

FRANCE REMAINS CALM.

CONDEMNATION OF DREYFUS HAS NOT YET BROUGHT THE STORM.

Small Crowd Attacks the House of Dreyfus's Brother and Some Arrests Are Made—New Campaign for Revision Will Be Started Immediately—The Dreyfus Party Will Not Be Satisfied with Mere Renunciation of Penalties—Judges' Pleas of Extenuating Circumstances Denounced as Both Absurd and Cowardly—Some Threats of Violence by Socialists and Anarchists.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Sept. 10.—The calm which prevailed here yesterday continues and there is no reason to expect an outbreak of street rowing, which a decision contrary to that rendered yesterday at Rennes might have precipitated. The boulevard was unusually crowded in the middle of the afternoon, but a deluge of rain fell at 5 o'clock and within three minutes the streets were deserted. To-night the city wears its ordinary aspect.

While the troops at Belfort were marching to their barracks, the evening of the 9th was claimed by a crowd, which shouted "Long live the Army," and "Down with the Jews." A mob numbering a hundred persons attacked the residence of Jacques Dreyfus, a brother of Capt. Dreyfus, and smashed the windows. The police scattered the attacking party and arrested several of the rioters.

A new campaign for the revision of Dreyfus's sentence will be undertaken immediately. The serious friends of justice hope it will not be accompanied by violence on the part of their ostensible allies, the Anarchists and Socialists. The hope is hardly justified, for already there are widespread threats of bloody work in the near future from all grades of these agitators.

The legitimate measures of the Dreyfus party include the making of an application almost immediately to the Minister of Justice for permission to apply to the Court of Cassation for another revision. It is believed that means will be found for placing before the Court the original testimonial documents which were supplied to Col. Schwartzkoppen, the German Military Attaché, and which have since been in the custody of the German Government.

It is within the power of the Court of Cassation to quash the verdict of the court-martial on the grounds of abuse of authority and gross irregularities, but the Dreyfus family seem determined not to rest satisfied with a mere renunciation of penalties. They demand the complete vindication of their son's name, and they are considered entirely justified in urging that object even if France should be dragged into the horrors of civil war in their gaining it.

There is a general tendency on the part of the anti-Dreyfus press to accept the absurd features of the judgment and to demand the minimum penalty. It is significant that the papers of the opposite party are already ridiculing the presence of any extenuating circumstances in high treason which lacks even temptation and motive on the part of the traitor.

The anti-Dreyfus press naturally raises a chorus of peace and reconciliation, and declares, as M. Méline did two years ago, that there is no Dreyfus affair. The real instigators of yesterday's verdict do not desire themselves. The Generals of the Headquarters Staff know that the judgment is a stain on the nation and they intend to take an active part in the development of it. In the meantime the Dreyfus party will formulate a full programme within a few days.

The *Matin*, which on Saturday morning appealed to the French people to receive the verdict, whatever it might be, with absolute deference, declares to-day that the judgment is not acceptable because it is not precise. The paper scolds the notion that extenuating circumstances could possibly attach to treason, and says: "It is admitted that Dreyfus's crime is excusable, it is admitted that the crime is really not serious. Then why punish him?" The *Matin* concludes its striking article by saying: "It is confusion. It is an error. Above all it is a heartrending continuation of agitation, of polemics, of violence, and all because when the tribunals of officers were asked to give a decision yes or no, it has replied, perhaps."

M. Courlay, writing in the *Figaro*, is likewise dumfounded at the idea of treason, admitting extenuations. He contends that the judgment must be revised by the Court of Cassation, inasmuch as it is opposed both to the code and common sense.

Referring to the *Figaro's* participation in the original revision of the article, he says: "We are satisfied with our share therein. We regret nothing we have done, and if need be we will begin again with the smallest reservation." The *Paris Journal*, which is directed by the Minister of Agriculture, demands that the verdict be accepted locally and truthfully.

