The Sun.

Fair and warmer to-day; south winds.

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FIGHTING ALL THE WAY.

ROBERTS REPORTS STEADY ADVANCE BY HAMILTON'S DIVISION.

Belief in London That the British Will Keep On Unchecked to Kroonstad—Hunter's Division May Leave the Main Column for a Dash Toward Mafeking—The Boers Were Surprised by the Quick British Move.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 5.—Gen. Roberts's march north will perhaps be unchecked for another fifty miles. The impression prevails that Gen. Hunter, who commands the left flank, will push on toward Mafeking instead of keeping in close touch with the main column.

It is much doubted whether Gen. Roberts will proceed to give the Boers battle at Kroonstad; in fact, few are confident that the Federal troops intend making a great stand there. Many believe that the Boer policy until the Transvaal is reached will be to harass the British by guerrilla operations on a large scale. It is strongly probable that Gen. Roberts will seek to cross the Vaal River at a point of his own selection, and not at that of the Boers'.

The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Roberts:

"BRANDFORT, May 4, 9 P. M.—Ian Hamilton advanced to-day to Nealwelkot. He was engaged throughout the march. He speaks in terms of praise of the behavior of Broadwood's cavalry and the mounted infantry."

Nealwelkot, the place mentioned in Gen. Roberts's despatch, cannot be located on any of the maps. It is possible that the despatch should read "near Welkom Farm," which is on the Vet River, 15 miles southwest of Winburg.

Several correspondents with Gen. Roberts say that the Boers intended to make a vigorous resistance at Brandfort to the British advance, but that Gen. Roberts's secrecy and the rapidity of the movements of the troops created a panic among them and they retired in a hurry. The retreating forces included a khaki-clad regiment, which is described by some correspondents as being composed of Frenchmen and by others as Irish-Americans. When the retreat began a Dutchman entered the British camp and said he was sick of Boer cowardice in not attempting to hold the position when they had the exact range. The Boer force is believed to have numbered about 4,000.

The War Office has issued a list of casualties at Jacobsrust on April 30 and May 1. Two men were killed, eleven were wounded and twelve are missing.

DISGUST IN ENGLAND.

Lansdowne's Action on the Spion Kop Despatches Condemned—Pro-Boer Feeling Here.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 5.—It would be difficult to say what subject most widely engages public attention in Great Britain and Europe at the present moment. A week hence perhaps it will be the war in South Africa, but to-day this is not the case, although Gen. Lord Roberts is well started on what historians will probably describe as his great march to Pretoria. Two things have greatly intensified the unpopularity of the war in this country during the last few days. One is the increasing enlightenment of the public mind in regard to the American attitude toward the war and the other is disgust and indignation over the Government explanation of the publication of the Spion Kop despatches.

Some of the more honest correspondents and newspapers are at last making known as gently as possible the truth about the American public opinion. In addition to this there is a growing volume of independent personal testimony as to the strength of the pro-Boer sympathy among almost all classes in the United States. It is impossible to ignore, for instance, Max O'Rell's frank statement that his audiences throughout America on his recent lecture tour were almost unanimous in their sympathy with the little republics struggling to preserve their independence. The fact that American opinion is not unanimously or even preponderantly on the side of England in the present war is causing more heart searching in this country than Englishmen have indulged in for a long time.

As long as Britons were able to say, as they thought they could do with truth until recently, that the whole Anglo-Saxon world approved their ante-bellum policy in South Africa, their consciences were satisfied. The sudden realization that England may stand absolutely alone as regards moral support in her quarrel with the Boers is making Englishmen think. This process of introspection is extremely dangerous for the present government. Let it not be understood that a strong sentiment in favor of stopping the war is springing up. There are other considerations vital to the future of the British Empire which make imperative complete military success in South Africa. The sentiment which is increasing daily is a great national determination to bring to judgment before the bar of public opinion every man responsible for putting the country in its present position.

