THE INAUGURAL BALL.

THE PENSION BUILDING TRANSFORMED INTO FAIRYLAND.

More than 100,000 Yards of Cloth, 6,000 Electric Lights, 40,000 Roses, and Smilax and Other Foliage Plants Used in the Decorations—White and Gold the Chief Colors.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 4.—The inaugural ball has become a notable feature of the festivities connected with the installation of a President of the United States, but in its earlier days no such elaboration was attempted as that which marked the grand function given to-night.

The first inaugural ball to be given in the Pension Office building, where Major McKinley's friends assembled in his honor to-night, was held on the day President Cleveland began his first term, March 4, 1885. Since then the other similar affairs have been held there. That no more admirable place could have been selected for the ball than the Pension building was proved this evening.

Early in the evening the various committees in charge of the ball had perfected their arrangements and were on hand to carry them out. Just before 8 o'clock, the hour set for the function to begin, the current governing the electric lights was turned on and the wide, broad and high interior was transformed into fairyland.

For three weeks the decorating and lighting forces have been at work. More than 100,000 yards of cloth had been used in the drapery; 6,000 incandescent and 50 arc lights had been wired and established in their proper places, and 40,000 roses, not to speak of yards upon yards of smilax, and other foliage plants had been arranged in the most artistic manner.

The interior of the Pension Office building is a great court. Ordinarily this court is filled with file cases and tables, and presents an exceedingly businesslike appearance. To-night everything suggestive of the proper function of the room had disappeared.

Eight broad pillars supporting the roof was the only interference with a comprehensive view of the ball room. Originally presenting an unharmonious and undignified appearance from their brick-and-mortar construction, they were also transformed into harmony with the decorations by the process of marbleizing.

At the east end of the court was the triumph of the decorator's art. It was a representation in golden challie cloth of the golden gate at the World's Fair. Here Victor Herbert's celebrated band held forth during the evening, playing the promenade music between dances. The golden gate was constructed high above the heads of the participants in the ball, on a platform extending from the first gallery, fifty feet out into the court. The thousands of yards of cloth used in its construction had been folded in a dozen or more concentric curves, forming as many connecting arches tapered off into the rear. Each archway was studded with incandescent globes, while above the gateway, around it, and below it a myriad more of the little sparklers enhanced the general effect. Garlands and wreaths were liberally distributed over the façade, but they did not add to the general effect. It might be said that they were too harsh in appearance to conform to the softness of the skilfully draped golden cloth.

It was the intention of the decorators to make gold the predominating color in the display. They succeeded admirably, alternating with an abundance of white challis cloth, suggestive of the monetary agitation in the last campaign. From ceiling to gallery the streamers of white and gold fell in graceful curves, while between the pillars and around the gallery were others of the same shades.

Frame structures had provided three domes for the ballroom, equidistant in position, relieving the square appearance which would otherwise have been presented. Shirred drapery of white cloth, and pleasing to the eye, gave to each dome a tent-like resemblance.

Hoops of yellow, completely encircling the structures, were studded with scores of tiny electric lights, with globes of such mellowness that the gold was brought into a soft relief most pleasing to the artistic sense.

The upper galleries of the Pension building had been cut off from view by the arrangement of draperies, leaving the lower gallery only. From the three domes to a line extending along the lower edge of what had been the second gallery, white challis had been hung, not loosely nor carelessly, but firmly and compactly, in plaited continuation. Fancy a bellying canopy, consistent throughout in its graceful drooping, extending from the centre of the roof high over the head to the far distant walls of the building. Between the three domes, extending from one to another, hung graceful festoons of white material, conforming to the general design of the canopied ceiling.

The bare, official-looking walls of the Pension Office had been covered with more challis, completely covered, from floor to gallery, and from gallery upward. Every post, and upright, with the exception of the high and massive pillars referred to, had become fluted columns under the hands of the decorators. All this decoration was white, and served as a basis for the golden trimmings, which were used largely in bows and knots and as lines of demarkation along the galleries and other places.

In the centre of the south gallery was another temporary balcony resembling a relief model of a ship. Its prevailing color was yellow, with white plentifully bestrinkled, and electric lights dotting its broad expanse. Here Haley's orchestra, a Washington organization, 125 strong, played the dance music called for by the programme. And over all this wonderful arrangement of yellow and white cloth were flowers in profusion. Cut roses formed the principal floral adornment. They were displayed everywhere with artistic ingenuity. Plaques of roses, red, white, and yellow, hung along the balcony railing between the uprights, largely taking the place of the flags heretofore used. There was no absence of the national colors, however. The coat of arms of each State had a place in the decoration, and these were surmounted by silken counterfeits of the Stars and Stripes. At one end of the hall, just above the stairway leading to the apartments reserved for the guests of the evening, was a flag composed of red, white, and blue electric globes, which by a mechanical device was made to appear in motion as though through the action of a gentle breeze. All around the gallery southern smilax was distributed in graceful profusion. The walls were decorated with trailing festoons of the same material and with strings of delicate ferns. Whatever seemed artificial in the scheme of decoration was relieved by the profusion of flowers and greens. Big palms sprouted forth from the bases of the mall pillars and swayed on stands arranged about them high above the heads of the participants in the pleasures of the function.