The *Temps* declares that extenuating circumstances are impossible in treason. It adds: "It is quite evident that the judges were doubtful of the guilt of the prisoner. They ought to have given him the benefit of the doubt, and to have declared that the Generals have been described as being the real persons on trial, they would not allow the sentence to be a starting point for demands against the Generals. The judgment accordingly appears to be like the fruit of hesitancy and hampered good will."

The *Journal des Debats* thinks that the judges evidently recalled the sentence of 1884 as excessive, but it does not think that the Dreyfusians can demand more than they have obtained unless it be an act of clemency. M. Guyot, in the *Siècle*, announces the judgment as a cowardice. He says the court sentenced Dreyfus to say to the Generals, "I demand that the Government arrest Gen. Mercier for perjury and other crimes."

The *Matin* and *Siècle* agree that Capt. Beauvais was one of the two judges favorable to Dreyfus. There are various guesses as to who the other one was. "Primo Ministers" Waldeck-Rousseau received several members of the Cabinet and other prominent men this morning. The date for holding the next Cabinet meeting has not been fixed. President Loubet is not expected to return from Rambouillet before Thursday.

After the judgment had been given at Rennes fifteen prominent revolutionists presented an address to Dreyfus, promising that they would not abandon him, as they were more convinced than ever of his innocence.

WAS SEEN PRAYING, PHAROSSE-LIKE, UNMINDFUL OF THE UNJUST SENTENCE THEY HAD PASSED ON AN INNOCENT MAN, AND HEEDLESS OF THE TEARS OF THE HEART-BROKEN WIFE OR THE HAPPINESS OF THE GUILTY CHILDREN, WHOM IT WILL SOON BE IMPOSSIBLE TO DECEIVE LONGER AS TO THE TRUTH FACTS OF HIS FATHER'S ABSENCE. THEY STILL BELIEVE THAT HE IS ON A DISTANT VOYAGE, AND THEIR FORTUNE SORT IS TO MAKE BELIEVE THAT THEIR FATHER IS COMING HOME.

Mme. Dreyfus is bearing up under her fresh trial with the Madonna-like patience of the Jewish race. Mathieu Dreyfus, a brother of the prisoner, told *The Sun* correspondent to-day that he was astonished by her fortitude, her sublime patience, and her entire trust that God will still dry her tears. Immediately after sentence was pronounced yesterday she saw her husband in prison, and again this afternoon she visited him. She looked weary after the sleepless night, which she had passed in weeping, but she bravely tried to appear calm and cheerful, hoping thereby to bring some slight comfort to her husband, while he similarly acted a brave part to cheer her up. Each seeks to deceive the other with loving guile.

There is good reason for a report that Maître Aulroy, who acted throughout the trial as the Generals' adviser, while coolly sitting among the seats reserved for witnesses, whispered to Major Carrière at the close of Maître Demange's splendid speech: "You will prosper. Get a suspension of the sitting. There is danger. It appears that Aulroy had studied the Judges during Maître Demange's speech, and concluded that three of them were influenced by the pleading. The sitting was suspended, and during the recess pressure was brought to bear on the Judge who was believed to be wobbling. He yielded when it was promised that extenuating circumstances would be included in the verdict. Hence the idiotic judgment, which is ridiculed by the Dreyfusites across France and the newspapers of all foreign countries.

Many persons here that Emperor William will appear as "the enemy" of the Dreyfus cause, and the victim at the last moment by the production of the documents delivered to Germany. This would undoubtedly prove an astounding climax, but would be quite in keeping with his character for creating surprise. Justice and humanity alike call for his sentence to be confined at the net moment of his exile in iniquity and to save oppressed innocence.

Greffer Coupois declares that the sentence of ten years' imprisonment dates from yesterday, but in the opinion of MM. Demange and Morinard it dates from the time the original sentence was pronounced.