This resolution has been strengthened by the Government's lamentable confessions in connection with the publication of the Spion Kop despatches. Nothing but contempt has been aroused by the attempt of Lord Lansdowne to shift the responsibility, and worse still, to procure from Gen. Buller a fake despatch to humbug the public. Not in many years has any Ministerial act aroused such exasperated indignation, which has been increased instead of diminished by yesterday's debate in the House of Commons. It is impossible to use stronger language of condemnation than that employed by the Government's own supporters, from the *Times* down. The Ministerial case was, in truth, so hopeless that the strongest members of the Cabinet, Premier Salisbury in the House of Lords and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in the House of Commons, refused to speak in its defence, and a vote to censure the Government in the House of Commons was averted only by a direct passionate appeal by Mr. Balfour to party loyalty and discipline.

A question of immediate interest is whether Lord Lansdowne will be able to retain the post of Secretary of State for War after the revelations of his incompetency. For some reason which can only be suspected at present he was desperately anxious to publish the despatches, but in a most cowardly fashion he tried to cast the responsibility upon the Generals. He failed, and therein lies the only consolation Englishmen are able to derive from the miserable business. The country has learned that Gen. Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller are strong men who cannot be bounced about by politicians and who have the courage to defy even the Minister of War and the Government behind him rather than join political tricksters in a conspiracy to deceive the people.

By all the rules of the political game Lord Lansdowne ought now to resign. Despite the fact that he has held most exalted offices, he is a man of mediocre ability, who in any other country would never have risen above the crowd. Since he has been at the head of the War Office he has been the slave of a gang of bureaucrats and permanent officials who, as in most of the other State departments, really rule the country. There are good reasons for suspecting that this gang, in order to serve base, personal ends, drove Lord Lansdowne into the course which he so unhappily followed. The truth may come out before the war in South Africa is over.

One interesting effect of these revelations is the complete rehabilitation of Gen. Buller in the estimation of his countrymen. Nothing could appeal more strongly to the British heart than his blunt refusal of the Government's request to do something dishonorable which would have protected his own reputation.

The Transvaal delegates who are going to America are without illusions. They expect nothing in Washington, at present at all events. They will appeal directly to the people by methods analogous to those of Moody and Sankey. Their real hope is that the strength of their cause and the natural sympathies of the masses will make possible the creation of a great wave of public feeling which will sweep over the country and compel any government to bow before it.

SALISBURY DISCUSSES THE WAR.

Interesting Speeches at the Royal Academy Banquet—Notable Gathering.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 5.—At the annual banquet of the Royal Academy to-night the guests included King Oscar of Sweden, the Prince of Wales, Prince Kottochito of Japan, Prince Christian of Denmark, Prince Eduard of Saxe-Weimar, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Cambridge, the Rt. Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, Rudyard Kipling, and Mr. Joseph Choate, the American Ambassador. There were many other notable persons present.

Responding to a toast to the Royal family proposed by Sir Edward John Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, the Prince of Wales thanked him for his congratulations on his escape from an assassin's bullet and added that the incident could be regarded as closed. He said further that "all's well that ends well."

The Prince congratulated the artists on the beautiful pictures exhibited, especially on Mr. Sargent's "Three Sisters," of which he said: "After looking at and admiring it I can only call it a picture of the Three Graces."

The Duke of Cambridge, in responding to a toast to the Army, said that the Army stood as high as ever in the eyes of the nation.

The Duke said further: "We have associated with us in the present war splendid Colonial contingents who show to the world what an Empire we really are. Let us maintain that sentiment. Let us show that while we have no feeling but friendship for other nations, we are determined to hold our own in those portions of the world which are ours."

The Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to a toast to the Navy, remarked that the common garb of khaki, which was worn alike by the Navy and the army, the regulars, volunteers and colonials, was a symbol of the common effort of men fighting side by side without jealousy in the common cause of the Empire.

Lord Salisbury, responding to the toast "Her Majesty's Ministers," made a speech in which he referred to a great movement by the victorious General in South Africa, "which we hope," he said, "will bring to a termination this lingering war, and will bring relief to the heroic garrison of Mafeking."

Lord Salisbury good-humoredly upbraided the critics of the Government, who, being unable to speak in depreciatory terms of the cause for which the country was fighting, and having no desire to say a word in derogation of the Generals, sought an outlet in the Government.

