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

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Thunder storms, southerly winds.

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AN ARMISTICE DESIRED.

THE POWERS WANT WAR TO CEASE AS PRELIMINARY TO PEACE.

Greek Troops in Crete Are Embarking for Home—Turkey Is Still Making Remarkable Military Preparations—The War Spirit There Likely to Give the Powers Much Trouble—Turkey Proffers to Treat with Greece Directly and Is Not Pleased with Mediation by the Powers—Premier Delyannis Says He Believes the Powers Will Not Leave an Inch of Greek Territory in Turkey's Hands—More Fighting Said to Have Occurred in Southern Thessaly.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 11.—Many speculations are indulged in regarding the terms of peace that will be imposed by the powers upon Greece and Turkey, but nothing definite as to their character is known.

The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* says he learns from good sources that they will include the establishment of the territorial status which obtained before the war, some kind of international control of the Greek finances, and, possibly, the payment by Greece of a small indemnity.

The *Pall Mall Correspondent* of Vienna says that the Porte calculates the cost of the war at upward of six million pounds Turkish, which it will require Greece to repay in yearly instalments, secured by mortgaging the revenues of Thessaly to Turkey, who will raise a loan thereon. Turkey also, according to the same paper, claims a rectification of the Thessalian frontier.

According to the *Daily News* the Greeks rely upon Great Britain to protect their interests, and the officials of the Porte are looking for help from Russia and Germany.

A despatch from Athens says that the German Minister there received instructions from Berlin at midnight last night to co-operate with the other representatives of the powers in the end of concluding peace. Upon the strength of this the German Ministers immediately called upon M. Skouloudis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and presented to him a collective note offering to arrange an armistice and conclude peace.

The Greek Government, through M. Skouloudis, in note accepted these terms, and confided their interests to the powers. The latter will take measures at Constantinople to-day to check the advance of the Turkish army under Edhem Pasha.

The collective note of the powers, offering to arrange an armistice and conclude peace between Greece and Turkey, was presented to M. Skouloudis by the Russian Minister, M. Onou.

The Athens correspondent of the *Times* says that the arrangement now reached only has in view the cessation of hostilities as preliminary to the conclusion of peace. No discussion of terms has yet been mentioned.

It is hoped that the diplomats will exert the utmost pressure on the Porte to obtain an immediate armistice, as it is feared that the dilatory methods of the Porte will again be resorted to with the idea of gaining further success and better terms.

The correspondent adds that the Government has received telegrams saying that Edhem Pasha is preparing to attack Gen. Smolenitz, who is strongly intrenched near Sargl.

A despatch to the *Times* from Constantinople says that the representatives of the powers in that city met to-day. Two of them backed instructions from their Governments, and consequently there was merely an exchange of views, no action being taken.

A despatch to the *Standard* from Constantinople says that the reports persist that considerable war preparations continue, and the despatch cites as an instance of these the fact that several regiments in Asia have been summoned for service in Europe.

The reports cause much anxiety, inasmuch as such increases are not required even in the event of the negotiations with Greece collapsing. They seem to indicate that Turkey is preparing for some bigger fire or intends so to strengthen herself in Europe as to enable her to follow her own course regardless of the powers.

The consensus of opinion is that the prevalence of such will give the powers as much trouble as they can in Athens.

The despatch adds that six officers from Smyrna and the army commandants at Larissa, Salonika and other stations have arrived at Constantinople in chains and under strong escorts. They will be placed on trial for neglecting their duty in dealing with the enemy.

A despatch to the *Daily News* from Athens says that the troops in Thessaly and Epirus were promptly informed of the impending armistice.

It is also hoped that the armistice will calm the public excitement and pave the way for the disbanding of the troops and volunteers and the interrupted business of the army, which endanger the public peace.

The *Daily News's* Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that general satisfaction is felt there that Greece has applied for mediation. The Turks wish to treat with Greece directly, and the decision of the powers to manage the negotiations is unfavorable.

A despatch from Athens to the *Chronicle* says that during the negotiations preceding the note of the powers to Greece a majority of the powers assured Greece that the terms of peace would favor her.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, in reply to a question by Mr. John Morley, said the representatives of the powers at Athens had offered to undertake mediation between Greece and Turkey and that the offer had been accepted by the Greek Government.

ATHENS, May 11.—There is a feeling of intense relief here at the ending of the war. Prime Minister Delyannis, in an interview to-day, said that the Government had consented to confide the interests of Greece to the powers, because it was confident that they would refuse to leave an inch of Grecian territory in the hands of the Sultan. Nevertheless, the opinion seems to prevail in Ministerial circles that Turkey will not consent readily to obey the powers.

ROME, May 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies this evening the Marquis Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, confirmed the statements that Greece had accepted the intervention of the powers.

