulawayo say that a meeting of troopers has been held at that place, at which a resolution was passed censuring Earl Grey, Administrator of the British South Africa Company, for not giving a written promise that they should be compensated for their losses and threatening in consequence to refuse to support the company. The Matabeles are quiet and show no aggressiveness. Cecil Rhodes remains at Gwelo.

PARIS, May 9.—The Pretoria correspondent of the *Temps* describes in a despatch to that paper further incriminating documents that are in the possession of the Transvaal Government, including a series of instructions from Sir John Willoughby to agents of the British South Africa Company and maps of Pretoria drawn on the company's paper.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

A Hanover Newspaper Says Prince Hohenlohe Will Soon Leave Office.

BERLIN, May 9.—The Hanover *Courier* asserts that the term of office of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, will end with the close of the present session of the Reichstag, but the semi-official press, on the contrary, declare that a Ministerial crisis has been averted and that Prince Hohenlohe will remain in power as long as his health permits.

Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Imperial Minister of War, has succeeded in obtaining the Emperor's assent to the scheme for the reform of the military tribunals, and also to certain reforms in the army organization which have long been opposed by the Emperor's military Cabinet. The Chancellor and the Minister of War will continue their struggle against the influence of Gen. von Hahnke, the Chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet, and Dr. von Lucanus, Chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet, and if they should be successful it ought to lead to a change in the personnel of both the Military and Civil Cabinets.

Until the retirement of both of these opponents of the Ministers is announced it will be premature to conclude that a crisis is no longer probable. As the Reichstag will adjourn before Pentecost, May 24, and will remain adjourned until autumn, the accuracy of the Hanover *Courier's* statement will soon be tested.

Queen Victoria's Absence.

LONDON, May 9.—Members of the court circle deny that the feebleness of the Queen was the reason for her not holding the last drawing room. The real cause of her absence, they say, was the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. Her condition justifies the hope that she will be able to perform her state duties for a dozen years to come.

SPECULATING IN GRAIN.

Efforts of the German Agrarians to Stop the Dealings in Grain Futures.

BERLIN, May 9.—The leaders of the Agrarian party in the Reichstag have declared their intention to follow up the blow they dealt against the system of trafficking in grain futures by proposing that judgments obtained in other than German courts arising from disputes growing out of time deals in grain shall not be enforced in Germany. As international executions of judgments are regulated by international law and treaties, any mere deliverance of the Reichstag upon this subject must necessarily remain inoperative.

The action of the Reichstag in prohibiting dealings in futures has led a number of operators to transfer their grain transactions to Amsterdam and Antwerp. Some dealers say that the prohibition of time deals will not affect business in the least, as they could carry on future deals in Chicago or New York independently of the rules of the Berlin Produce Exchange, and though such contracts would not be legally binding, the dealers say they can rely upon the good faith of the contracting parties.

Several leading firms whose heads are members of the Produce Exchange are arranging, in conjunction with a number of Hamburg houses, to establish grain trade banks in Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Brussels, to counteract this movement, and Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, has given notice in the Reichstag of his intention to ask the Government to negotiate with foreign powers for the conclusion of treaties prohibiting traffic in grain and produce futures. Here again, however, the Agrarians are labouring under a delusion upon the possibilities of the Government taking action, and no foreign State would ever be likely to concede such a treaty, simply with a view of assisting the German Agrarians.

SCANDAL IN EAST AFRICA.

Baron Von Wissmann Objects to Having an Ex-Convict on His Staff.

BERLIN, May 9.—Another Colonial Office scandal is exciting political and official circles. Baron Von Wissmann, the Governor of German East Africa, who sailed from Zanzibar last Thursday on his way home, does not intend to return to his post, and, as a matter of fact, threatens to leave the imperial service. He has had a quarrel with the authorities of the Colonial Office over the appointment to his staff of a certain Herr Von Eltz, who was associated with the recent accusations made against Dr. Carl Peters, the explorer.