The *Sun* correspondent has talked with many of the leading Nationalists and from them he has gathered the impression that now the insult to the Army has been avenged by the verdict they will not reluctantly pursue Dreyfus. In other words, this means that they are anxious to get the matter closed, and that their desire is a vain one, for the Dreyfusites are preparing to renew the campaign with redoubled energy.

Mathieu Dreyfus started for Paris to-night. Mme. Dreyfus will remain here until the fate of her husband is finally settled. The anti-Dreyfus press naturally raised Dreyfus in prison this afternoon and obtained his signature to the appeal for a revision of his sentence.

It is stated that the prisoner displayed remarkable fortitude despite the grief shown by his wife and his brothers, who were present. He firmly believes that he will eventually be vindicated.

TALK OF EXPOSITION BOYCOTT.

European Press Generally Condemns the Verdict of Dreyfus's Judges. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Daily News*, commenting this morning on the Dreyfus verdict, says: "The finding of extenuating circumstances in the case of Dreyfus is a stain on the verdict is received." The paper does not despair of the triumph of justice. It declares: "Saturday's crime is the beginning of a new chapter in the Dreyfus case, though it is no longer Dreyfus, but France who is on trial. Let us hope she will be saved by the judgment of those who love justice. They will fight to the end. If they lose, then liberty is also lost."

The *News*, referring to the American suggestions that the Paris Exposition of 1900 be boycotted, says it does not see how the Government which have entered into definite arrangements with France can, under the circumstances, refuse to allow the exhibition to be held. It is a disgrace to individuals to boycott French pleasure resorts, especially the exhibition. It thinks a pledge to that effect would obtain millions of signatures throughout the world.

The *Chronicle* says: "Extenuation is merely an illogical, shamefaced dodge to ease the conscience of the French people. The exhibition, it adds: "It is idle to talk of appeasement in these terms. Injustice is not to be palliated by extenuating circumstances, and this piece of hypocrisy must serve as a fresh stimulus to unflinching agitation."

A section of the press, including the *Post*, the *Review*, the *Standard*, the *Chronicle*, and the *Times*, who have been mainly neutral in the Dreyfus affair, give hint to a suspicion that the condemned man is partly guilty. It is believed in some quarters that he communicated secrets of France's defense to Russia.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 10.—A movement has been initiated here, in consequence of the verdict against Dreyfus, to prevent the exhibition of 1900 being sent to the Paris Exposition next year. Many intending exhibitors have withdrawn the notices that they would exhibit, basing their withdrawal on the ground that they would be unable to send their property to Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Anti-Semitism is so strong here that sympathy for Dreyfus is balanced by the jubilation of the Jew-baiters. Nevertheless the leading journals outspokenly condemn the verdict.

The *Frederick* says: "The whole civilized world gives a verdict opposed to that of the French oligarchy. The condemnation of Dreyfus neither the affair nor the French people will rest. The world is not satisfied with half truths."

what security French institutions can give for his personal safety."

The *Daily News* revives the story that Russia holds the key to the Dreyfus affair. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Government will bow to the verdict. Ex-President Casimir-Périer denies that the German Ambassador told him that Germany had no relations with Dreyfus, as stated in the *Reichsanzeiger*, the official German paper.

A despatch to the *Standard* from Madrid says that the Dreyfus verdict is almost unanimously concurred in. It is considered that it is not likely to end the agitation. The *Times* says it does not hesitate to affirm that the sentence was the grossest and most appalling prostitution of justice the world has witnessed in modern times. It says it is a stain in the face of not only two great powers, not only the highest judicial body in France, but to public opinion of the civilized world and to the conscience of humanity. France cannot close her ears to the voice of the civilized world for it is the voice of justice. She is arraigned at the bar of a higher authority than she before which Dreyfus stood. It rests with her to show whether she will undo this great wrong and rehabilitate her fair fame or stand irrevocably condemned and disgraced by allowing it to be consummated.