FIGHTING IN THESSALY.

Skirmishes Said to Have Occurred at Dhomoko and Arnaryna.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 11.—A despatch to the *Standard* from Athens says that it is reported that fighting occurred to-day at Dhomoko and Arnaryna.

ATHENS, May 11.—A despatch from Arnaryna, near the west shore of the Gulf of Volo, says that the Greek operations have arrived in the grip, with a view of helping Gen. Smolenitz and an command to reach Dhomoko, where the main body of the Greek army is concentrated.

The Greek cavalry have captured an American correspondent seeking for an English newspaper, and have also made a prisoner of the correspondent of the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*. Both of these reporters were assigned to accompany the Turkish troops.

The Government, learning that Crown Prince Constantine had appointed Col. Sapo, aide and Capt. Smiligenis, aide-de-camp on his staff, respectively to the command and subcommand of a regiment of artillery, has ordered both of these officers to return to Athens immediately.

GREEK TROOPS LEAVE CRETE.

They Begin to Embark on Steamers That Will Take Them Back to Athens.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CANEA, May 11.—The Greek troops who were sent to Crete to occupy the island at the beginning of the trouble here, have begun to embark at Platania.

The Greek steamers Laurium, Ira, and Thesens, which were captured during the blockade, were released for the purpose of taking the troops back to Greece.

GREEK MISMANAGEMENT.

Soldiers Without Food for Days—Conflicts with the Turks.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 11.—Mailed despatches from the English reporters continue to exhibit the story of disorganization and neglect in the Greek army. The correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, writing from Arta under date of April 23, relates that the Sixth Regiment, when at Filippiadhe, received at an early hour in the morning of April 20 bread and water for the breakfast of its men. Afterward the regiment marched by easy stages to the neighborhood of Pendepigadhia, arriving at 6 o'clock in the evening. No provisions of any kind arrived that night.

Next morning the men still had nothing to eat, but they were ordered to march back to Filippiadhe. The poor fellows began the retreat, but many were unable to keep in the ranks, and the stragglers were lined with hundreds who had sunk down exhausted from hunger and fatigue.

The Turks, who were only a few miles behind, could, if they had advanced, have annihilated them. There were no supplies at Filippiadhe, and when the writer left on the afternoon of April 24 the regiment was still united.

Upon reaching Arta the writer found a similar condition of affairs. A crowd of soldiers in the main street, rendered almost mad by hunger, attacked a provision store, the doors of which they battered down with their rifles.

Then followed a wild rush to secure food. A Colonel rode up and tried to disperse the men. He was surrounded in a moment by the starving mob, who, regardless of discipline, seized his reins and stirrups and clamored for bread.

Elsewhere the writer saw 200 soldiers fighting to obtain from a bag of salmon lying in the street a portion to appease their hunger.

Col. Manos, the Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern army, finally arrived and was appealed to to maintain order.

A despatch from Athens to the *Chronicle*, on the authority of Col. Manos and other leaders in Epirus, reaffirms that the Turks were guilty of many atrocities in the frontier villages. He declares that all the women and children who did not escape were massacred and the villages burned.

Fugitives relate stories of the slow killing of children in the presence of their mothers and of girls being assaulted in the presence of their sisters.

A number of the women of Kamarina, while fleeing to Mount Zalongos, were pursued by the Turks, and leaped down a precipice to escape them, preferring death to dishonor and torture.

ATHENS, May 11.—Advices received here show that the communicants of the Greek army in Dhomoko has collapsed, and that bread and cheese are the sole rations of the troops.

Crown Prince Constantine yesterday issued a proclamation to the army, saying that the position at Dhomoko is so strong that it may be considered invincible. He added that he was confident that the army would not only repulse every attack, but that it would shortly be able to resume the offensive and drive the enemy from Greek territory. In conclusion, the Crown Prince expressed sympathy for the men in their privations and appealed to their patriotism.

FIFTEEN STUDENTS EXPELLED.

Serious Young Men of Grove City, Pa., Too Much for the Police Power of the Town.

SHARON, Pa., May 11.—Fifteen students of Grove City College, one of the best known schools in western Pennsylvania, were expelled to-day by the college faculty for riotous conduct. The trouble arose over a game of baseball which was played on last Saturday between the Washington and Jefferson College team and the Grove City College nine. There was much excitement during the game, and when Grove City won the students were wild with enthusiasm. It had been arranged that they should celebrate their victory, and accordingly they met on the campus late last night. They paraded the usually quiet streets of the town, making night hideous with their yells and noise.

This was not sufficient for their enthusiasm, however, and they secured axes with which to break into the armory. Several of the students smashed the doors down and raided the ammunition chests. Here was secured some two thousand blank cartridges and five hundred pounds of powder. All this they took and began their celebration again. In the explosion of some of the powder several of the students were burned about the face. The entire town was aroused, and Constable James Leech swore in several deputies and made a raid on the riotous students. The officers were repulsed and several of them had their heads injured.

