The Sun.

Rain or snow to-day; clearing to-morrow.

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MOVING TOWARD MAFEKING

STRONG FORCE LEAVES KIMBERLEY TO RAISE THE SIEGE.

Latest Despatch From the Town Says the Food Supply Is Short and Horse and Dog Meat Is Being Eaten—Gen. French Has Another Skirmish With the Boers, but Roberts's Real Advance Has Probably Not Begun—Scene on the Arrival of Buller and His Army in Ladysmith.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 6.—So far as is known here Gen. Roberts has not yet commenced any important operation. His latest despatch, dated Osfontein, March 4, reports that Gen. French had another successful skirmish with the Boers that morning.

The correspondent of the *Standard* describes Gen. Roberts's position as most advantageous. The Sixth Division on the right holds all the kopjes to five miles south of the Modder River. The Seventh Division, in the centre, is immediately south of the river. The Ninth Division is on the north bank, Gen. French's cavalry is on the left front, and the mounted infantry under Col. Ridley Martyr is on the right front. The surrounding country consists of wide, grassy plains, broken ridges and isolated kopjes.

Besides the Boers on the flat-topped hill north of the river, where Gen. French shelled them on Saturday, 4,000 of the enemy hold an isolated group of hills south of the Modder and opposite the mounted infantry. Their position is surrounded by level plains, over which they must make their way in order to reach the river. Consequently the position seems to be very precarious.

The correspondent of the *Telegraph* says that the Boer front extends for eighteen miles south of the Modder River.

According to a report from Cape Town an expedition for the relief of Mafeking is apparently well on its way. A strong force, including the Kimberley Light Horse, is moving north from Kimberley. It is not stated who is in command of the expedition. It is presumed that the troops are accompanied by a large contingent of railway engineers. It is known that the bridge across the Vaal River at Fourteen Streams has been wrecked, and it is expected that the passage of the river will be strongly opposed there.

There is little news from Mafeking. A despatch of doubtful date, apparently Feb. 19, states that the shelling had somewhat lessened, but that the rifle fire had increased, greatly endangering movements in the streets. The troops of the garrison were digging trenches throughout the town to protect pedestrians, but when it rains the trenches are impassable.

Food was becoming scarce, and the whole town was on short rations. The allowance of the natives, the despatch adds, was necessarily very small. A soup kitchen had been started and horses' and dogs' heads and the feet of oxen were being made into soup, which, the correspondent declares, should be a great boon to all. The Boers were busily digging new advance trenches.

Several correspondents describe the entry o Gen. Buller and his troops into Ladysmith on March 3. The streets were lined with the garrison, and all the civilians who were well enough to stand gathered to cheer their deliverers. Gen. White and his staff, on horseback, were in front of the Town Hall, the shattered tower and broken walls of which furnished a fitting background to the impressive scene. Gen. Buller and his staff headed the troops, escorted by the Irregular Horse and the Dublin Fusiliers, owing to their distinguished gallantry and losses, led the van. They were greeted with a storm of appreciative cheers. Gen. Warren followed, leading the Fifth Division.

All branches of the service were most enthusiastically acclaimed. One correspondent describes it as one of the most splendid and most moving spectacles he ever witnessed, it being as affecting as the Queen's Jubilee procession, as magnificent as the Czar's entry into Moscow, and as enthusiastic as Admiral Dewey's welcome in New York.

Twenty-two thousand men of all arms, blistered and tanned, caked with mud and bloodstains and as ragged as sweeps, passed for three hours before Gen. White, cheering, laughing, shouting and tossing their helmets into the air. The emaciated yellow-faced garrison, whose loose uniforms spoke of the weeks of starvation the men had undergone, cheered in return. The pipers of the Gordon Highlanders played. The women and children waved their handkerchiefs and cheered. Gen. Buller was hailed tumultuously. Two battalions of the Devonshire Regiment who had separated in India five years ago, broke ranks and the old comrades rushed into one another's arms.

The nature of Gen. White's attempt to intercept the retreating Boers on March 1 shows the undaunted spirit of the garrison. Despite physical weakness Col. Knox, in command of a little column consisting of two batteries, a thousand infantry and three squadrons of cavalry, marched toward Tepworth Station, but the men were so exhausted that they could scarcely drag themselves along. Nevertheless they were determined to reach their late besiegers. The Boers detached a strong rearguard to cover their movements. A skirmish followed, in which a Highlander was killed and Col. Pickford was wounded. The column occupied several positions, but Col. Knox, finding that the men and horses were utterly exhausted, ordered his force to return. Two artillery horses died in the traces from weakness.