A despatch to the *Times* from Odessa says that the Dreyfus verdict caused extraordinary excitement in all circles in Southern Russia. It was received with horror and indignation. The newspapers say it will leave an indelible stain upon military justice in France without restoring the credit of the disgraced band of liars and forgers comprising the French Staff.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The *Preussische Zeitung* says that the French officers exhibited at Rennes the same morale which prepared the way to Sedan. The *Vossische Zeitung* declares that the verdict is the worst mishap that France's greatest enemy could wish to befall that unhappy country.

The *National Zeitung* says it is the greatest crime against humanity since the days of the Inquisition. The *Zeitung* predicts that the overthrow of the French republic will date from Sept. 9.

ANTI-FRENCH OUTBREAKS IN ITALY.

Mobs Threaten the French Consulates in Naples and Milan. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ROME, Sept. 10.—The excitement here over the verdict in the Dreyfus case is intense. The present feeling toward France is anti-French outbreaks confined the troops to their barracks and strengthened the police against any eventuality.

The *Tribuna* asks how a country that has fallen so low as France can think of assembling the nations in 1900 at a festival of civilization. The other newspapers express their disgust at the action of the court-martial.

NAPLES, Sept. 10.—A crowd numbering 2,000 persons headed by a band, paraded the streets here to-day, shouting "Long live Dreyfus." It was the intention of the paraders to make a demonstration at the French consulate, but the police dispersed them after several scuffles.

MILAN, Sept. 10.—The police here to-day suppressed a hostile demonstration against the French consulate, which threatened to be serious. The feeling among the people is so strong that it necessitates a continuance of the precautions to prevent outbreaks against the consulate.

BRUSSELS CONDEMNES THE VERDICT. Merchants Declare They Will Sever Commercial Relations with France. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.—The entire press considers the verdict in the Dreyfus case to be the most notorious of all the district trials. Mr. Croker spoke a part of yesterday looking over the rapid transit situation which was brought to the front by Corporation Counsel Whalen while Mr. Croker was out of town on a vacation. Mr. Croker was asked what he thought of the matter until the water boiled.

"I had not heard of the latest proposal for the city to build the tunnel until to-day, and I have not been able to inform myself on the details of it fully," he said. "I am, and always have been, in favor of any scheme of rapid transit which will give what the citizens want and which will not cost the city more than it can pay. I have always advocated municipal ownership of franchises, you know, and I think that the city ought to own the rapid transit road."

Mr. Croker was asked whether he had made any investigation into the proposed contract between the City and the Rapid Transit Company, and he said that he knew nothing on Saturday evening. Mr. Croker said that there had not been time for him to make any investigation. Then he said: "I have known President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements, intimately and personally for many years. I know that he is an absolutely honest man, and if he thinks that there is something good about that contract, there must be something good about it. He has not taken anybody's orders in regard to it, and he isn't working for anybody, or for anybody's private interests. Water Commission, and I think that he is a very sure. However, as I said last night, if there is anything wrong about this contract in any way, or in the manner it was proposed, I will not be in the least bit concerned."

"President Holahan said that he had never talked with you about it," said the reporter. "That's right," replied Mr. Croker. "He and I never spoke a word on the subject."

Mr. Croker will go to his real estate office at 111 Broadway to-day. When the campaign opens he will make his headquarters at Tammany Hall, and will direct the fight personally.

CROKER WOULD BEAT MAZET AND SUPPORT A CITIZENS' UNION CANDIDATE TO DO IT.

Will Direct the Tammany Campaign Personally—Sure Holahan and Dalton Are Absolutely Honest in Pushing the Rampage Job—Has the Tunnel on His Mind.

One of the results the Tammany Hall campaigners intend to work for this fall is the defeat of the Hon. Robert Mazet, Assemblyman from the Nineteenth Assembly district, and chairman of the Legislative Investigating Commission which has reported the case to the administration of the city. The leaders of Tammany Hall believe that if they can prevent the return of Mr. Mazet to the Assembly, the force of the committee's report will be weakened greatly. It has therefore been decided that the organization shall exert every means at its disposal to prevent Mr. Mazet's return.