The Colonial Office certainly ought to have known the record of Von Eltz when he was appointed, yet the *Neueste Nachrichten* identifies him as having been sentenced in Russia to six years' imprisonment at hard labor for frauds committed under the name of Braun, who after the expiration of his term entered the service of a Russian Prince. Although Baron Von Wissmann's appointment of Braun, or Von Eltz, has a shady side to it which will necessitate an inquiry.

A BLIND GRAND DUKE.

His Foot Was Caught Between Railroad Tracks and Trains Had to Be Stopped.

BERLIN, May 9.—The blindness of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz led him into a dangerous predicament on last Wednesday while on his way to the horse fair at New Brandenburg. As he was being led across a railway track his foot became caught in the rails and couldn't be extricated. The consequence was that he was forced to remain standing for some time in the middle of the line, over which there was a very large traffic owing to the horse fair, and the trains had to be brought to a standstill by the signal men until the Grand Duke's foot was finally released by its being forced out of his boot.

NO GOLD THERE.

Explorer Wolf Denounces Herr Werther's Mission as a Job

BERLIN, May 9.—Eugen Wolf, the explorer, in an article in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, makes a sharp attack upon the Colonial Office authorities for their action in sending Lieut. Werther on a mission to East Africa to explore a supposed region of gold reefs. In 1893 Herr Wolf directed the attention of the Colonial Office to Werther's conduct, abuse of power, and exactions while he was at the head of a geological research expedition in Africa.

The Colonial Office authorities, in reply to this, asked Wolf to keep silent about the matter, and assured him that Werther would never again be similarly engaged by the Colonial Office. Herr Wolf now protests against Werther's second mission, and declares that there is no gold in the regions which he has gone to explore. The whole matter, Herr Wolf maintains, is a job.

GERMANY'S IMPERIAL COUPLE.

The Empress Visits Her Boys at School—A Dinner to the Red Cross Chiefs.

BERLIN, May 9.—The Empress, on the occasion of the birthday of Crown Prince William, who was 14 years old on last Wednesday, paid a visit to the Crown Prince and his brother, Prince Eitel-Frederick, at Pioen, where they are at school, returning to Berlin on Wednesday evening.

Last evening the Emperor and Empress gave a dinner to the chiefs of the German Red Cross Society in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the society, and were afterward present at a gala opera performance in honor of the occasion. To-day the Emperor and Empress started for Frankfort, and will visit the international flower exhibition at Dresden en route.

RUSSIA'S CLAIMS AT CHIFU.

She Is Landing Men There, Apparently to Enforce Them.

LONDON, May 9.—The *People* to-morrow will publish a despatch from Shanghai saying that the Russian Consul threatens forcibly to seize a stretch of the foreshore at Chifu, to which Great Britain has a long-standing claim.

The British Minister has protested against the threatened seizure, and it is understood that China also objects. Four Russian war ships are off Chifu landing men, apparently to support the Consul.

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The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

M'KINLEY CAMPAIGN DEALS

FREE SILVER FOR BAIT AND LURES OF IMPOSSIBLE PATRONAGE.

"Pacific Slope" to Get a Cabinet Office—California Wants to Know if This Means Oregon—Free Silver Pritchard as Prosperity's Advance Agent in the South.

The anti-McKinleyites at the Fifth Avenue Hotel had many a broad grin yesterday over the news from Boston, and there were other features which indicated that they were in pretty good humor. This news from Boston declared that Major McKinley's managers had sent emissaries into New England to endeavor to break into the Reed column. Mr. Platt and the others said that this was good enough evidence of what the friends of all other candidates in the East had all along proclaimed that the claims of McKinley's managers were bluff. They said that if the claims of Mr. Hanna and others of McKinley's friends were well grounded they would have no cause to send missionaries into the camps of other candidates. Mr. Platt said that, notwithstanding all the missionary work of the McKinleyites, the delegates for Morton, Quay, Reed, Allison, and Bradley would stand shoulder to shoulder in their demand for a sound money Republican and not a straddler and a wobbler.