Contrary to some accounts of the Boer withdrawal the *Standard's* correspondent at Ladysmith declares that they retreated in masterly fashion, not losing a single wagon or ox. Only a few small camps fell into British hands. The reported capture of the Boers' "Long Tom" is not confirmed, and it is apparently untrue.

The casualties among Gen. Buller's noncommissioned officers and men from Feb. 14 to Feb. 27 were 120 killed, 942 wounded, and 41 missing. It is understood that this list is incomplete.

The *Times* correspondent at Colenso says that only about four hundred men remain of the battalion of Dublin Fusiliers.

LONDON'S EVIDENT ANXIETY.

Financial Market's Weakness Due to Fear of European Complications.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 5.—The feeling of nervousness in financial circles appears to be on the increase, and the markets are weak. This is especially true of consols. The anxiety is not caused by the war in South Africa, but is connected altogether with the international situation. The abandonment of the Queen's visit to the Riviera, in view of the increased military outlook, is regarded as of grave significance.

In the House of Commons to-day, the Rt. Hon. William Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said the Government had no information regarding the reported activity of the Russians in Persia. He added that nothing had been learned by the British Government in reference to the cession of a Persian port to Russia.

Unequalled Service.

The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express, sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.—*Adv.*

KRUGER SAYS FIGHT ON.

An Address to the Army Sent After His Conference With Steyn.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 5.—A despatch to the *Times* from Lorenzo Marques of yesterday's date says it is persistently rumored that the Transvaal Government has made overtures for peace. On the other hand, it is asserted that the Boers propose to make a stand at Glencoe and Laing's Nek. Meanwhile the intrenchments at Pretoria have been extended in anticipation of a siege.

The conference between President Krüger and Steyn and the General commanding the Boers in northern Natal was hurriedly arranged when the news of Gen. Cronje's surrender was received. All official confirmation of the surrender, which took place on Tuesday morning, was withheld from the public until Thursday night. The *Johannesberg Standard and Diggers' News* of Friday morning even made a feeble attempt to ridicule the rumors of a defeat.

President Krüger telegraphed a fervid religious appeal to the Boer troops, which all officers and men were ordered to read. He urged the burghers to stand fast and strive for victory in the name of the Lord. He told them that unless they had faith in God cowardice would ensue and their position would be hopeless the moment they turned their backs to the enemy. Past victories, he said, showed that the Lord was on their side. The President of the Transvaal urged the men not to bring destruction on their progeny by falling back.

A high official in Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, informed a Boer correspondent that if the Free Staters now confronting Lord Roberts are repulsed they will retire toward the Transvaal, and that the united brethren of the two republics will maintain the struggle to the last.

The Boers report their casualties at Colenso during the week ending Feb. 25 as 31 killed and 130 wounded.

FRENCH POLICY TOWARD THE WAR.

Unable to Assist the Weak, It Would Be Imprudent to Harass the Strong.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 5.—In a speech delivered this evening at a banquet at Nogent-le-Rotrou, M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, declared that he had confidence in the national institutions. All citizens, he said, would close ranks round the army if anybody attacked it. He added:

"We have the best artillery in the world and shall soon have the best rifle.

"Regarding external events I will say only a word, because I do not desire to depart from the reserve imposed on me by my office or to hamper in any way the Government of the country. Therefore I will say simply that when the weak are not assisted, even if their conduct is admirable and heroic, it, at the same time, would be both childish and imprudent to harass the strong, and, above all, to insult them."

This statement created a sensation and evoked prolonged applause. Mr. Deschanel went on:

"Do not let us lose sight of the great duties which a Continental war in the second half of the century have imposed on us, (applause) but let us continue in the right path for the fulfilment of our rational aims."

TO SAVE THE BOER REPUBLICS.

Afrikander Bond Starts a Movement That May Split the Cape Ministry.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CAPE TOWN, March 5.—The members of the Afrikander Bond are organizing what they call a conciliation committee and are advancing views in favor of maintaining the Boer republics. The committee proposes to send deputations to Canada and Australia to urge this view. The English in the colony are unanimously in favor of the abolition of the republics and their absorption by Great Britain. The question is likely to cause a split in the Cape Ministry. It is known that one member of this body is strongly in favor of the abolition of the republics.

The British officials say the rebellion in the Carnarvon district of Cape Colony is of no importance. They state that the trouble has been caused by some of the poorer classes of Boers, who have no fixed habitation and who reached that point during one of their nomadic treks.

The manager of the Bank of South Africa, who left Johannesberg on Feb. 23 and has arrived here, reports that there has been very little looting in that district. None of the mines has been destroyed.