The students assembled near the campus grounds and defied the officers. Constable Leech secured several more officers and again attacked the students, but they did not move. The officers succeeded in arresting one student. Four of the students were detailed to remove the prisoner. They made a break at a dead run into the little crowd of officers, and grabbing the prisoner from the constable dragged him back to their stronghold. The officers then threatened to fire on their retreaters if the students did not return to their rooms. They refused to go, but the firearms were not used. With renewed energy the students were again assailed by the officers, who were now more heavily armed.

The students held their position for over two hours, while the officers debated as to the best course to pursue. It was suggested that the militia be called out, but the students finally dispersed in the college.

This morning the faculty held a meeting, and adjudged the guilty fifteen of the ringleaders and expelled them. There are at least a dozen students and officers who have their heads tied up as a result of the fight. President Reider threatens to expel other students if he learns their names.

WILL BROOKLYN BE DROPPED?

Merchants and Manufacturers Want It to Be Known as New York, East, After Jan. 1.

Postmaster Sullivan and some of the leading business men in Brooklyn have been conferring recently in regard to that borough's Post Office address in the Greater New York. The merchants and manufacturers on the other side of the river have for the most part expressed a desire that the name Brooklyn be dropped altogether and New York substituted. Their suggestion to Postmaster Sullivan was that the various Post Office addresses for the consolidated territory should be laid out on geographical lines, so that in the arrangement Brooklyn would be known as "New York, East."

It has been alleged the territory lying above the Harlem River will be designated "New York, North," below the Harlem River "New York, West," and Staten Island "New York, South." This rule, it is said, is adopted in all the large cities of Europe, and London has eight separate geographically distinguished. The Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens counties is to be informed, if, upon the matter being laid before the postal authorities, it is found these changes made. There will probably be some kick on the part of the Society of Old Brooklynites and the "Long Islanders," who were all along opposed to consolidation.

$100,000 to Harvard for Religious Lectures.

BOSTON, May 11.—Mrs. William D. Noble of Washington, D. C., announced to-day that she has made an endowment of $100,000 to Harvard College to establish a course of religious lectures in memory of her late husband, the sculptor. Mrs. Noble is shopping in this city at present. She is a sister of former Senator Vilas of Louisiana.

"TITANIA" MRS. E. M. REIS.

THE CENTRAL PARK RESERVOIR SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

She Was Traced to a Brooklyn Lodging House by Means of a Scrap of Telegraph Blank Found on Her Body—Had a Man She Claimed as Her Husband Arrested a Year Ago.

The woman who drowned herself in the Central Park Reservoir, where her body was found early Monday morning, and who sought to conceal her identity under the pseudonym of Titania, was identified last night as Mrs. Ethel Marie Reis, or, as she had previously been known, Marie Arnold. Under the latter name she gained some notoriety a year ago by having Horace L. Arnold of 241 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, arrested on a charge of maltreating her. She said she was his common-law wife, but in was divulged at the hearing that he had a wife and a son, then seven years old. After this affair Marie Arnold took her mother's name of Reis and removed from 41 Hicks street, where she had been boarding, to another house. She moved twice again before her death, and at each place she was visited by a man whose appearance and peculiarities of dress corresponded exactly with those of Mr. Arnold. None of the people with whom the woman boarded, however, knew him by any other designation than "the Professor."

The clue which led to the identification of the suicide was the little scrap of a postal telegram blank which was found upon her person carefully wrapped about a single ticket. The only marks upon the paper were the number 50 and the check letters of the sending and receiving operators. When Superintendent Bradley of the Postal Telegraph Company received this scrap from Coroner Fischer on Monday afternoon he immediately set seven men to work to trace the telegram. Almost any large office, including several branch offices in this city and Brooklyn, transmits as many as fifty-nine messages every day, so the number was of little use for tracing purposes until the sending and receiving offices should have been determined. The men, therefore, went to work first upon the check marks. These were much faded by the action of the water, but that of the receiving operator was made out with the aid of a magnifying glass to be Th. This is an uncommon signature, and there is an operator in the main office who uses it. This narrowed the field somewhat, but the work was prolonged because of the impression gained from some of the other papers found upon the body, that St. Louis was one of the points concerned. The check of the receiving operator was illegible, because part of it had been torn off, but the writing that remained was found to be the first part of the letter F. After nearly twenty-four hours' work, and the examination of hundreds of telegrams numbered 50, one was found sent by Th to Fh, a receiving operator in Brooklyn. This was addressed to Mrs. Ethel Marie Reis, 41 Columbia Heights. Mr. Bradley thought it likely that this was the missing message. He went to Coroner Fischer's office yesterday morning and told him what had been done. The rules of the telegraph company prohibit the publication of any telegram sent over its lines, so Mr. Bradley refused to give a copy to Coroner Fischer. He, however, divulged to him the name of the sender. He gave the Coroner a sheet of paper on which was written simply Mrs. Reis's name and address, and he exacted a promise that the Coroner would not reveal even this unless the suicide should be identified as Mrs. Reis. Coroner Fischer then gave a fac-simile of the address, and when he had made reasonably sure that the identification was correct the name and address were made public.