As an evidence of the straddling propensities of Major McKinley's managers and of Major McKinley himself it was mentioned by Republicans from North Carolina who came to New York yesterday that Senator Pritchard of that State is for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He is one of the sixteen United States Senators who signed Wharton Barker's free silver coinage declaration. Senator Pritchard is the personal representative of Mr. McKinley in North Carolina. Something more than a year ago McKinley and Pritchard met at Thomasville, Ga., by appointment. Major McKinley was then going through the Southern States in his hunt for delegates. From that time to the present, it was declared, Pritchard has been booming McKinley, not only in North Carolina, but also in other parts of the country. One of the sound money North Carolinians said:

"If McKinley will give no utterance on the sound money question maybe Senator Pritchard can be induced to tell the public why he is content with McKinley as a Presidential candidate."

The announcement in THE SUN the other day that a Cabinet place had been offered to ex-Senator Dolph of Oregon by the McKinley managers in return for support of McKinley in that State has aroused the Californians who turned their State over the other day to McKinley and free silver. A Californian who was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from an anti-McKinleyite in San Francisco, who said that the Californians were up in arms against the Dolph programme. The special message also conveyed a conversation with ex-Judge James A. Waymire, a member of the California Legislature, who has spoken for Major McKinley in that State and who has declared all along that if California did the right thing by McKinley the State would surely have a Cabinet officer, probably the Secretary of the Interior. The special message said that Mr. Waymire has directly stated that he had it in the handwriting of Mr. Hanna, McKinley's manager, that California might rest Assured that the State would have a Cabinet officer. The message from San Francisco yesterday said that Judge Waymire had produced a letter from Mr. Hanna dated Feb. 20, in which was written: "A hint for you to work on," and then follows the remark:

"I understand that the Pacific slope feels a strong desire to secure a Cabinet officer, and I have to say that personally I think they should have one." Later, on April 7, Judge Waymire received a letter from Mr. Hanna in which he said:

"I have heard Gov. McKinley say that that section of the country was certainly entitled to a representative in the national family, and ought to have been recognized before."

The anti-McKinleyites had no sympathy with the complaints of the Californians, who shifted over to McKinley and free silver on the mere promise of a cabinet officer "to the Pacific slope." Mr. Hanna may have meant Oregon, and he may have meant California. Any way, the statement, said, according to private telegrams, they do not propose to be shabbily treated without resenting it.

The anti-McKinleyites said that these promises were but a drop in the bucket to the promises that have been showered in every State of the Union in return for support for McKinley at St. Louis. But it turns out now that the McKinley managers cannot deliver a sixty-fourth of one per cent. of their promises. According to the decree of President Cleveland only Senatorial offices are at the disposal of the President, and the appointees must be confirmed by the Senate. The anti-McKinleyites declared that the McKinley boom in the Western and Southern States has been launched on promises of patronage of everything else, and that the McKinley managers have no hope of election to the free silver utterances of the different sections in which the McKinley managers have worked. Not until the McKinley managers attempted to break into the great Eastern States did they run against the stone wall of the sound-money principle of the Republican party. A boom built up on the promises of patronage which will not be forthcoming, and a boom which has the free silver plank in the platform, may suffer when the sober-thinking Republicans get to work at St. Louis to arrange the platform on which their candidate must go before the people. The McKinleyites in the different States, especially in the South and West, are intensely angry at Presidential candidates who refuse to have an understanding with the McKinley managers at St. Louis before they can be delivered.

For the first time it was brought out yesterday just why Senator Proctor of Vermont stepped in and brought Thomas B. Reed in that State. Republicans familiar with the affairs said that Senator Proctor had an old grudge against Mr. Reed, and that he took this opportunity to gratify it, they said.