Mr. Mazet's renomination by the Republicans is regarded as essential by the leaders of the Republican machine, as a matter of local and general politics. When Mr. Quigg first suggested that the Republicans and the Citizens' Union might find it advantageous to combine to elect a Democrat in certain districts, he coupled with the suggestion an announcement that the Republicans would insist on making certain nominations. One of these was the renomination of Mr. Mazet. The local conditions in the Nineteenth Assembly district are such that the Republicans are opposed to Mr. Mazet. They have a candidate for the Assembly in the person of Perez M. Stewart, and his nomination by them is talked of in Citizen Union circles as a foregone conclusion.

It has occurred to the Tammany leaders that they might effect a combination with the Republican Union, the Assembly nomination. The advisability of such a union is being considered by Richard Croker, who had a number of talks with his district leaders yesterday, and is gathering information on which to lay out a plan for the fall campaign. Mr. Croker has not yet decided whether he wants to run. He intends to talk with all the district leaders and with men on whose judgment he relies before he commits himself. Because he has not made up his mind definitely, he is not ready to talk much for publication, but in speaking of the situation in the Nineteenth district yesterday, he said:

"The question is whether Mr. Stewart is a Democrat. If he is a Democrat, I do not know at this time of any reason why he should not have the support of Tammany Hall in the district. If he is a Democrat, I don't see why Tammany should not endorse him. I think that the chances of the Democrats in the State to control the Assembly next year are excellent. In this city there are some districts in which Tammany will be willing to combine with the Citizens' Union, or any other political organization and endorse their candidate for Assembly if they are good Democrats. I think that the Tammany leaders consult the leaders of other organizations with a view to combining on candidates for office," he was asked of Mr. Croker.

"Why, yes," he said. "The leaders of Tammany are always ready to consult with any other citizen who desires to secure good government."

Police Commissioner John B. Saxon in the Tammany leader in the Nineteenth district. He dined with Mr. Croker on Saturday evening, when Mr. Croker appeared at the Democratic Club. Whether they had a talk over the campaign to be made against Mr. Mazet, Mr. Saxon would not say yesterday. Other Tammany men said, however, that the best Tammany split-brothers would be sent into the Nineteenth district this fall and the campaign would be taken in the most picturesque of all the district fights.

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TOOK POISON ON A TROLLEY CAR. Woman Suicide Came from McGurk's Dive on the Bowery.

A woman, who seemed about 27 years old and was dressed in clothing of fairly good quality, got into a Second avenue car at the Brooklyn bridge a little before 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Nothing about her appearance or actions attracted special attention until she got to the turn at Bowery avenue and Eighth street, when the other passengers saw her take a bottle from her pocket and drink its contents. A moment later she fell without on the floor of the car.

The boys ran to the Fourth avenue police station, one block away, and notified Sergeant Murphy. Patrolman Patrick McGuire and Acting Detective McLaughlin hurried to the Wilson street station. Meanwhile a crowd had gathered and no one was allowed to pass. McGuire, removing his own uniform coat, wrapped it around the youngster and smothered the flames which enveloped him. The boy became unconscious and his legs doubled up under him. McGuire then used his coat as a pillow, and the Norwegian Hospital was reached. The boy was taken to the hospital operating room. His body was found to be badly burned. Efforts made to restore him to consciousness were without success up to late hour last night. Dr. Kraft said the case was a very serious one and the outlook not so promising.

JUMPED FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE?

Man Disappears On Roadway and Fishermen Say They Saw One Fall in the River.

A shabbily dressed man asked for a ride across Brooklyn Bridge on an express wagon driven by Thomas Jones of 141 East 23rd street as the wagon was entering the north roadway from the Brooklyn end at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Walter Poe of 744 West Twenty-second street and George Barduaeh of 415 West Twenty-sixth street, who were on the wagon, told the man to jump in behind, and he did. He turned his seat so the wagon was passing the first tower and saw the man apparently asleep in the bottom of the wagon. At the middle of the Bridge he turned again and the man was missing, but his hat, coat and shoes were in the wagon.