The room occupied by the suicide at 41 Columbia Heights was poorly furnished, and rented for her for $1.25 a week. It contained a small stove, upon which Mrs. Reis sometimes cooked her own meals. The woman from whom she rented the room said that she had lived there for about six months. She was visited frequently by a man who was about 50 years old, with iron gray hair, whom she called "the professor." He always wore an old hat, a cape with a collar and a pair of spectacles of peculiar construction.

"The professor" called on Mrs. Reis at intervals, varying from twice a day to once in two weeks. Mrs. Reis spent most of the time in her room working. She said that she wrote for a living, and that "the professor" was collaborating with her. He often spent the entire afternoon with her, but never stayed late in the evening. Once they went out together in the evening and did not return until 2 o'clock in the morning. This naturally became suspicious of those associations, and on New Year's Day, of this year she intimated Mrs. Reis. Mrs. Reis then declared that "the professor" was her husband. She said that she had been married twice before, although she was but 28 years old.

Sometimes Mrs. Reis and "the Professor" quarrelled, and sometimes when "the Professor" did not come for several days Mrs. Reis grew a good deal sad. Her landlady noticed this. Once she said she would like to see her husband, but she was pregnant, and she regretted that she was pregnant at any time. She told the landlady that she had some property in the West and that there was trouble about it. Once a young man called on her. She said that he was her cousin, and that he was "down on his luck." He never returned. Mrs. Reis also said that she was a Dane, and that she had a sister living in Denmark.

After Mrs. Reis had claimed "the Professor" as her husband he continued his visits without objection. About three weeks ago she told the landlady that she was going away and might leave at any time. On April 23 her trunk was taken away by an expressman, and the next day "the Professor" took away her other belongings. On Monday, April 26, Mrs. Reis departed, saying that she was going to New York City a few days before leaving for the West. The landlady did not hear of her again.

It was ascertained subsequently that the expressman who took away the trunk came from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Agency, 348 Fulton street, Brooklyn. E. E. Lockwood, the clerk in the office, said yesterday that he remembered Mrs. Reis's call, and his record showed that the trunk was taken to Hoboken to the pier of either the North German Lloyd or the Hamburg-American line. Mrs. Reis said the clerk that she was at a loss whether she should check the trunk to St. Louis or Chicago. She did not know whether she should go in the steerage or not. This depended upon another person. In a note to Coroner Fischer found upon the suicide's body, the sum of $[illegible] was mentioned. The note added that this should be found in the right shoe if it reached the suicide in time. A postscript, added apparently at the last moment, said that if had not come, she would be sent to the Coroner's office. She asked that it be applied to the expenses of her cremation. The sum of cremation is only $25, and $50 would be about the sum necessary for a passage in some of the steerages of either of the German lines, so that it may be that Mrs. Reis expected to remove the price of her ticket to Europe from "the Professor." It came to the M. and Saking in Chatham square before last Saturday. No money was received by Coroner Fischer yesterday or last night.

The officers of the Fresh Pond Crematory, which was named in one of the suicide's letters, wrote to Coroner Fischer yesterday and offered to cremate her body free of charge. The Coroner promptly gave a permit for the removal of the body from the Morgue to Evergreen, intimating that it did Third avenue. It was not used as the crematory yesterday because the identification was not completed until evening. It will be taken there to-day and incinerated.

From 41 Columbia Heights Mrs. Reis was traced yesterday to three other houses where she had made her home. These were at 43 Pineapple street, 69 Pineapple street, and 41 Hicks street. At the last named she had been known as Mrs. Arnold. The record was gleaned through these removals in one and one well-informed house much the most intimate home at 41 Columbia Heights was reached. The new manager finds the woman had told about her past life in which of these places were mentioned. She said, she claimed, as adopted child, 4 years old, with was not Scandinavian. Her tastes of literary were were the same as at the others, and she never went out in the evening. The Professor was last early caller. At 69 Pineapple street she told the landlady of Mrs. Arnold, that she was the husband, and that "the Professor" helped her. Mrs. Reis dressed usually in dark colors. About three weeks ago she called on Mrs. Durand and made her promise, saying that she was going away. She also called on Mrs. Schlechting at 41 Hicks street, where she had been known as Mrs. Arnold, and made her promise by Mrs. Schlechting included a new year of about Mrs. Reis had.