"When Mr. Proctor was in President Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of War he was instrumental in preparing a bill which was to reorganize the army. He was much interested in the bill. Mr. Reed was not opposed to the measure in any way; but it was absolutely impossible to get the bill through the House, and Mr. Proctor has always charged that Mr. Reed was responsible for its being sidetracked and eventually killed. This is why Proctor went to Vermont and helped along McKinley, the man from Ohio, who at Minneapolis in 1892 received 182 votes in the National Convention against Harrison, Proctor's old chief."

As an indication of the demand for sound money platforms at both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions, John Brooks Leavitt, who delivered a lecture yesterday at the meeting of the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth street, on "The Issues of the Coming Presidential Campaign," said what all know to be true, that there are influential members of the Democratic and the Republican parties who are ready to form a third party should the Democratic and Republican conventions fail to come out squarely for sound money platforms.

The National Executive Committee of the American Republican College League met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the rooms of the Republican State Committee. The committee is composed of men from colleges in all sections of the country, with representations about 30,000 students. The College League will be represented at St. Louis. It has secured 250 seats in the Convention and promises to make things lively.

The New York State Republicans will start for St. Louis in two special trains, one over the New York Central and one over the Baltimore and Ohio. Mr. Platt will go over the Baltimore and Ohio, starting on June 11 with that contingent. The New York Central train will leave on June 12, and on board will be delegates, alternates, electors, members of the Legislature, and Republican editors.

DICKINSON REPLIES TO VEST.

Michigan's Democratic Convention Not Run by Federal Officeholders.

DETROIT, May 9.—Don M. Dickinson to-day gave for publication a reply to the charges made in the United States Senate on Thursday by Senator Vest, in relation to the control of the Michigan State Democratic Convention by officeholders. Mr. Dickinson says Senator Vest is in error in all of his statements about the Michigan Convention, as are the other Southern Senators who have been making threats of Senatorial investigation of the campaign culminating in the result of that Convention. He asserts that neither Chairman Stevenson or anybody else issued any circular to officeholders in connection with that Convention.

Officeholders friendly to the Administration were outnumbered in both county and State conventions by officeholders with free silver predictions. Not one of the leaders of the majority on the floor of the Convention was a Federal officeholder. He denies that delegations were filled by persons from outside the counties represented.

Two to one men never had a majority of delegates elected of 150 or 200; on the contrary, the returns tabulated by the Administration forces before the delegates reached the city showed a strong majority against free silver.

The talk of the use of money, Mr. Dickinson says, is pure and unadulterated slander and libel. If any money was used in this State in the campaign it was used in behalf of a free silver syndicate organized and existing outside of the State and furnishing money to carry on the campaign in this State.

In conclusion Mr. Dickinson says that it has been demonstrated that not more than 25 per cent. of the Democratic voters of this State favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Dickinson declared that the Chicago Convention will not favor the policy of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

PURSUING THE ABYSSINIANS.

The Trial of Gen. Baratieri to Occur in Massowah.

ROME, May 9.—A despatch has been received at the War Office from Gen. Baldissera, commanding the Italian troops in Abyssinia, saying that Col. Stevani is continuing the pursuit of Ras Sebath, the Abyssinian leader who was defeated a few days ago by the Italians.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Prime Minister di Rudinì announced that the Government desired that Gen. Baratieri, recently commander of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, should be tried at Massowah for the disaster that befel the Italian arms at Adowa.

The Prime Minister also announced that the Government rejected the demands of the Radicals for the impeachment of ex-Prime Minister Crispi. The Ministry, he added, would inquire into the events that had occurred at Erythrea.

The Chamber, by a vote of 278 to 133, approved the declarations of the Government.

MASSOWAH, May 9.—Gen. Baldissera recently demanded that Ras Mangascia, Ras Sebath, and Ras Agostafari surrender the Italian prisoners in their hands, threatening reprisals unless his demand was complied with. Agostafari is complying, but the other chiefs are temporizing.

The reprisals have begun. Col. Stevani has attacked Ras Sebath's forces, killing several of the Abyssinians. The Abyssinians retreated, with the Italians in pursuit. The latter have burned four villages while following the natives.