BULLER NOT PURSUING THE BOERS.

Scouts Report That No Boers Have Been Seen Within Thirty Miles.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 5.—A despatch to the *Times* from Ladysmith, dated March 2, says:

"Gen. Buller entered the town officially today and his troops are encamped six miles to the south.

"The British troops are not pursuing the Boers. Scouts report that none can be seen within thirty miles.

"Supply wagons are arriving here day and night and thorough communication ought to be restored in four days.

"The garrison will take two weeks rest in order to recuperate. Horses will be needed to re-mount the cavalry and artillery."

NO OFFER FROM ITALY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Says This Is Not the Time for Mediation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, March 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that the present time was not favorable for an offer to mediate between the British and the Boers.

GERMAN MERCHANTS ALARMED.

Fear the Retaliatory Measures That Would Follow the Proposed Meat Law.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAMBURG, March 5.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has petitioned the Reichstag to reject the decisions of the Meat Inspection Committee, which, the Chamber says, threaten great injuries to importers, ship owners and traders.

The petition declares that the whole German over-sea trade is at stake. Retaliatory measures, rendered more difficult by the operation of the commercial treaty with the United States, and a tariff war are to be expected, with disastrous effects to German shipping. Retaliatory measures are also threatened from Australia through England, and from South America. Moreover, nothing has hitherto been known of the supposed unwholesomeness of foreign meat.

FRENCH CABINET'S WEAKNESS.

The Case of an Alleged Spy Renews Predictions of the Ministry's Fall.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 5.—There was a debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day in reference to the so-called spy Philipp, the French Government employee who is accused of offering to communicate naval secrets to Great Britain for a consideration of $5,000.

It is believed that the bringing up of this matter has seriously weakened the Ministry, and in the lobbies the fall of the Cabinet is predicted.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, yielding to pressure brought to bear on him by M. Pellatan, Radical-Socialist, and others, undertook to prosecute the suspects.

M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, explained that Philipp's information did not reach Great Britain as it fell into the hands of his denouncers. The authenticity of the document, he said, had not yet been established. The Government had not yet received it. When it was proved to be authentic the Government would inaugurate a prosecution.

$300,000,000 FOR THE WAR.

ENGLAND TO INCREASE TAXES AND BORROW $215,000,000.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt Urges That Cecil Rhodes and Others Who Will Benefit by the War Ought to Bear Some of the Expense—Tax to Be Put on the Transvaal—Budget Generally Approved.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 5.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented the budget to the House of Commons to-day and stated that but for the war there would have been a surplus of £5,500,000. The total receipts of the Government for the financial year had been about £116,000,000 and the expenditures, exclusive of the war credits, £110,500,000. The estimates include £60,000,000 to meet the expenses of the war in South Africa and the defensive operations at home that are made necessary by the war.

The Chancellor explained that owing to the fact that the budget was submitted a month earlier than usual the figures for the current year were only approximate. The total expenditure had been £133,810,000, showing, owing to the military expenditures, a deficit of £17,770,000.

He added that the only agreeable feature of his disagreeable task was that the year had been the most prosperous of a prosperous series, enabling a contribution of £5,500,000 to the war expenses. The prosperity was attributable to the steady and substantial progress of business in all branches. The increase in exports had been exceptional. There had been a remarkable increase in the sum realized from death duties. One millionaire's estate alone had yielded £900,000.

Dealing with the war expenditures Sir Michael said he did not think it probable that they could in any case be less than had been estimated, and they might be more. Against that, the recent happy change in the military situation had to be considered and the fact that the season was fast approaching which all authorities agreed was peculiarly unfavorable for military operations by the Boers.

He believed he was justified in expecting that the present estimates would be sufficient to bring the war to a successful termination, but he might unhappily be obliged in July or August to ask Parliament for a further provision.

Continuing, the Chancellor said it was held in certain quarters that all the war expenditure ought to be got out of the Transvaal some day and that the amount should now be borrowed, and taxation only raised to provide interest on the loan. Such an idea was seductive and dangerous. It would be unworthy of the country and would be the first step toward financial ruin.

Sir Michael said it was the intention of the Government to increase the income tax and the duty on tobacco four pence. The tax on tea would be increased two pence, and the duty on foreign cigars six pence. Beer would be taxed a shilling more per barrel and spirits six pence additional per gallon. A shilling stamp duty would be imposed on produce brokers' contracts. In addition, the Government proposed to borrow £43,000,000. It is estimated that the increased taxation will raise £12,317,000. The Chancellor incidentally mentioned the recent enormous increase in the consumption of spirits, but said the anticipated increase in the consumption of tobacco following the last reduction in the duty had not been realized.