In the centre of the hall a rustic fountain in action made a pleasant picture. Beneath the surface of the water electric flashes came in a constant succession of brilliant color, showing gold and silver fish swimming in and out through the ferns and other growing plants that filled the basin. With all the lights below, the sparkling fountain, the brilliant crowd of pleasure seekers on the floor, the profusion of palms about the bases of the massive supporting columns and on the gallery, and topping it all, the singing of hundreds of canaries in gilt cages suspended here, there and, everywhere, the scene was as brilliant as could be imagined.

The inaugural ball is not an exclusive function. Everybody of respectability who cared to attend can do so by paying $5 for a ticket. Naturally the attendance was large, and shortly after 8 o'clock the floor was well filled. Members of the diplomatic corps in their official uniforms, officers of the regular army, members of the staffs of State Governors, Generals, Colonels, and a host of other titled militiamen, together with black-coated civilians, made a picturesque display.

The resolution of the Inaugural Ball Committee prohibiting the sale of wine at the ball was adhered to rigidly. The only place where wine was served in the Pension building was at a reception given in a large room at the east end of the building, adjoining the general supper room, were Carl G. Eesner, the caterer of the ball, personally entertained the President's party, members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps, their ladies and staff, National Chairman Hanna and party, and other distinguished guests, including leading members of the Senate and House.

Prior to this reception an elaborate supper was served in this private room, where the President and the Vice-President and their ladies, and a few others, twenty-five in all, were seated at a magnificently decorated table. Gen. Williams, Chairman of the Supper Committee, was congratulated on all sides upon the excellent service at the supper and the admirable manner in which the crowd was handled.

The appearance of President and Mrs. McKinley and the Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart was the feature of the evening. It was 10:40 o'clock when President and Mrs. McKinley arrived and went to the reception room on the second floor. This room was beautifully appointed in honor of the Presidential party, and connected with it was a small ante-chamber, into which Mr. McKinley retired for a few minutes to rest after the fatigue of passing through the crowd. A number of distinguished people were then presented to the President and his wife.

Vice-President Hobart's arrival followed promptly that of the President. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hobart. After a brief reception in the apartments assigned to him, he and Mrs. Hobart joined the Presidential party and assisted in receiving the invited guests.

The crowd stood stairs and became while grown impatient for a sight of the Presidential party, and in response to their wishes the President and Vice-President, accompanied by their wives, walked to the balcony overlooking the floor. They were received and cheered by the ladies and gentlemen, who in the number of 5,000, crowded the open space beneath.

The gown worn by Mrs. McKinley was very handsome. The material was what is known as cloth of silver. The groundwork was of white satin, heavily woven with silver thread in a conventional lily design. The train, which was plain, full, and sweeping, measures two yards and a half in length. On the left side it was open over a panel of seed pearls embroidered on satin. The right side of the skirt was also slashed open half way up, and under that also was a pearl-embroidered petticoat.

With this gorgeous gown Mrs. McKinley wore a number of diamonds to fasten the lace, the handsomest being a diamond star and a sunburst of unusual brilliancy. She also wore exquisite side combs. The fan carried was of the small empire shape, of lace, the same design as that on the gown, exquisitely embroidered in pearls.

Mrs. Garret A. Hobart was attired in a white silk with a corsage of unique design.

Mrs. M. A. Hanna's gown was of white uncut velvet, a material peculiarly suited to her. Her train was five yards in length.

Nearly an hour was spent by the party on the balcony, principally that they might enjoy to the fullest the brilliant scene on the floor and at the same time give Mrs. McKinley, who looked fatigued, an opportunity to rest before crossing the great court to the supper room.

At ten minutes to 10 the march downstairs began, the President, Vice-President, and their wives being escorted by Gen. Miles, Mr. Hanna, and a number of gentlemen connected with the Reception Committee. Following in their train came an array of brilliantly dressed women and their escorts. The Presidential party passed to the supper room from the gallery along the north side of the hall, marching in an aisle formed by two lines of densely massed spectators. As they proceeded across the hall their progress was marked by continuous cheering, which lasted as long as the President was in sight.