DESERTING THE KHALIFA.

It Is Again Reported that the Dervishes Are Leaving Him.

LONDON, May 9.—The latest advices from Cairo are to the effect that the dervishes are deserting the Khalifa, a report that has been circulated often before, but which has never been borne out by the fact, if the number of men he has been able to put into the field is a good basis for opinion. Nevertheless it is said that the Egyptian advance up the Nile will be expedited, as there is now a decreased chance of severe fighting. It is hoped that Berber will be occupied in the early autumn.

It is reported that Italy will only hold Kassala until it shall be occupied by English and Egyptian troops.

REMARKS BY THE SHAH.

He Will Try to "Follow in the Footsteps of His Glorious Father."

TEHERAN, May 9.—The Shah, replying to the congratulations sent by the Governors of the various provinces on the occasion of his enthronement, says that his constant aim will be to follow in the footsteps of his glorious father, especially as regards the maintenance of friendly relations with Great Britain.

The British Education Bill.

LONDON, May 9.—The Government majority on the Education bill now pending in the House of Commons will be at least 260, including the Irish vote. The division on the measure will probably be taken on Tuesday. The Liberals are making an active lobby canvass of the Irish members to induce them to abstain from voting. In most instances these attempts have been futile owing to the counter pressure of the Catholic Bishops.

M'KINLEY SHOUTS GROW WEAK.

The Boom for the Ohio Man Takes a Sudden Drop in Brooklyn.

There has been a marked silence on the part of the McKinley boomers in Brooklyn during the past few days. Lately they were claiming that seven, and possibly eight, of the delegates would come out flat-footed for McKinley if the Indiana Convention should declare for the Ohio candidate, but so far not a single one of them has done so.

Mayor Wurster and City Works Commissioner Willis both give the assurance that the delegation will remain true to Gov. Morton. It is now expected that even Mr. Atterbury, who has expressed a preference for McKinley, will vote for Morton on the first ballot.

Registrar Granville W. Harman, who has been in Washington several days, is expected back to-day, and it is said, may have some interesting political information. He is known to have a warm regard for Senator Allison, and may have been in consultation with him in Washington.

Unlike the other delegates, Mr. Harman is not allied with either of the warring Republican factions, and he regards himself as absolutely free to use his own judgment on the Presidential question. He is, however, a firm believer in political regularity, and will undoubtedly go to St. Louis with the expectation of voting for Gov. Morton.

Lieut.-Gov. Saxton is to be in Brooklyn on Tuesday night as the guest of Senator Brush, but the latter says that the festivities at the Union League Club will be without political significance and are visiting Brooklyn as a personal compliment to Mr. Saxton in return for courtesies received at Albany. The leaders of the Worth faction, however, regard the incident as bearing on Mr. Saxton's Gubernatorial aspirations, and will keep a close eye on Tuesday's developments.

Last night a McKinley League was organized in the Sixteenth Assembly district through the efforts of Thomas Fitchie, and a committee was appointed to do missionary work with Delegates Harman and Clark in behalf of the Ohio candidate.

Dinner of the Democratic Senators to Cantor.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn presided last night at the dinner which the Democratic Senators of the State gave at the Democratic Club in honor of Senator Jacob H. Cantor, the leader of the Democrats in the Senate.

Among the invited guests and speechmakers of the occasion were ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Mayors Grant and Gilroy, ex-Senator William L. Brown, and Leader John C. Sheehan of Tammany Hall. All of the Democratic members of the upper House were present.

Colorado Republicans at Odds.

DENVER, Col., May 9. The fight between the friends of Senator Wolcott and the silver Republicans who want Senator Teller to lead the delegation to St. Louis is becoming bitter. Gov. McIntire said yesterday that he hoped that Teller would be endorsed by the State Convention and that the delegates selected to go to the National Convention would be pledged to follow his lead. Unless this is done he believes that the Republicans need not hope to carry the State this fall.