Believing that the man had jumped from the Bridge Jones reported the case to a policeman at the Manhattan end. The policeman took the coat, hat and shoes to the Fourth district police station in Brooklyn. Detective Sergeant Rail was sent out to investigate. He found a boy named Phil Seiling, who lives at the 81st Street home of 7th Avenue, and a man named Thomas Eagan of 203 Concord street, who said that they had seen a man jump from the Bridge about 8:30 o'clock, while they were fishing for snappers from the Bridge dock at the foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Eagan and the boy told the detective that they had seen a man jump from the Bridge about 8:30 o'clock, while they were fishing for snappers from the Bridge dock at the foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Eagan said that a tug boat, the name of which he could not remember, was passing at the time he and Seiling sought to the men on the tug and pointed to the man floating in the river. The people in the tug, Eagan alleged, either did not hear them or did not want to stop, as they paid no attention to the shouts and proceeded up the river.

At the foot of the Bridge Eagan said he thought that he believed that Eagan and Seiling were telling the truth and thought that some unfortunate had committed suicide. The police description of the man is as follows: About 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, weight 150 lbs., sandy hair and mustache, blue striped shirt, blue coat, battered derby hat, and discolored shoes. In the clothing in the possession of the police there is nothing that would give a clue to the man's identity.

SAW THREE WATERPOOTS.

Hotel Guests Spectators of Whirling Sea Clouds Off Atlantic City. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Three waterpots, one small and the other two of great size, passed down the coast this morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, creating a sensation along the beachfront and narrowly missed several bathers. The waterpots appeared when the first funnel-shaped cloud appeared in the southeast seemingly above Brigantine Beach. It moved rapidly toward Atlantic City, but was not accompanied by any rain. The only indication of its approach, according to several passengers aboard one of the boats, was the bubbling of the water, which seemed very dry in misty form.

The David H. Schuyler, Capt. Abe Cato, with a fishing party aboard, among whom were T. H. Sherman of Washington, W. W. Shoemaker and M. V. J. Schull of this city, was lying about two miles off Brigantine Beach when the cloud bore down on her. One of the passengers in talking of the phenomenon described it as coming down the bay from the west and looking no bigger than a man's body when first sighted. Nothing was thought of the matter until the waterpots began to boil, and then the talk turned to waterpots. The cloud assumed the shape of an hour glass and the passengers realized that the subject of their joking was a dangerous reality.

Carl Gustafson, a Swedish fisherman, as he headed the yacht directly in the path of the threatening cloud. The passengers became frightened, but helped to make things tight in preparation for a terrific blow. The party got under the forward deck. The water about came down within twenty feet of the sea, which looked up to meet it. It passed by the yacht and disappeared.

Ten minutes later from the same quarter two other waterpots appeared, the first of which was of great size, while the second was small in comparison. These passed the yacht, which had anchored inshore, and were a gale of wind. A score of skiffs, with fishing parties, near the Schuyler also made for the beach. There were several other yachts within sight, which scurried landward. Great drops of rain sizzled on the banks of clouds, and then the sun shone out brightly again.

The three waterpots passed Atlantic City at an estimated distance of three miles from the coast. Hundreds of persons at the hotels hurried to the piazzas and the beach-front. The disturbances lasted for three quarters of an hour. No boats were reported, although the waterpots were in the path followed by coasting vessels.

AFRIDIS FLOATING 100.