Supper was served to the party in a private room, the decorations of which were in harmony in design and elegance with those of the hall. In the centre of the table was an immense bunch of American Beauty roses, the blooms rising five feet in the air. This was flanked at either end by a smaller bunch of the same.

The following ladies and gentlemen sat down with President and Mrs. McKinley: Vice-President Hobart, wife and son; Postmaster-General and Mrs. Gary, Secretary of the Interior Bliss, Mark Hanna, Gardiner G. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. William Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. L. C. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whittemore, Justice and Mrs. H. B. Brown, Justice Harlan, Mrs. Stephen B. Field, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. George R. Williams, Mrs. Saxton of Canton, and Miss Phelps of Cleveland.

At 11:30 President and Mrs. McKinley left the building by the Fourth street entrance and were driven to the White House. The remainder of the party returned to the ballroom and participated in the festivities, which were protracted until an early hour in the morning.

President and Mrs. McKinley returned to the White House at 11:40. They retired at once to their private apartments, both tired from the trying ordeal of the day.

Shortly afterward all the lights were extinguished and the new Chief Magistrate and his wife entered upon their first night's rest in the Executive Mansion.

THE CITY ILLUMINATED.

Government Buildings a Blaze of Light—Fine Display of Fireworks.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The illuminations to-night surpassed any former display in Washington and the fireworks were exceptionally fine. For the first time in the history of the Government a general order issued by the retiring Cabinet officers caused every electric and gas light in the great department buildings to be lighted, with brilliant results.

The classic roof lines of the Treasury were outlined with incandescent bulbs, a huge American shield ornamented the State Department facade, and from the highest elevation of the War Department a sixty-foot garrison flag floated aflame against the black sky, illuminated by the powerful searchlights.

Other searchlights brought out the grandeur of the Washington Monument and the Capitol. A feature of the elaborate fireworks was a balloon ascension, from which the national colors picked out in fire were suspended above the city.

INAUGURATION NOTES.

Events of Interest and Importance in Washington on Inauguration Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—There were just seven unoccupied seats in the Senate gallery to-day. They had been reserved for the members of President Cleveland's family, but none of the family except the President himself attended the inauguration. The seats were saved, nevertheless.

Major Weston of Newburgh was strutting into the Arlington at an early hour this morning when he stumbled into a dignified looking man, who seized him by his coat and exclaimed:

"Do you think you'll get it?"

"My dear sir," said Major Weston, "I hope so; but I am probably the only visitor in this town to-day who doesn't expect to get anything from the new Administration."

"Um!" said the distinguished-looking citizen. "Then you ought to be on the pension rolls. I'll see that you get there," and he shoved the Major into the hotel and trotted on.

There were a great many disappointed young women in Washington to-day, each one of them being armed with a camera. They got unusually good seats on some one of the reviewing stands, and then they were informed that it was against the rules to take pictures. Some of them succeeded in getting a picture now and then when nobody was looking, but it wasn't often, and the young women were unhappy in consequence.

It was just 20 minutes past 12 to-day when the first telegram arrived at the White House addressed to President McKinley. From that time until dark there was one continuous line of messenger boys, all bearing messages addressed in that way. Some of the boys brought only one despatch, some brought handfuls, and before the parade was over there was more than a bushel of the messages. They were without exception congratulations from persons who couldn't come to see the show. The messages came from all parts of the country.

Of the thirty or forty relatives of President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley who lunched at the White House to-day only two are to become residents at the White House. One is, of course, Major McKinley's mother; the other is Mrs. Maria Saxton, Mrs. McKinley's aunt and closest companion. She is to be her closest companion during the four years to come.

Representative Charley Woodman, one of Cuba's most enthusiastic supporters on the floor of the House, is gone from the halls of Congress, perhaps forever. This was the last day of Mr. Woodman's official career. To-morrow he will be just like the rest of us, an ordinary citizen. The exact valuation Mr. Woodman placed on his seat in Congress may perhaps never be known, but he prized it very highly. He was elected to Congress by the merest accident, having been the successful independent candidate against the late Frank Lawler. Woodman pulled through by the skin of his teeth, but when he came up for renomination last summer he was knocked higher than Gilderoy's kite. Before he came to Congress, Mr. Woodman was a police Justice in Chicago. He has been a strong friend of Cuba in Congress. He worked hard, but accomplished little.

Lechmere—Wright.

LONDON, March 4.—The marriage of Miss Katherine Wright of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., of Worcestershire took place in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, on Monday last. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, rector of St. George's Church. Mr. Anthony Lechmere, brother of the groom, was best man, and the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. E. Payton Wright, an attorney of Pittsburgh. After holding a reception the pair started for the Channel Islands.