He announced a reduction in the expenditures of £4,640,000 in connection with terminable annuities. This deducted from the total estimated expenditure left £149,442,000, against which was an estimated total revenue of £129,217,000, resulting in a deficit which, plus the current deficit and plus £5,000,000 for contingencies, amounted to £43,000,000.

This to the extent of £8,000,000 would be provided for by renewing the Treasury bills issued in November, 1899. The remainder might be met by a new issue of consols, but this was not advisable, inasmuch as it would create a permanent debt not payable at par until 1923. It was proposed to reserve £5,000,000 for a further issue of bills, and to raise the remaining £30,000,000 by bonds or stock issued for a term not exceeding ten years. There was reason to believe it would be possible to place the issue at the most reasonable terms and in such a manner as would not benefit only a few wealthy persons, but would enable the whole public to assist.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the Liberal party, and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on his sound finance.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt pressed for information as to how the Transvaal would contribute to the cost of the war. The British, he said, were warring partly in order that Johannesberg might be self-governing and self-taxing. When this was effected the millionaires, Rhodes, Beit and others, would have control of taxation in the Transvaal. It had been prophesied that the war would result in an extra profit of from three to four million pounds for the gold industry. He hoped, when the British were being taxed and their debt increased, that those gentlemen who were going to pocket millions as the result of the war would contribute a proportion of the expense. He did not expect that they would do it out of generosity, and there ought to be some security that would ensure its being done.

The other speakers, with the exception of the Irish members, were almost wholly favorable to the budget.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to relieve the taxpayers by charging the Transvaal such part of the cost of the war as the country could bear.

BANKER SMITH'S GREAT FORTUNE.

Death Duties on His Estate in London Amounted to $4,500,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 5.—The estate to which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach referred in presenting the budget to the House of Commons to-day as having yielded £900,000 to the Government in death duties was that of the late George Smith, a banker, formerly of Chicago, who died some time ago at his club in London, where he lived for many years in a most unpretentious and economical manner.

George Smith was a native of Scotland, but came to this country sixty years ago, locating in Chicago, where he laid the foundation of his great fortune. He became the pioneer banker of the Northwest and issued notes which circulated freely and were popularly called "George Smith's money." He organized with his partner, Alexander Mitchell, another Scotchman, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad system.

When he went back to Europe Smith made his home at the Reform Club in London, where he was known as a recluse. His heir is his nephew, James Henry Smith, of the firm of Geddes A Smith, 10 Wall street. The younger Mr. Smith has bachelor apartments at the Wilbraham, 17 West Thirtieth street. He was already a rich man when his uncle died. The death duty in England on estates worth more than $5,000,000 is 8 per cent., so that the value of George Smith's estate, as assessed, was somewhat more than $56,000,000.

A Russian Petroleum Monopoly.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 6.—A despatch to the *Standard* from Odessa says that M. Witte, Minister of Finance, is elaborating a scheme for converting the whole petroleum industry in the Caucasus into a Government monopoly.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages

are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—*Adv.*

NO CANAL BILL THIS SESSION?

The President Urges House Leaders to Wait Until the Treaty Is Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It was said in the House to-day that the Nicaragua Canal bill would not be considered at this session of Congress, certainly not until after the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has been disposed of in the Senate, and there is no assurance, nor prospect even, that final action will be taken by that body in the near future. This is a very radical change from the sentiment prevailing last week, and it is said to be due to the arguments of President McKinley at the time he was conferring with the House leaders last week over the Puerto Rican situation, resulting then in the message to Congress recommending the bill appropriating customs receipts on Puerto Rico goods collected since Oct. 18, 1898, for the benefit of the people of that island. He pointed out, it is said, the embarrassment and complications that would inevitably attend a discussion of the canal question in the House while the treaty was pending in the Senate—embarrassments and complications, he said, which involved the best interests of the whole party.

Last week the belief that the bill would speedily be brought before the House was so strong that Mr. Loud, asking for a date for the consideration of this bill to regulate second-class mail matter, was induced to change the day from the 13th to the 20th inst. at the request of Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, author and in charge of the Canal bill, who said that he expected an order from the Committee on Rules to take up his measure on the 13th, and no one challenged the probability of the statement. Members of the Committee on Rules decline to speak on the subject further than to say that no such order has been acted on.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN'S ROMANCE.