"They may be the last I shall ever wear," said Mrs. Reis, of Arnold.

A photograph of Mrs. Schlechting's possession showed that the suicide was younger and much better looking than appeared from her body as it lay in the Morgue. It was at Mrs. Schlechting's that the row occurred with Horace L. Arnold, whose appearance taken at every was that of "the professor." Arnold is a worker on engineering subjects for several technical publications. In pursuing this work he travels about a good deal, especially in New England.

Mrs. Reis, or Mrs. Arnold, as she was then known, went to live with Mrs. Schlechting late in February, 1896. She said that Arnold was her husband, and he visited her frequently. They seemed to be very happy, and spent much of their time reading poetry together. An explosion came one evening in May of last year. Mrs. Schlechting heard sounds of a quarrel and physical violence in the room used by the pair. She went to the door, which was locked, and they would not open it. Then she summoned a policeman, but still they refused to open the door. Two more policemen were called in, and the door was forced from its hinges. Mrs. Reis was disheveled and bruised, but she would make no complaint against Arnold, so no arrest was then made.

The next morning Mrs. Schlechting requested the Arnold woman to leave. Before going, the woman said that she intended thereafter to call herself Reis, her mother's name, because of the notoriety occasioned by the quarrel. It was then that she moved to Mrs. Durand's.

The next day, May 21, Mrs. Reis went to Police Justice Welsh and sworn out a warrant against Arnold for assault. She said that she had agreed to live with Arnold as his common-law wife from Jan. 1, 1896.

Arnold was arrested the next day, but was discharged because of insufficient evidence. In court, Mrs. Reis said she had been twice married; that she was a widow before she was 20, and that she had divorced her second husband, who squandered her money. She said that Arnold had won her affections through a poem written by him as follows:

So, sail and fair, my sweet love stand,
And lay me close in her round arms,
And kissed my mouth until her warm lips.

Mr. Arnold, who has been out of town on one of his trips for several days, got back late last night. He admitted that he was "the professor." He declared that Mrs. Reis had blackmailed him persistently, and that his visits to her alone in the night had been made only to prevent her from making trouble at home. He had received through the Post Office duplicates of the poems and philosophical essays, which were found, written upon scraps of paper, upon the suicide's person. He also received a farewell letter from her.

It was learned last night that the other half of the torn note found upon the suicide's body, which was to be presented by way of an order for her ashes at the crematory, was sent by her to a man she called "Billy," supposed to be the man who called on her at 41 Columbia Heights, who she said, was her cousin. Billy is said to have put up at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, at the time, which was about six weeks ago.

ATLANTA'S HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

F. J. Cunningham, a Young Man of Good Social Position, Under Arrest for Them.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 11.—Frederick Jackson Cunningham, a young man of good family and high social position, is in prison here to-night charged with highway robbery and with assault with intent to kill. On last Saturday he staggered into the police station in West End, a fashionable Atlanta suburb, near which he resides, and with blood flowing from two bullet holes in his body told a story of having been held up by highwaymen a few minutes before. His account of the affair was entered on the police blotter, and he was carried to his home in an ambulance. Medical attention was given to him, and on Sunday he was said to be on the road to recovery.

Shortly after Cunningham had left the police station on Saturday Charles A. Stanford, a merchant, came in with his clothes bloody and told a similar story of having been held up by highwaymen. The police sent him home in a patrol wagon, and detectives were put to work on the case. Highway robberies in that part of the city have been very frequent of late. On Sunday the police took Stanford to the residence of Cunningham with a view of getting from them, as near as possible, a description of their assailants, neither having been able to give that before. When Stanford saw Cunningham he said that the police need look no further for the man who had shot him. He said that Cunningham was the culprit. He was positive of this not only because of the young man's personal appearance, but because of the location of his wound.

Stanford said that he had been accompanied by the robbers from behind, and when they attacked him he shot the nearest him twice under the arm. The man's companion had shot Stanford and took and then ran away. Cunningham denied the accusation with vigor.

The police were astonished, but later made a search of the ground on which the shooting occurred. They found a bad mark bearing Cunningham's initials lying in the mud. They then placed Cunningham under arrest and are now trying to find his companions. It is believed by the police that Cunningham was the head of a gang of young men who have been guilty of the numerous highway robberies in the last few weeks in Atlanta's suburbs. Cunningham's father is a wealthy cotton planter living at Cuthbert, a few miles outside of the city.

JUMPED OUT OF THE CAR WINDOW.