Mrs. Thurston Acquitted of Murder on Her Second Trial.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 4.—This afternoon the jury in the case of Rachael Eliza Thurston, charged with the murder of her husband by administering poison to him in November, 1895, returned a verdict of not guilty. On a former trial she was convicted and the verdict was set aside because of the misconduct on the part of the jury in using intoxicants during their deliberations.

Anti-Child Labor Law May Close Factories.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 4.—The Anti-Child Labor law, which has just been enacted by the Indiana Legislature, will, if carried out to the letter, close every bottle and flint glass factory in the gas belt. About 75 per cent. of the labor is done by children under 12 years of age, and if it is required that men take their places the present condition of the markets will make it impossible to operate the factories.

Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia Inaugurated.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 4.—G. W. Atkinson was sworn in as Governor of West Virginia at high noon to-day on the steps of the Capitol and the Democratic party retired from the State Administration for the first time in twenty-five years.

More Workmen for the Panama Canal.

COLON, March 4.—Five hundred laborers arrived here to-day from Jamaica to work on the canal.

DID SEC'Y OLNEY RESIGN?

HE AND THE PRESIDENT DISAGREED IN REGARD TO GEN. LEE.

The Secretary Wanted Lee Recalled from Havana, but the President Refused—Then Olney Is Said to Have Resigned—Did Not Make a Farewell Call at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It is learned to-night, from what is deemed trustworthy authority, that President Cleveland and his Secretary of State disagreed on the advisability of sending the Ruiz correspondence to the Senate, and as a result Secretary Olney told Mr. Cleveland that he could take the remains of his Administration and go duck shooting with it. Yesterday morning Secretary Olney sent to the President the correspondence in the Ruiz and Scovel cases, and incidentally took occasion to severely criticise Consul-General Lee for his attitude in the matter of asking for warships. Mr. Cleveland reviewed the correspondence and sent it back to Mr. Olney, saying that he would not permit it to go to the Senate in the shape he had it fixed up. Word was sent to the Senate that "it would be incompatible to the public service to furnish the desired correspondence."

Mr. Olney had published all the telegrams sent by the State Department to Gen. Lee, but failed to publish what Gen. Lee sent to the department. This made Mr. Cleveland very indignant. He thought that all the facts should be laid bare, and that Mr. Lee should not be taken to task, as Mr. Olney had suggested. Mr. Olney came over to the White House immediately and told the President that he disapproved of his policy in the Lee case, and told him further that he would resign right then and there, and so he did. His resignation was tendered yesterday. Mr. Olney left the White House in an angry state of mind, and has not gone near it since.

To-day when the Cabinet officials called to pay their respects and wish the President a happy future, as has been the custom for years past, Secretary Olney was not present.

All the other members of the Cabinet came to the White House early in the day, but Mr. Olney was conspicuous by his absence. The Cabinet officials made inquiry as to the whereabout of Secretary Olney, but they were given to understand he would be along pretty soon. The Secretary also refused to go to the Capitol with the President.

This is not the first time recently that the Secretary of State has differed with his chief. Only a short time ago they disagreed on several important matters pertaining to the Cuban insurrection.

Mr. Lee was a thorn in the side of the Secretary of State. Last week, when the wires were hot with cablegrams between the State Department and Havana, Mr. Olney made a trip to the White House and told the President that he would like to have Gen. Lee recalled.

The President disapproved of this also. He wanted to keep peace in the family, and seeing that his Secretary of State was very much worked up over Mr. Lee's attitude, he wrote a personal note to Gen. Lee asking him to remain at his post, and keep a level head. At a recent Cabinet meeting all the members of the Cabinet indorsed the policy of the President excepting Secretary Olney.

This aroused his ire, but he said nothing then. Yesterday the final split came, and Secretary Olney and the President parted company.

OIL GOES UP IN BRIGHT FLAMES.

Eclipse Oil Works at Newtown Creek Afire—$25,000 Worth of Damage Done.

The Eclipse Oil Works, at Greenpoint avenue and Newtown Creek, Williamsburgh, which is a part of the Standard Oil Company's outfit, was discovered to be on fire about 10 o'clock last night, and before the fire was under control about $25,000 worth of damage was done.

The fire lighted up a great area, and the red light of the flames was reflected back from the great masses of black smoke, which was thrown off until, to those in the neighborhood, the whole heavens seemed to be on fire. A great number of persons were attracted to the scene. This fine fire display lasted for more than an hour, and in that time many thousand barrels of oil were consumed.

The fire was confined to a one-story brick storehouse for refined oil, which stood in the centre of the space occupied by the works. John Pock, a watchman, discovered the fire and gave the alarm.