How the Story Arose That He Had Wedded Mrs. Blanche Bowers.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Friends of George M. Pullman, the son of the late palace car magnate, are relating an incident which gave rise to a rumor that young Pullman had married a second time. Young Pullman and Mrs. Blanche Bowers, who is well known in south side society circles, appeared in the café of the Auditorium annex early in the evening and sat at a table near a well-known young society man. This man received a card from young Pullman requesting him to call at his table. He did so, and was then presented to Mrs. Bowers by young Pullman, who, according to the story, introduced her as his wife. Some say that this reference to Mrs. Bowers was merely jocular, and meant his "wife to be." However, the rumor that young Pullman had married again spread throughout the hotel. Young Pullman, it was said, previously introduced Mrs. Bowers as his wife at Kinsleys.

Mrs. Bowers was Miss Barrett and well known in south side society. She eloped one day with an actor of the name of Bowers, but left him within a year. Mr. Bowers, Mrs. Bowers's husband, contrary to a rumor which has gained some currency, is not dead, but is in Chicago engaged in the work of musical composition and publishing. According to his friends he has left the stage and is trying to win fame as a composer. Two of the musical works in which he takes pride are entitled "Always" and "Because."

Mrs. Fernald Pullman, young Pullman's wife, when seen at her parent's home in Greenwood avenue to-day, did not appear displeased at the reports of her husband's attitude toward Mrs. Bowers.

"Mr. Pullman frequently makes indiscreet remarks, under certain circumstances," said she. "I encountered Mr. Bowers in New York recently and he told me that his wife had not secured a legal separation from him nor could she do so."

Mr. Pullman was at the Lexington Hotel this afternoon and declared he was "a much married man according to the ideas of some folks." He added:

"I was married over a year ago. I'm still in the same fix and I have secured no divorce.

ALGER ON CORBIN'S CAREER.

Former Secretary Denies That Favoritism Was Shown to the Adjutant-General.

DETROIT, March 5.—Gen. Alger is not greatly concerned over the suggested investigation of Adjutant-General Corbin's record in the Civil War. In fact, if his manner is any indication of his feelings, he is in favor of having Corbin's record resurrected. Speaking of the charge of cowardice preferred against Corbin, he said:

"I have heard that there was a court-martial but I paid little attention to the matter. It is all a subject of official record and anybody who wants to interest himself in those old matters can easily find data on them. When I went to the War Department Ruggles was Adjutant-General. The next in line was Breck and the next Corbin. Accordingly when Breck retired, as he did after I had been there about a year, Mr. Corbin succeeded him in the natural order of promotion. So you see there was no favoritism about it as alleged."

Gen. Alger denied that Corbin's influence with the President had more to do with Gen. Miles's alleged humiliation than all other causes combined.

"Corbin," he said to-day, "never tried to use his influence with me against Miles. It wouldn't have done him any good if he had."

It is understood that in his forthcoming history of the war Gen. Alger will show by official and other correspondence that Gen. Miles was always treated with the consideration and deference due to his rank, and that if there was any cause for complaint it was manufactured by the avowed enemies of Gen. Alger, or else by the over-zealous friends of Gen. Miles.

RAILROAD RATES RESTORED.

Harmony Coming in Passenger Traffic Between St. Paul and the East.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Through passenger rates from St. Paul and Northwestern places to New York, Philadelphia and Boston will be restored to a normal basis on March 15. The restoration of rates by all lines is largely due to the policy adopted by the Michigan Central to force the differential lines to stop paying commissions in addition to making lower rates. When all the railroads signed the agreement not to pay commissions on passenger business, the Michigan Central could not consistently continue to accept the same proportion as the differential lines of the reduced through rates from St. Paul to the Atlantic Coast. On and after March 15 the Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Fort Wayne roads will not accept less than the standard division on any traffic from Chicago to New York and the differential lines will demand full rates. The Chicago-St. Paul lines will raise advance rates to normal tariff, making the through rate from St. Paul to New York $37.50 first class, and $28.50 second class by the standard division, and $25.50 first class, and $27.50 second class, by the differential roads.

La Champagne Delayed at Quarantine.

Although the French liner La Champagne arrived at Quarantine on Sunday she did not reach her dock until 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning because the health officers found Nicholas Bellionis, a Greek, ill in the steerage. The doctors could not agree on a diagnosis and Bellionis was sent to Hoffman Island for observation. The men's quarters in the steerage were fumigated before La Champagne was allowed to come up the bay. Bellionis died, later, apparently of some cerebral disorder. An autopsy will be made to-day.

Newfoundland Ministry Resigns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 5.—The Winter Ministry tendered its resignation to Gov. McCallum this evening, advising him to invite the opposition leader, Mr. Bond, to form a new Cabinet. The Governor suspends the acceptance of the resignation until he is satisfied that Bond can make up a Ministry. If he cannot the Governor will then have to fall back upon Winter and grant him a dissolution and a general election.