Burglar Claims Tries to Escape from His Guard and Receives a Mortal Injury.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 11.—John A. Chore of Gettysburg, Pa., who was yesterday sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary at Cumberland, Md., for false pretences and forgery, and who attempted suicide in the jail at Cumberland, where he was taken to await transportation to the prison here, made a desperate leap from a Baltimore and Ohio train, near Elkridge Landing, this morning and will probably die. He is now in a critical condition at the Maryland University Hospital, suffering with a fractured skull, concussion of the brain, and internal injuries.

Chore had forged Union Pacific Railroad bonds and sold them. He swore at his trial yesterday that he had never been in prison, and it was proved later he had served several terms. For adding perjury to his other crimes the Judge gave him a heavy sentence. As soon as it was pronounced he declared that he would die before he would go to the penitentiary. He attempted suicide in jail with the poison, and at 3 o'clock this morning left Cumberland in charge of Deputy Sheriff George C. Sanders. The deputy had him handcuffed, with a chain attached to the handcuffs. The two occupied seats in the smoking car. About 7:40 o'clock this morning the prisoner told the deputy he wanted to go into the toilet room. When he came out he struck the deputy sheriff in the abdomen with the handcuffed hands. The deputy was doubled up and the chain fell from his hands. Quick as a flash Chore slammed the door and locked it on the inside. Before it could be opened he raised the window and plunged head foremost to the ground. He struck on his head and rolled down into the ditch beside the tracks. The train was stopped and backed to where he was found lying unconscious. He was placed on a cot in the baggage car and brought to the city.

BARRED OUT A WASHINGTON.

No Room for One of the Family at the Philadelphia Monument Unveiling.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Permission to witness the unveiling of the Washington Monument has been refused to a great-great-grandchildren of Gen. Washington by the committee having charge of the ceremonies. The man whose house is to be of such distinguished lineage is George Steptoe Washington, who resides in Philadelphia, and there seems to be no doubt that his claims to recognition as the heir of the society are well founded. Ten days ago the committee of the State society of the Cincinnati in charge of the unveiling of the monument received a letter from Mr. Washington asking for an invitation to the stand. The committee took until yesterday to formulate a reply, in which it was said that the demands made upon them by the society were so great that it would be impossible to comply with the request.

Mr. Washington is manager for the wholesale grocery firm of Thomas Roberts & Co. He says he is always on all the committees, and that he belongs to the Sons of the Revolution, that he is a friend of Gen. Wayne, and that his father's son and himself inherited a monument a few years ago on the old family estate near Valley Forge erected by the State of the Revolution. He adds:

"I was born at Harwood, W. Va., where my father, Richard Henderson Washington, still resides. I have been in Philadelphia since 1876. My father was born and raised at Mount Vernon, and his brother was the last owner of the estate. Harwood is an old plantation. Since 1876 I have been a Washington, with John Marshall Washington, who also built Marshall Hall, and Harwood is the latter been out of the possession of the family since it was built, and has been in the day the home of many Washington, Polly Madison was married there. My great-grandmother was her sister.

FIGHTING IN HONDURAS.

LIVELY TIMES BEFORE THE REVOLUTION WAS SUPPRESSED.

W. E. Alger, Our Consular Agent at Puerto Cortez, Said to Have Been Killed—The American Steamer Rover Fired On by a Nicaraguan Ship Sent to Fight the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Consul Little has telegraphed to the State Department from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, that the revolution in that republic is at an end.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—The American steamer Rover, which arrived here to-day from Honduras, reports great excitement growing out of the revolution. A battle was fought at Puerto Cortez and the American Consular agent is said to have been killed. The Rover reached Puerto Cortez on May 4.

As there seemed to be much excitement in the town, and the forces there were preparing for a battle, and as no flag was flying over the American Consulate, and no customs officers presented themselves to examine the ship's papers, Capt. Reed deemed it dangerous to land, and set sail for Omoa.

When about four miles out the Rover, while flying the American flag, was fired on by the Lucy B., the Nicaraguan man-of-war, which, under the command of Gen. Bayes, had been sent by Nicaragua to the assistance of the Government troops in Honduras. The Rover stopped at the first shot, but a second was fired by the Lucy B., striking within a few feet of the engine house. Gen. Bayes, accompanied by a number of the officers, then boarded the Rover and searched her thoroughly on suspicion that she was bringing supplies to the revolutionists.

Capt. Reed protested against the firing on and searching a friendly vessel, and Gen. Bayes replied that he did not give a damn for the Americans, and that the revolution had been instigated and carried on by Americans. Finding no contraband articles on the Rover she was released and proceeded on her way to Omoa.

On the return trip a few days later the Rover passed within a few miles of Puerto Cortez. The town was inspected through a field glass, and it was evident that a battle had been fought there. The Lucy B. was lying at the wharf, but badly dismantled, her pilot house and bulwarks being shot away. There was no evidence that the town itself had suffered any serious damage from the fight, but the fact that the Lucy B. had landed would seem to indicate that the Government troops had defeated the revolutionists and captured the town.