There was practically nothing to be done at that part of the works except to watch the oil burn; but there was work to do to save further damage. About other parts of the grounds stand eight large tanks, each of which holds thousands of barrels of oil, and many of these were full.

Pumps were set to work and the oil was sent across Newtown Creek through connecting pipes and into the tanks of the Queens County Oil Works, where it was safe.

Assistant Chief Engineer Perry of the Brooklyn Fire Department had his right leg broken by a blow from a fire nozzle.

The fireboat Seth Low was run into and disabled in Newtown Creek.

SHOOTS HIS MISTRESS.

A Bowery Concert Saloon Performer Wounded by a Former City Employee.

Mary Franklin, or Nellie Dunn, as she is sometimes called, a performer in Bowery concert saloons, was shot twice and severely wounded last night in her room, at 44 Great Jones street, by Philip Metz, a man with whom she has been living for some months. After the shooting Metz ran from the house, and at a late hour was still at large.

The woman, with blood pouring from two wounds in her head, followed Metz downstairs and went into the rooms of Mrs. Julia Weber, the housekeeper. The latter's son Charles reported the case at the Mercer street station and the woman was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said that, although serious, her wounds were not necessarily fatal.

The woman said she attributed the shooting to jealousy on the part of Metz. Metz and the woman engaged a room in the house in Great Jones street about three months ago. She was then engaged at Gombossy's. On New Year's Day they had a quarrel, and he struck her with a knife, causing a slight wound.

Metz is a widower. He was for ten or twelve years custodian of the Essex Market Dispensary, and later had a place in the Street Cleaning Department. This winter he has been a foreman for Furman, the snow contractor.

A SPURIOUS JAMES F. PIERCE.

The Real One Has Him Arrested and He Is Held for Intoxication.

There was an unusual scene in front of 10 Wall street yesterday afternoon, in which ex-State Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce figured, and which caused him a lot of trouble.

Mr. Pierce, while passing the building named, overheard a well-dressed man, who was standing in conversation with a stylishly dressed woman, say:

"I am State Superintendent James F. Pierce of the Insurance Department." The real Pierce stopped short, and addressing the woman, informed her that the man was an impostor.

The stranger, who was very much intoxicated, raised such a row that a crowd collected about them, and the woman disappeared.

Mr. Pierce called upon Policeman McCormick to arrest the man, who was lugged off to the Old slip station. He was very abusive there, and, as Mr. Pierce refused to make a complaint, the policeman charged him with intoxication.

The prisoner said he was Thomas Wilson, and strenuously objected when a search of his pockets was made. He carried papers apparently belonging to Thomas F. Coughlin of 5 Charles street, as collector of 97 Water street. He was held over night.

Policeman's Wife Tries Suicide.

Kate Quirk, the wife of Policeman Martin J. Quirk of the East Fifty-first street station, drank oxalic acid last night with suicidal intent at her home at 332 East Seventy-seventh street. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where her recovery is expected. She and her husband are said to have quarrelled frequently since their marriage two months ago. She is 20 years old.

United States District Attorney Hoar Resigns.

BOSTON, March 4.—United States District Attorney Hoar at noon to-day mailed his resignation of the office of United States District Attorney for the District of Massachusetts to President McKinley.

STATE OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker in North Carolina Made Prisoners for Trespass.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4.—Lieut.-Gov. C. B. Reynolds and Speaker A. F. Hileman of the House of Representatives were placed under arrest this evening after the Legislature adjourned.

A deputy sheriff waited in the corridor of the Capitol all the morning to arrest the presiding officers as soon as the Legislature adjourned. Warrants for their arrest were sworn out by O. P. Swinson, who last week was deposed as enrolling clerk of the Legislature because he declined to appoint two negroes as his assistants.

When the office of enrolling clerk was abolished Swinson refused to deliver the keys to the office, and the Speaker and Lieutenant-Governor deputized a force to break the door and force the locks. Swinson now brings action against the Speaker and Lieutenant-Governor for trespass.

A hearing of the case was begun this evening with the two prisoners, Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds and Speaker Hileman, surrounded by counsel and many State officers. Both branches of the Legislature met to-night without their presiding officers. No bond has been required of either of the prisoners. The Legislature will probably take action in the matter.

OKLAHOMA COURT HOUSE BURNED.

An Incendiary Fire Destroys the Kay County Records.

PERRY, Oklahoma, March 4.—Outlaws set fire to the Kay County Court House just after midnight this morning, and the building, with the county and all the court records, was destroyed. Two days ago several indictments against bankers were stolen from the records. Several noted outlaws were under indictment in the county.