Divorced From Senator Wolcott.

DENVER, Col., March 5.—An absolute divorce was granted to Mrs. Frances M. Wolcott from United States Senator E. O. Wolcott in Judge Allen's division of the District Court this afternoon. The charge was desertion.

No testimony was introduced by the defense. The decree provided that Mrs. Wolcott shall receive $7,500 a year alimony.

A High Standard of Excellence

is maintained by the Pennsylvania Railroad on all trains. Superior service to Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Detroit.—*Adv.*

THE POLICE STOP SAPHO.

NO SHOW LAST NIGHT AND ANOTHER PLAY TO BE SUBSTITUTED

Until the Case Is Tried—Crowd Turned Away From the Theatre—Magistrate Holds Miss Nethersole and the Rest in $500 Bail—Jury Trial to Be Asked For.

The police stopped "Sapho" last night. A message from the office of the Chief of Police was received at Wallack's Theatre at a few minutes after six o'clock saying that the police would interfere with the presentation if there was any attempt to put the play on. Assistant Manager Burnham at once went out and had signs printed saying that there would be no performance last night and that all information about the matter would be found in the morning newspapers. These signs were hung at the doors of the theatre building and at the entrance of the orchestra and over the box office window. The display of them caused a small crowd to gather in front of the theatre at once.

The signs had not been out more than ten minutes before the crowd of peddlers selling translations of Daudet's book, who have always hung about the entrance of the theatre before the performance and for a while after it began, appeared in large numbers. They had hundreds of copies of the books piled upon their arms and raised a great din calling the attention of the passing crowd to the fact that the performance of the play founded on the book had been stopped by the police. This caused the crowds to increase and by half past 7 o'clock the sidewalk in front of the theatre was blocked and the sidewalk on the other side of the street was uncomfortably crowded. Policemen from the West Thirtieth street station appeared and kept the crowd moving.

Members of Miss Nethersole's company came to the theatre one by one, and, seeing the notices, went to the box office, made a few inquiries, and went away rejoicing. Mr. Revelle, the leading man, came up to the front door with Miss Clayton, Miss Nethersole's secretary, and when he saw the notice, laughed and shrugged his shoulders, and turned to go away. Miss Clayton, who was attired in the striking symphony of browns that have made her a notable figure at the trial, was moved to express herself more forcibly.

"Why," she said, "the horrid, nasty things. They've stopped the play. How dare they do such a thing? It's a shame, that's what is is, a horrid shame."

Mr. Revelle led her away. The holders of tickets for the performance stopped but a moment, most of them to look at the outside, and then they pressed into the theatre and wanted to know what was going to be done about it. The ticket sellers, of whom there were two on duty, told them they could have their money back. A line was formed by a policeman on duty in the lobby, and it grew and grew until it curled two or three times about the lobby and wound out of the door into the street. The ticket speculators made a rush for every ticket holder that they saw approaching the theatre, telling them that the performance had been stopped by the police and offering to buy their tickets at a substantial reduction and thereby spare them the humiliation of walking up to the box-office window in the face of the big crowd that was watching proceedings there.

In answer to inquiries about the course to be adopted by the managers of the theatre, Mr. Burnham said: "The District Attorney promised us in court that no effort would be made to interfere with the performance to-night; the first thing he did was to ask the police to interfere with us. It is an outrageous piece of business."

Having thus delivered himself, Mr. Burnham went down to the Hoffman House where Miss Nethersole was. He went just in time to miss Chief Devery, who came up to the front of the theatre with his personal attendant, Roundsman Grady. The chief said he had only come to see that the orders were being obeyed and, apparently satisfied that they were, he went away without entering the door of the theatre.

Mr. Hummel dashed into the box office, watched the men there refusing to sell tickets for future performances and returning the money for the night's performance, then he ran down the steps, jumped into a cab and went to join Mr. Burnham and Miss Nethersole at the Hoffman House. After he had been talking to them for nearly an hour he left them long enough to give out the following statement to the newspapers:

"Miss Nethersole is enjoying some much needed rest. She is very indignant that Magistrate Mott's decision should have left the matter in such indefinite shape. As Mr. Mott has left the case the main question has not been disposed of at all. His decision is neither fish, flesh nor fowl. Miss Nethersole is resolved that she will make a fight for the principle that is involved, and she is also resolved that she will not disappoint the public. She will gather the company for a rehearsal to-morrow morning and will appear at the regular performance to-morrow night in 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.'