A short distance from Puerto Cortez Capt. Reed heard that Mr. W. E. Alger, United States Consular Agent at the town, had been killed the day previous. Alger was charged with being in sympathy with the revolutionists, and, in fact, one of the ringleaders in the revolutionary movement. Nearly all the Americans in Puerto Cortez, and there are a large number there, sympathized with the revolutionists, and most of them were in the revolutionary army, and the impression prevailed that the battle fought at Puerto Cortez must in consequence have been bloodier than the usual Central American battles.

Ten miles from Honduras the Rover encountered three sloops with armed men making for Puerto Cortez. As she steered clear of them it was impossible to tell whether they were Government troops or revolutionists. The Captain of the Rover will enter a protest with the United States authorities against the action of the Nicaraguans in firing on and searching his vessel.

DEFIANT TOLLGATE RAIDERS.

Gates Broken Down Almost in Sight of the Court House in Mercer County, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 11.—The tollgate raiders have renewed their outbreaks in Mercer county, the home of P. Watt Hardin and Jack Chinn. Although the Circuit Court is in session, and Judge Bradley yesterday charged the Grand Jury to investigate tollgate raids, and although six tollgate Kit Kiers are now under arrest, the raiders last night charged to Mahlburg wood three miles from the Court House. The first gate on the Shakerstown and Lexington pike, in which the State owns the controlling stock, the first gate on the Cane Run pike, owned by private parties, among them James H. Moore and Col. E. H. Gardner, and the gate on the Shawnee Run pike were the ones demolished. An armed gang of about twenty-five men did the work. Gardner, who is a nephew of Judge Bradley, and City Judge T. M. Cardwell posted himself at the Lexington toll house, and holding Gatlings to the regular toll clerks, peremptorily collected tolls. Col. Gardner stationed himself at the Cane Run gate and collected toll there. Early in the morning a large and large contingent, or perhaps only looking after the toll on the road at the Shawnee Run gate. A well-known citizen says that the raiders are checked and it is only a matter of a short time when the guilty ones will be arrested.

KENTUCKY'S ANTI-MOB BILL.

The Senate Passes a Measure Intended to Squelch Toll-Gate Raiders.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 11.—The State Senate to-day passed Senator Martin's substitute for the House Anti-Mob bill. It is thought almost certain that the House will concur in the substitute. The bill is intended mainly to suppress tollgate raiders, and provides that members of mobs, in addition to being made amenable to prosecution for felony, shall be liable in civil damages.

An amendment provides for a section allowing the judge to keep prisoners confined in jail when mob violence is anticipated. The bill also requires that County Judges appoint guards to protect tollgates, bridges, and other property, whenever there exists reasonable ground to believe that there is danger of mob violence.

ADRIFT FOUR DAYS IN A YAWL.

Crew of the Schooner Thomas N. Stone Picked Up by the Bark Afton.

The German bark Afton, which arrived last evening from Montevideo, had aboard Capt. Newcomb and the crew of the American schooner Thomas N. Stone, which sailed from Philadelphia for Kingston, Jamaica, on April 26. The schooner sprang a leak on May 1. All hands worked at the pumps and bailed for dear life. The water continued to gain, and Capt. Newcomb and the crew of six men took to the yawl. They drifted about for four days, and were then picked up by the Afton.

The Stone was found to be leaking badly on May 1. Efforts were made to stop the leak without success, and at 1 P. M. on the same day with eight feet of water in the hold, the crew abandoned the vessel.

BIG MAN HIT LITTLE WAITER.

Six-Foot Prisoner Says He Is Lawrence Barton, Cotton Broker.

A man who said he was Lawrence Barton, a cotton broker, living at 102 Madison avenue, went to Weber & Fields's Music Hall last evening. He is 6 feet 3 inches tall.

It is alleged that he was drunk. Charles Singer, a small waiter, had him chalked in the table's lamp still he would be ejected. Barton struck the waiter on the upper jaw and sent him sprawling on the floor. Blood was streaming.

At the West Thirteenth street station he began to demonstrate his access as to his stature. While he was looking calm, Singer entered.

"I saw the assault," he said, "and it was the worst I ever saw. It was unprovoked, and poor Albert was peculiarly quiet."

Barton said nothing in reply.

Senate Justice to Manchuria.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has introduced a society in the use of Senatorial judicial. He introduced a joint resolution to-day commending a proposition that the Senators and their families take a trip on the train Friday to Minneapolis, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, which is near Charlottesville, Va., and to pay his own expenses. The necessary number of signatures was secured and the party will leave Washington at 7 o'clock on Friday morning in a special train over the Pennsylvania road, returning the same evening.