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

Severe Shocks in the Southern Part of the Republic.

OAXACA, Mexico, March 4.—The mountainous country south of here has been greatly disturbed during the past three days by severe earthquake shocks, and the people in some of the small villages are so alarmed that they are leaving their homes and coming into this city. The shocks have caused considerable damage to property.

KILLED WITH A BILLIARD CUE.

William Brower's Skull Fractured in a Harlem Saloon.

William Brower, who was taken on Saturday from his home at 1500 Lexington avenue to Harlem Hospital, died yesterday afternoon, apparently from a fracture of the skull. The hospital doctors had supposed that he was not seriously hurt.

The police of the East 104th street station say that Brower got his death wound in the saloon of Johnson & Ahrens at 1500 Lexington avenue. Henry Walsh of 310 East Ninety-first street, Robert Schroeder of 152 East 100th street, and George W. Johnson of 157 East Ninety-fifth street were arrested because it was suspected that they knew how Brower had been hurt.

Walsh and Schroeder said that Brower had a quarrel with a man who was playing billiards in the saloon. The man struck Brower on the head with a cue and he fell to the floor. Walsh and Schroeder say that they then ran out of the saloon.

It is supposed that Brower was carried up to the third floor of the tenement, where he was found by the police. The police are looking for the man who hit Brower.

A RIFLE AT MORRISTOWN.

He Rifles the House of Ex-Mayor Sullivan Without Waking the Dog.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 4.—The residence of ex-Mayor James P. Sullivan on High street was burglarized last night. Just across the street is the county jail. Mr. Sullivan is a widower. His son and his son's wife live with him. Young Mrs. Sullivan has been ill and is only just able to walk around.

About 2 o'clock this morning she was awakened, and saw a man walking toward her dressing case, on which lay exposed two gold watches, diamonds, and other jewelry valued at $1,500.

"Is that you, father?" she asked.

The man muttered an inarticulate reply, turned and walked leisurely out of the room. Mrs. Sullivan aroused her husband, who laughed at her suggestion that burglars were about.

This morning it was discovered that the ex-Mayor's $600 watch, his son's driving coat, a pair of sealskin gloves, three pairs of kid gloves, and two silver souvenir spoons were missing. Mr. Sullivan, Jr., owns a savage bulldog, which slept in the house. He made no noise during the night.

MR. KERNOCHAN WORSE.

The Young Woman Whose Wagon Knocked Him Down Makes Herself Known.

Mr. James P. Kernochan, who was knocked down by a road wagon on Monday morning at Fifth avenue and Forty-first street and has since been unconscious at his home, 824 Fifth avenue, became worse yesterday, and late last night his recovery was not expected.

Mr. Kernochan is suffering from cerebral hemorrhage. Dr. T. F. Allen, his physician, said last night that he feared that the blood clots now pressing on his patient's brain could not be absorbed. Dr. Paul Allen spent the night with him.

Mr. Kernochan was knocked down by a wagon driven by a young woman who has since called at his house and explained the accident to his family. The police also know who she is.

She is a near relative of a high officer in the Police Department. There is no disposition to prosecute her.

MRS. MAY NORLE'S DEATH.

Mrs. Francisco Confesses—John Risburg and Robert Hibbans Incriminated.

Mrs. Amelia Francisco made a full confession to the detectives in Newark last night concerning the death of Mrs. May Noble, who died in her house on Sunday night. She admitted that she had given Mrs. Noble a powerful drug which caused her death. In her confession she incriminated John Risburg. He was responsible for Mrs. Noble's trouble. His shopmate, Robert Hibbans, who brought the woman to her house, knew, she said, what he was bringing her there for. Hibbans was rearrested last night.

Mme. Eames Will Sing No More This Season.

The manager of Mme. Emma Eames, the prima donna, announced last evening that she would not sing any more this season. She has been confined to her rooms at the Hotel Marie Antoinette for several weeks.

She is convalescing, and will be taken in a few days to Marion Story's place in Port Chester, she will appear at London about the middle of May. Her physician, who has gone to Bermuda, says she will then be in good shape to resume her singing.

The Katahdin on the Way to Hampton Roads.

The ram Katahdin left the navy yard yesterday morning, in command of Capt. Leavy, and, it is expected, will proceed to-day from the anchorage off Tompkinsville to Hampton Roads to join Admiral Bunce's fleet.

The Weather.

The thermometer at the United States Weather Bureau registered the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1897.	1896.		1897.	1896.
9 A. M.	31°	31°	6 P. M.	34°	21°
12 M.	33°	28°	9 P. M.	33°	17°
3 P. M.	36°	28°	12 Mid.	32°	18°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR FRIDAY.