"I shall not ask for any injunctions. There is no such thing as an injunction against the Police Department in the performance of what it believes to be its duty. The theory of the Supreme Court seems always to have been that the police, like the king, can do no wrong. We will make no attempt to present the play 'Sapho' until this case has been adjudicated. I was very much astonished to learn that Col. Gardiner had taken the steps he has after he told Miss Nethersole in my presence in the court room that he would not cause the performance to-night to be interfered with. If, as I am informed, Col. Gardiner has denied that he told me this, I can only say that he is mistaken and I know that I am not mistaken."

In the summing up of the case yesterday, after Mr. Hummel on behalf of the four defendants had spoken for seventy-five minutes at the Centre street court, Magistrate Mott told District Attorney Gardiner that it would be unnecessary for him to say anything, as the Court had already decided that under the three cases cited as precedents by the prosecution there was nothing for him to do but hold the defendants for trial. Accordingly he held Miss Nethersole, Marcus Mayer, Theodore Moss and Hamilton Revelle for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, putting bail at $500 each. There were no bondsmen in court, so the Magistrate paroled the four defendants until to-day, when they will deposit the amount of their bonds with the City Chamberlain.

In deciding the case as he did Magistrate Mott laid emphasis on one point, that his decision has nothing to do with the merits of the case, or whether the production of "Sapho" is indecent or not. He considered the question involved, however, to be one that should be decided in the Court of Special Sessions, a course that had been invariably followed by Magistrates in similar cases.

Miss Nethersole said that she was confident that when the case gets into a court of record she will be exonerated. As far as the case in the police court was concerned, she said, it was left to her to decide if it must have been to everybody else, that no case was made out. However, she had been told that it was the custom of Police Magistrates to hold, no matter what the character of the evidence was, and therefore she was not surprised at the outcome. Miss Nethersole added that she was glad that the case was now out of the police court and said that she earnestly hoped that it would be tried before a jury. Mr. Hummel said that he would seek to have the case transferred to the Court of General Sessions, where he can have a jury trial. He will go before the Supreme Court today and make a formal application for the transfer. If his motion is granted the case will be put in the hands of the Grand Jury, and unless that body sees fit to indict there will be no trial at all. If Mr. Hummel's motion is denied the case will go at once on the calendar of the Court of Special Sessions, which ought to bring it up for trial some time next week.

After Col. Gardiner got back to his office, he dictated to the Chief of Police a letter informing him that Magistrate Mott had held the performance to be a public nuisance.

Chief Devery got this letter just as he was leaving Police Headquarters.

After consultation with President York of the Police Board he gave out this statement:

"As Chief of Police I would say that the police have not heretofore acted in the matter of the performance of the play "Sapho" for the reason of the wide difference of opinion existing as to whether such play was a violation of public decency, but now that a duly authorized Magistrates' court has determined, after a hearing, that such play comes within the provisions of the Penal Code as a public nuisance, in that it is an offence against public decency, and therefore a misdemeanor, and such play being given in a public place where it is the duty of the police to attend and have knowledge of what has taken place, it is therefore the duty of the police to arrest any person guilty of a misdemeanor committed in their presence, and for that reason it now becomes the duty of the police to enforce this provision of the law."

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are duplicated on the celebrated Pennsylvania Limited to the West. Luxury, comfort and convenience rob travel of every drawback.—*Adv.*

WOMAN HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Horse Belongs to Dr. James W. McNeil, to Whom She Is Engaged.

MOUNT VERNON, March 5.—Dr. James W. McNeil, a veterinary surgeon of 206 West Eleventh street, New York, and Miss Elizabeth Koppermann visited this city this evening in a rubber-tired runabout to which was harnessed a spirited horse, and stopped at a house on North Tenth avenue. When they were ready to resume their drive the woman got into the carriage first. She had not yet sat down when the horse took fright and ran away. Dr. McNeil was left standing on the sidewalk while the horse dashed through Bond street into Mount Vernon avenue. The young woman held pluckily to the reins and attempted to bring the horse to a stop, but she was unable to do so. It ran down a steep hill and plunged at full speed into a plate glass window in the hotel of George H. Behrman. Miss Koppermann was thrown out and was taken unconscious to the hospital. Four doctors have been working over her for nearly three hours but she has not yet regained consciousness.

It is feared her skull is fractured. Her companion remained at the hospital for a time and left a card with the matron bearing his name and the address, 206 West Eleventh street. When he left the hospital he said he was going out to engage a room at a hotel and would return later. The hospital authorities say they understand that Dr. McNeil is engaged to be married to Miss Koppermann.