Allisonites Become McKinleyites.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Thomas F. Byron, President of the Iowa Allison-McKinley Club of Des Moines, was here yesterday. He says that the club has 700 members, and that they are all McKinley men. The organizers favored McKinley only as second choice at the outset, their first choice being Allison. Since then they have all veered around to McKinley. Mr. Byron says that his club will send several hundred men to the St. Louis Convention.

Named for Congress.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 9.—After being in session since Tuesday morning, the Republican Congress Convention of the second district last evening nominated J. P. Harris of Ottawa for Congress. Harris was last year department commander of the G. A. R. of Kansas.

VETOES BY MAYOR WURSTER.

Thinks the Brush Bill Would Cause Hotel Owners Unnecessary Expense.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn will return to Albany without his approval the Building bill of Senator Brush. It provides that all buildings used as hotels or hospitals shall be fireproof, and is regarded as a serious obstacle against the transformation of saloons into hotels. Mr. Wurster holds that the bill would put property owners to unnecessary expense.

Mayor Wurster has also disapproved of the law providing for the appointment of two additional clerks in the City Clerk's office.

Most Has Stage Fever Again.

John Most, the veteran Anarchist, has broken loose as an actor again, and with twenty-nine other men and eleven women Anarchists is actively rehearsing for three productions of "The Weavers," in which he has already appeared as a star. The first performance will take place at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, next Saturday. Two days later it will be produced in the new Turn Hall, Lewis street and New York avenue, Union Hill, N. J., and the third production will be on May 29 at the Thalia Theatre in this city.

PHILLIPS'S DIGESTIBLE Cocoa

PERFECTION IN AROMA, FLAVOR, RICHNESS, AND DIGESTIBILITY.

BARNARD WINS HER RACE.

HER TRUSTEES RAISE $23,000 WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

This Secures to the College $200,000, Half of Which Was the Stake Which Set the Friends of the Institution to Hustling Yesterday in a Race Against Time.

In its race against time for a purse of $100,000, Barnard College won yesterday in rather hollow style. It started off with a rush from the post, and from the start there was little doubt of the result. By dark, nearly four hours before the time limit was up, the contest was over, and the $23,000 lacking when the race began was raised. Great was the rejoicing last night in the camp of the Barnardites, and it is probable that further celebrations will follow.

The conditions of this big event in college sports are pretty familiar to the public by this time. When Columbia College decided to move to Morningside Park, the trustees of Barnard College, which is an adjunct to Columbia, bought a site near the new grounds because the charter of Barnard College requires that it be near Columbia. For this site $160,000 was agreed upon, of which $60,000 was paid, a mortgage of $100,000 on the college's property being given for the balance. Some time ago a friend of the college promised to give $100,000 toward the new buildings if the mortgage was paid off by May 10. It became evident by the 1st of May that that amount would not be made up at the time set unless something extraordinary was done. When the trustees met on Friday night they found themselves in possession of $52,000 of the sum and a promise from an anonymous friend of $25,000 more provided they raised the remaining $23,000 by midnight of Saturday. Since then it has been learned that the anonymous friend was Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who had been impelled to that offer by an alluring and persuasive note from Mr. Joseph H. Choate. Mr. Choate's wife is President of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College.

It was immediately decided by the trustees, upon receipt of this offer, that they would start out and hustle. Barnard's alumni and friends include many very rich people. The workers left no stone unturned. Word was sent out that all subscriptions would be thankfully received by Mr. George A. Plimpton of 125 East Twenty-fifth street, treasurer of the Board, and Mr. Plimpton started out yesterday morning. If he didn't take off his coat to the work—and he would have liked to do so—he at least wilted his collar by his labors. A check for $5,000 arriving by the morning mail cheered him up, and another for $1,500 added to his glee. By noon half the money had been raised, and before 8 o'clock the whole sum was subscribed. As the mortgage cannot be paid off today, because of its being a legal holiday, the money will probably be paid to-morrow.