For New England and eastern New York, generally fair; warmer; high northwesterly winds, diminishing and becoming southerly.

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NO REFORMS FOR CUBA YET

SPAIN DECIDES TO WITHDRAW ALL HER PROMISES.

No Use in Trying to Give Cuba a Better Government—Canovas Backs Down and Sagasta Supports Him—The Whole Scheme Merely a Sham to Deceive Us for a Few Weeks.

HAVANA, March 4.—After all the talk about reforms for the island of Cuba and the publication of the decree signed by the Queen Regent of Spain, news came yesterday that there will be no reforms of any description for the present.

A cable despatch from Madrid published here contains an extract of an article printed in *La Epoca* of Madrid, in which it is said that after careful deliberation and consultation with the authorities in Cuba, the Government has decided that the time is not yet ripe to institute any kind of reforms in the administration of the island.

The news produced a great sensation here, and all the more when it became known that this new attitude of the Government of Senor Canovas is strongly supported by the Liberal party at Madrid.

The despatch announces that Senor Sagasta, leader of the Liberals, has expressed his opinion that it will be a mistake for Spain to concede reforms to Cuba after the interference of the United States in favor of them.

"The more," said Senor Sagasta, "that Spain concedes to Cuba at the request of the Yankees the more they will ask, and as their policy with regard to us is based upon bad faith, the game will be endless if we let it go on."

The resolution of the Government was adopted after a long conference held in the office of Senor Canovas between the President of the Council of Ministers and the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War.

The press censor has suppressed in the published despatch of *La Lucha*, a paragraph in which it is said that the Duke of Tetuan presented several communications from Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister in Washington, in which it is affirmed that the reforms will not produce any favorable effect in the United States, as public opinion has already rejected them as a sham scheme; and, moreover, that the information from Cuba is positive about the energetic refusal of the insurgents to accept even home rule as liberal as that enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada.

Gen. Azcarraga corroborated these assertions.

The position of *La Epoca*, as the official organ of the party of Senor Canovas, gives to the news a double importance. It is well known that Senor Escobar, Marquis of Valdeiglesias and editor of *La Epoca*, receives daily inspiration for his paper from Senor Canovas himself.

The Cubans in Havana, as well as the reformists, consider the news as a confirmation of their views, reported in THE SUN when the decree of reforms was published, that the whole scheme was merely a diplomatic trick of Spain to distract public opinion in the United States during the last days of Mr. Cleveland's Administration.

The Marquis of Montoro has been called to Madrid by Senor Canovas, and the report is reiterated in Havana that he will be appointed Minister of the Colonies.

Several sugar plantations in the provinces of Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara are grinding, paying heavy taxes both to the insurgents and the Spanish Government.

Big frauds have been discovered in the Lottery of Havana, controlled by the Government. It is said that the latest prize of $50,000 was won by trickery.

The Matanzas, Bernardo Quintana Barrera, José Hernandez Martinez, and José Alfonso y Alfonso will be shot by the Spaniards as revolutionists.

WEYLER BACK IN HAVANA.

No Signs of Popular Welcome as He Walks to the Palace.

HAVANA, March 4.—Captain-General Weyler arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the transport Legazpi from Caibarien, province of Santa Clara. He was accompanied by the members of his staff. The arrival of the party was not expected so soon, and when the signals on Morro Castle announced that the Legazpi was to the eastward, bound in, the news spread rapidly and caused somewhat of a scare among the Spaniards, who could not imagine why the Captain-General should have hurried to reach Havana.

Gen. Weyler landed at the Muelle de Caballeria, which is but a short distance from the palace. Here he was received by the Marquis de Ahumada, who has been acting in his stead during his absence, and other authorities. There was no great crowd present, and the scene was vastly different from that which characterized his return from the "pacification" of the province of Pinar del Rio.

Instead of riding through crowds of cheering admirers he walked from the waterside to the palace, where he soon retired to his apartments, without having received any popular welcome. This was due, perhaps, to his unexpected arrival, which did not allow of any official preparations being made to welcome him.

No reason is given for Gen. Weyler's return to Havana. It is generally well known that his campaign in Matanzas and Santa Clara has been an ignominious failure, and that while he was asserting that he had compelled the insurgents to retreat eastward to Puerto Principe, they had, in fact, dodged past his columns and pursued their way westward.

It is thought that the change in administration in Washington may have much, if not all, to do with his return, as he has been led to believe that President McKinley will not sanction the illegal arrest and detention of American citizens, which in many cases passed without protest from the Cleveland Government.

CUBANS ATTACKED IN MEXICO.

Spaniards in Puebla Declare War on the Cuban Club.