Dr. McNeil has an office at 206 West Eleventh street and lives at 48 Sixth avenue. At his office last night it was said that he was engaged to be married to Miss Koppermann.

TENDERLOIN POOLROOM RAIDED.

Parkhurst Men Did the Work, but the Police Say They Knew All About It.

Supt. Burr and Detectives Thompson and Leipenberger of the Parkhurst Society, with four policemen of the Jefferson Market court squad, raided a poolroom over Charles Eisemann's saloon at Thirtieth street and Sixth avenue yesterday afternoon. The Superintendent and his men found the doors locked. Inside the room, when they broke their way in, they found about seventy-five men making frantic efforts to escape. One, who was said to have most of the money taken in that day, crawled out of a window and escaped over an extension roof. Only $21 was found by the detectives.

A man giving the name of Charles Nelson, who was said to be Charles Heineman, proprietor of the place, was arrested with four other men. All were locked up in the Tenderloin police station. Nelson described himself as a broker and gave his address as the Hoffman House. The other men said they were William McIntyre of the Metropolitan Hotel, Fred Jackson of 274 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn, Louis Gallagher of Morrisannia and John Thomas, colored, of 237 West Thirty-sixth street.

The Tenderloin police said last night that Supt. Burr had begun to investigate the poolroom in Capt. Price's time and had been allowed to pursue the case without interference, although the police had known all about his work.

GEN. JOE WHEELER ARRIVES.

Reaches San Francisco on the Transport Warren From Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The transports Warren and Grant arrived to-day from Manila. On board the former are Gen. Joe Wheeler, his daughter and Miss Davis, his niece; also Lieutenant-Commander Breggs of the Baltimore; Lieut. Enslow, Eleventh Cavalry, and twelve discharged soldiers. She was ninety-two days on the trip as she stopped several days at the Sulu Islands, Hong Kong, Guam and Honolulu. Gen. Wheeler visited the Sultan of Sulu and found conditions in that group satisfactory. Owing to the fact that the Warren stopped at Honolulu she was put in quarantine on her arrival here, but the passengers will probably be landed to-morrow as there is no sickness on board.

The Grant made the voyage in twenty-seven days. She brought 201 sick soldiers, 67 discharged soldiers and 27 cabin passengers. During the voyage six of the soldiers died. They were: Sergt. John Swartz, Privates Edward Kiernan, A. Schwenberger, Morton Nielson, John R. McKee and Albert Kleinschmidt. Their bodies were brought to port.

SLOT NEWSPAPER MACHINES.

Drop In Your Money and Get the Paper You Want to Read.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—John Rule and Robert McRoberts went to Chicago to-night to push the introduction of a patented device owned by Mr. Rule for supplying suburbanites with daily papers. The patent is for an automatic slot machine which will be placed in street cars, hotels and other public places. It consists of a box filled with newspapers, which when a coin is placed in a slot in the upper left hand corner, drops a paper. Financial interest in the concern centres in Chicago, and Mr. Rule and Mr. McRoberts go to enter into final arrangements to float the new enterprise. The company is known as the National Newspaper Distribution Company and is organized under the laws of West Virginia with the principal places of business in Cincinnati. Ten years contracts have been secured from both the Cincinnati Street Railway Company and the Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railroad Company.

TO KEEP OUT YAQUI INDIANS.

Troops Ready to Check Any Attempt to Cross the Line From Mexico.

BENSON, Ariz., March 5.—Rumors have reached here that a large body of Yaqui Indians, who are at war with Mexico, are headed for the international line.

Orders have been issued by Gen. Merriam to the commanding officer at Fort Huachuca to hold troops in readiness for immediate field service to repel any attempt to cross the line into the United States.

HELEN GOULD'S NEW WORK.

To Organize Associations With Libraries for Missouri Pacific Employees.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 5.—Miss Helen Gould has undertaken a work for the benefit of the employees of the Missouri Pacific system in the West, which will cost a large amount of money. It is planned to establish and support Railroad Young Men's Christian Associations at different points along the road, and to equip associations already organized with libraries.

Admiral Dewey to Visit Macon, Ga.

MACON, Ga., March 5.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey, will arrive in Macon at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 22 and will be taken to the house of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Plant, on College street for dinner. After the dinner he will attend a reception at the Volunteer's armory. The next day the Chamber of Commerce will take charge of the festivities. A formal programme has not been made out.

Chief Croker at a Brooklyn Fire.

The five-story brick building at 44 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, owned by Dr. J. H. Sterling and occupied by the Hardenbergh Company, carpet dealers, was destroyed by fire last evening. The fire was caused by an overheated furn