GIRL STUDENTS TO THE RESCUE.

Co-Eds of Butler College in Indiana Take Part in a College Row.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 11.—The senior class at Butler College gave an entertainment last night, and a score of "preps" had themselves near the place and prepared for a rush when the entertainment was over. Thomas Shipp was the first senior to come from the banquet hall, and the "preps" pounced upon him, and in a few moments had him bound and a handkerchief stuffed into his mouth.

Three women members of the class of '97 came out next unannounced and Shipp succeeded in getting the gag out of his mouth long enough to cry "Help '97!" The young women took in the situation at a glance and rushed upon the "preps." They scratched faces, pulled hair and proved so aggressive that the "preps" backed out and Shipp was rescued.

This morning at the chapel service the young women appeared with trophies of their victory in the shape of neckties, collars, and handkerchiefs, and got an ovation by the seniors. The "preps" who appeared at chapel slipped in quietly and took back seats. They were guyed by all the students.

A CO-ED PUT OUT THE FIRE.

She Saves Sage College by Her Prompt Action with a Bucket of Water.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 11.—If it had not been for a plucky co-ed Sage College might have had a disastrous fire last night. In a central part of the building a blaze broke out about midnight when nearly all the occupants had retired. Miss Lillian Constance Swift, the essayist of '97, was the first to learn of the danger. She had been awakened by the smell of smoke. Without alarming any one Miss Swift ran to seek the source of the smoke. On her way down a long dark corridor she caught up a bucket of water. She peeped into each successive room until at last she reached the blaze. She plunged amid burning carpets, desks, and papers and wielded her bucket so as to subdue the flames. By this time other sleepers had been aroused and they ran to the scene. A general alarm was given, and the 200 co-eds who lodge in the building ran out to learn that Miss Swift had been their rescuer. The blaze was caused by a lighted match thrown in a waste basket.

PROF. SCHAEFFER KILLED.

He Fell from a Second-Story Window in His House in Rochester While He Was Ill.

ROCHESTER, May 11.—Hermann Schaeffer, professor of modern Greek in the Rochester Theological Seminary, this afternoon fell from his bedroom window on the second floor. He struck on his head and was killed instantly.

Prof. Schaeffer had been ill several months with diabetes. During the brief absence of his wife from the room he opened the window, it is thought, overcome by a sudden dizziness, lost his balance, and pitched forward. The rumor that he committed suicide while temporarily deranged is denied by the family.

Prof. Schaeffer had been twenty-five years with the seminary. He was born in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, in 1839. He left a widow and four children.

DESECRATED A BROTHER'S GRAVE.

Miss Frey Was Angry Because He Had Changed from the Protestant to the Catholic Faith.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 11.—Because her brother turned from the Protestant to the Roman Catholic religious belief before he died Miss Kate Frey of West Third street went to his grave in St. Mary's Cemetery on Sunday and tore up by the roots all the flowers that had been planted there and then destroyed the greenward by digging her heels into it.

She met her sister-in-law, who is a Catholic, and, it is alleged, abused and insulted her. She was arraigned in the City Court this morning on the latter charge and her examination set down for to-morrow morning, when she will be arraigned on the charge of desecrating graves, which is punishable by a $100 fine or one year in State prison.

MR. JACKSON HIRES A HALL.

He Proclaims That Col. Ingersoll Will Embrace Christianity This Year.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Joseph Rosenfield Jackson, whose home until recently was at Newark, N. J., where his father was a physician, this afternoon delivered what he styled "A Message from the King of Kings" from the stage of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, which he had engaged. He said that he had "directions from Almighty God to go over the country and tell of the coming of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll to the work of the God of all."

He proclaimed that the great infidel would embrace Christianity "some time during the present year." Jackson was named after his grandfather, a respected physician, who died in New Jersey in 1871.

BICYCLES IN THE ARMY.

Lieut. Moss and Twenty Colored Soldiers Will Make a 2,000-Mile Trip.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Lieut. James A. Moss of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, U. S. A., announced to-day that he has undertaken a special mission by order of Gen. Miles. About June 1, in command of twenty colored soldiers, he will start from Fort Missoula to ride on bicycles to St. Louis, nearly 2,000 miles across the roughest, rockiest country in the United States, for the trip means crossing the main divide of the Rocky Mountains.

Careful preparations are now being made for the trip. Lieut. Moss's report to the War Department will be used as a basis for deciding whether it would be advisable to form a bicycle corps as a feature of the army.

EXCLUSIVE YOUNG WOMEN.

No Unitarians, Catholics, Nor Salvation Army Folk in Their Society.

OMAHA, Neb., May 11.—At the session of the annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association Convention of Omaha to-day, after a spirited debate, it was agreed by a small majority to amend the constitution so as to ex