PUEBLA, Mexico, March 4.—The Spaniards of this city have declared war on the members of the Cuban Club which was recently organized here. At a meeting of the Cuban Club a mob of Spaniards made an attack, and bloodshed was prevented by the timely arrival of the police. A number of the Spaniards were arrested and fined $200 each for their acts. More serious trouble between the two parties is threatened.

WEYLER BURNED IN EFFIGY.

Cuban Sympathizers in Pelham Celebrate Inauguration Day.

PELHAM, N. Y., March 4.—The Cuban sympathizers in this village celebrated inauguration day by burning Gen. Weyler in effigy. The celebration was planned by local representatives of the Cuban League.

The image was carried through all the streets astride a rail. It was taken finally to Winyah Park, tied to a stake, and burned while the crowd howled and cheered. Banners were displayed bearing the inscriptions: "Down with Spain's Butcher!" and "Long Live Free Cuba!"

SIX MORE WARSHIPS FOR SPAIN.

The Spanish Ministry Will Ask for an Extra Credit for Naval Purposes.

LONDON, March 4.—A despatch from Madrid says that at a Cabinet council, presided over by Premier Canovas, last evening, it was decided to ask for an extra credit for the purpose of fitting out six additional warships.

The despatch also says that the Ministry are of the opinion that President McKinley will not sanction the fitting out of Cuban filibustering expeditions in the United States.

Retired After Thirty-five Years in One School.

Miss Annie C. Maxwell, vice-principal of the primary department in Grammar School 17, retired yesterday. Miss Maxwell taught various classes in the school for two years prior to her appointment as vice-principal thirty-three years ago, since which time she has had charge of the lower grades of the department.

DISEASES OF MEN.

DOCTOR HALLETT, forty years a blood and nerve specialist, cures all secret and private diseases of men in a few days; blood, skin diseases, sore throat, mouth and head; painful swellings, kidney, pimples, nervous debility, weakness of body and mind, varicocele, weak, undeveloped organs, impediment to marriage; lost vigor restored. Go to Dr. HALLETT first; he is best and cheapest. 218 East 18th st., near 3d av.; no charge unless cured; hours 9 to 9, Sundays included; best advice free.

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GALES IN EUROPE.

A Great Deal of Damage to Shipping in the English Channel.

HAVRE, March 4.—The gales along the northern coast of France and in the English Channel have done a great deal of damage to shipping.

The British bark St. Julien, from Queenstown, broke from her moorings at Dunkirk this morning and was carried out into the roads. Her masts were carried away, and she is now anchored in the roads.

Among the other disasters reported in the Channel is the sinking of a fishing vessel off Fecamp last night. Five of her crew were drowned.

LONDON, March 4.—The British tank steamer Lucigen, from Rotterdam Feb. 28 for Baltimore, has put into Plymouth. One of her lifeboats has been smashed by the heavy seas, three of her crew were drowned, and her captain was severely injured.

The British steamer State of California, from New York Feb. 20 for Glasgow, has arrived at Greenock with her deck fittings damaged.

The Norwegian bark Lady Gladys, from Darien for Dublin, has anchored near Penzance. All of her sails have been blown away, and she is partly full of water. She is riding heavily, and a lifeboat has gone to her assistance.

The schooner Agnes has arrived at Portland. She reports that three of her crew were washed overboard during the gale and drowned. The vessel has been damaged.

A despatch from Madrid says that violent storms have raged on the north coast of Spain, causing great damage to property. Two vessels have been wrecked off Puerto Debasajes and twenty-seven of their crew drowned.

The French steamer Bretagne, from New York, which arrived at Marseilles yesterday, encountered heavy weather, during which she was somewhat damaged.

The British steamer Ontario, which sailed from London on March 1 for Boston, put into Portland yesterday owing to the gale.

The British steamer Somerhill, from Newport News Feb. 12 for Bristol, put in at Lundy Island yesterday for shelter.

The Dutch steamer Zaandam, at Rotterdam, for New York, grounded while entering the harbor, but was towed off.

The British steamer Suez, at Londonderry, from Baltimore, reports that her steering gear has been damaged. A lifeboat was also damaged.

The Norwegian bark Dronning Sophie, at Granton, from Savannah, reports that she encountered fearful weather during the voyage, and had her deck damaged.

A steamer, supposed to be the Siracusa, a German vessel, which was last reported as having sailed from Hamburg, has foundered off New Quay, Cornwall. Her masts show above the water.

Nothing has been heard of her crew, and it is supposed that they have been lost.

The Ketch Engineer has foundered off Padstow, Cornwall, and all her crew were drowned.

HARD LUCK OF THE CAMBRIAN.