One Tiger Cub, Two Red-Headed Apes and Two Lengths of Serpent. The transatlantic Afridi, which arrived on Thursday from ports in the Far East, has aboard, so the skipper says, 52 feet of East Indian python, in two sections; one cub tiger (called "Delvey") and two red-haired orangutans, Sallee and Jim, formerly of the African jungles. The skipper of the Afridi is going to New York to teach it navigation, and other things. He may be induced to part with Sallee and Jim and the 104 feet of python. The tiger is 2½ feet long, about a foot and a half tall and plays largely to feet and mouth, the orang is playful and intelligent, but not large. There is nothing to report about the two sections of python, except the skipper is willing to sell by linear measurement. The mate says there are not 410 feet of python on the ship and denies the report that they are coiled in the chain locker and sometimes used as hayser in towing. It is not unusual for the mate and skipper of a British tramp to disagree, and the reporter feels that he would be justified in accepting the declaration that there are 832 feet of python in the Afridi's hold as readily as he would the opinion, advanced by the cook, that the real length of the two constrictors is 1,994 feet. The bookman said it was a good problem. This prompted the supercargo to remark: "Yes, a box-knotty problem."

Then the crew was summoned to fire quarters, and the options were stretched along the decks and used as hose.

TROLLEY CAR TACKLES A HOUSE.

Both Badly Battered, but Neither Knocked Out—Sleepers Rudely Awakened. The family of Dr. Martin L. Bodkin, living at 82 Sands street, Brooklyn, were awakened at one o'clock yesterday morning by a crash which made the house sway. They jumped out of their beds and dressing hastily were soon on the sidewalk. There they learned that trolley car No. 228 of the Fifth Avenue line, running from Sands into Adams street, had jumped the track and run into the iron railing of the Bodkin's house. It was a bad accident. The car ripped off parts of the brown stone trimmings on the house. The front platform of the car was smashed, but the trolley man escaped injury by jumping. There were several passengers in the car, but they were not hurt. The car was put back on the track and taken home for repairs.

TROOPS NEAR THE NATAL BORDER.

Armed Boers on Patrol Duty—The British Re-enforcements. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 11.—A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Johannesburg says that 200 men with six guns are forming a larger Amersfort, thirty miles north of the Natal border, which is being patrolled by armed Boers. The Zululand Boers are looking to the Transvaal, expecting that there will be war with Great Britain.

The *Mail* says it learns in London that the sending of re-enforcements to Natal was prompted by a threatened Boer invasion of that colony. Despatches from Pietermaritzburg and Pretoria represent President Kruger as prepared to recognize Great Britain's suzerainty in the Transvaal. They ascribe State Attorney Smuts's statement concerning suzerainty to an undisputed source, and this does not inspire confidence. The situation is unaltered.

Pistol Shot on the Columbia.

Blank Cartridge Fired at Amateur Photographers—One Woman Fainted. Among the crowds that went to New Rochelle yesterday to see the yacht Columbia was a score or more of amateur photographers, who rowed out to where the cup defender is moored in the afternoon of the local Y. M. C. A. at every point of view. One party, consisting of two women and one man, attempted to board the yacht, and were ordered off by one of the mates. They persisted in their undertaking and were half way up the gangway when the mate fired a revolver and fired point blank at them. The woman was wounded, making four cartridges, but the visitors were naturally badly frightened and tumbled back into their row boat, which nearly capsized. One of the women fainted, and when she regained consciousness the party hastily put back to shore. No further attempts were made to board the yacht.

The big sloop with all her sails furled and in their covers rode quietly at her moorings all day. Mr. Iselin boarded her for a short time in the morning and had a talk with Capt. Charley Barr regarding the plans for tomorrow. In the afternoon the local Y. M. C. A. held an open air religious meeting at Hudson Park, which was thronged with sightseers. The crew of the Columbia went ashore in gigs and joined in singing the hymns. Their distinctive Yankee accent could be heard far above the other voices, and soon attracted a large audience. Noting the interest that was being taken in them the secretary, E. H. Hawkins, stopped the service long enough to say: "America's greatest boast, the new cup defender, is in the harbor, and I notice with pleasure that her crew is among us. I would suggest to the audience that if an offering of a selection in honor of the Columbia." Then some one started the hymn, "My Country 'tis of Thee," and the sailors roared around the organ and joined in the singing with a patriotic fervor.

Yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock the Defender received. It is probable that the Columbia will not be painted to-day, but will go out in the afternoon with her consort for a spin. She was painted just before she left Bristol and will not need another coat for a few days.

It is expected that the new racing costumes for the crew will arrive in a few days. They are expected to be made of white duck, with the name Columbia worked across the breast in bright red gilet letters. In the cup race the sailors will wear toboggan caps fitting closely to their skulls. The caps are to be striped with red and black, the Iselin colors.

TRAIN HOLD-UP IN ARIZONA.

Wells-Fargo Safe Blown Open by Dynamite and its Contents Stolen. EL PASO, TEX., Sept. 10.—The west-bound passenger train on the Southern Pacific Railroad was held up at Cashio, Ariz., shortly before midnight last night and the Wells-Fargo safe was blown open by dynamite and its contents, including \$10,000, were stolen. The robbery was perpetrated by two men and was accomplished without firing a shot. It was at first reported that four men were engaged, but subsequent developments proved that there were only two. The men were seen at the station and an express messenger and a Wells-Fargo messenger hurried to the front to investigate, but were ordered to the rear. The engine and express cars were run about a mile ahead, where the outlaws had their horses blocked. Dynamite was produced and the safe blown open. The contents of all contained. It is reported that it contained \$10,000.

LOWER THE FLAG NEVER!

Hinging Utterance of H. S. Jacquith of Massachusetts State Democratic Committee. BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The statement a few days ago that there was a threatened disruption in the Democratic State Committee because of Harry S. Jacquith, a leading member, was in favor of expansion, has aroused great interest throughout the State and Mr. Jacquith has written explaining his attitude. In his letter Mr. Jacquith refers to the "sidewalk conversation" which started the trouble and says he agrees with the committee, dissenting only from its disposition not to distinguish between "Imperialism" and "Expansion," and goes on to say:

"If the Filipinos are the savages have heard from the speaker, allow me to have a duty to civilization govern and control them and protect the lives and property committed to our care and protection when Spain withdrew her troops. If on the other hand they are the high-bred, the white men, the picture that we see, they are just the matter of a good citizen of any and when peace is assured they can have under our flag every liberty that you or I enjoy and the same freedom of local self-government that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has. You are free, they will be free, but no citizen will possess the license to overturn established authority."

"I repeat what I said on the sidewalk, that it shall never be truthfully said of me that I ever gave aid or comfort to the enemies of my flag, and that I will never consent to the lowering of the Stars and Stripes. I will not refuse its support to make our sovereignty respected throughout the flag. I will not look upon the flag as a mere piece of cloth, and I will not consent to a single incident which would bring it into disrepute. I will not consent to an engine that had been sent from Fifty-sixth street and were drawn to the point yard. The fire was gained steadily and the front platform of the car was destroyed. The car was finally damaged.

The fireman soon had several streams playing on the motor car, but the engine was not stopped. The fire was finally extinguished and the motor car was destroyed. The car was finally damaged.

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LIEUT. PEARY CRIPPLED.

LOSES SEVEN TOES BY FROSTBITE IN HIS DASH FOR THE POLE. Forced to Return to His Ship and the Mishap Upsets the Explorer's Plans. The Windward Return to Briggs With News—Some Good Results Achieved. BOSTON, N. F., Sept. 10.—Lieut. Peary's steamer the Windward arrived here this afternoon from West Greenland, having wintered in the Far North. She brings a story of mingled achievements and disaster. Peary's chief work consisted in getting the Windward fifty miles farther north than Sweden got the Fram. His disaster was having his feet badly frostbitten and losing seven toes, four of the left foot and three of the right.

Peary has set out four days before from Fort Conger, pushing toward Cape Columbia on the northern extremity of Grinnell Land. The party now with Peary are Peary, two assistants and but to retreat to Conger. They could not find the Greeley house in a cave-in ice-berg. Here Peary's exertions, caused an ice