Lord Salisbury went on to say that he was unable to speak of the Government's political actions in the past because he was forbidden to go into the secrets of the Council Chamber. He concluded by saying:

"We find that those centuries which have been fullest of conflict and shock of arms have also been centuries in which the artistic genius of human nature has flourished most brightly. I earnestly hope that this will be the outcome of the present war."

JOHANNESBURG MURDER CHARGES.

Begbie Released on Bail and the American Negro, Richards, Held for Trial.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 5.—A despatch to a news agency from Pretoria, dated yesterday, says:

"Mr. Begbie, Jr., one of the proprietors of the Engineering Works at Johannesburg, where the recent explosion occurred and who was arrested on a charge of murder, was arraigned in the Criminal Court to-day. Lawyer Davies defended him and asked that his client be discharged. The application was refused. Later the charge was reduced to attempted murder and Mr. Begbie was released on £500 bail.

"Richards, the American negro, who was also charged with murder in connection with the explosion, has been remanded to a special court for trial."

GROGAN'S AFRICAN DISCOVERIES.

Ape-like Creatures in the Mfumbiro District the Lowest in the Human Scale.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 5.—E. S. Grogan recently read an interesting paper before the Royal Geographical Society on his two years' journey from the Cape to Cairo. He went via the Cape to Tanganyika, Ujiji and Usambiro and thence to the Kivu Highlands, where he found the scenery a superb blend of Scotland, Japan and the South Sea Islands. He found scattered dead volcanoes in perfect form and two active ones. North of Kivu is a waterless plain owing to the porosity of the ground, yet an enormous population obtains water by tapping the banana palms. The forests are most luxurious and are impenetrable to everything except the elephant.

Thence he went to the Mfumbiro district, where he observed ape-like creatures leering at him from behind banana palms, and after some difficulty his Ruanda guide induced one to come out and be inspected. He was tall, with the long arms, pendent pouch and short legs of an ape, and was pronouncedly of the microcephalous-prognathous stamp. The brute was very strong. These people Mr. Grogan places lower in the human scale than any other people in Africa.

From here Mr. Grogan went to Katma, Toro, Mbaga, Wadelai and Bohr, and then, discarding everything but necessaries, started on a 400-mile tramp through unknown swamps. He lived entirely on hippo and pelican meat. At Sobat he ran across an expedition and thence came to Cairo.

SWALLOWED HIS FALSE TEETH.

William Frederick Wakes Up From Sound Sleep With a Choking Sensation.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 5.—William Fredericks, a wheelman of local reputation, swallowed his false teeth on Friday night. Before retiring he had taken a long ride. When he returned home he was so tired that he went to bed forgetting to remove his false teeth. It was not long before he woke up with a start. He felt a choking sensation in his throat which was so violent that he could scarcely breath.

He went down stairs and by eating dry bread and drinking water forced the lump down his throat, after which he felt relieved. Fredericks says he now remembers that his teeth were in his mouth when he went to bed and that there is no doubt about his having swallowed them.

The Frick Suit Withdrawn From Court.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—The suit filed on Feb. 13 by H. C. Frick against Andrew Carnegie, demanding an accounting of stock and which resulted in the reorganization of the Carnegie Steel Company, was withdrawn this morning.

Carl H. Schultz's

Central Park Mineral Springs, near West 72nd st. entrance, are now open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.—*Adv.*

Platt's Chlorides, the Best Disinfectant, chemically destroys disease-breeding matter.—*Adv.*

Laurel House, Lakewood, New Jersey; open until June. Favorite resort for month of May.—*Adv.*

ROOT'S WARNING TIMELY.

ENGLAND BELIEVES WE MAY HAVE TO FIGHT FOR MONROE DOCTRINE.

The "Spectator" Says Great Britain Would Regard Our Rights and Feelings In the Matter, but Germany Would Consider Only Our Power to Enforce the Claim.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 5.—The view that Secretary of War Root's recent warning regarding the Monroe Doctrine was untimely and unwise and that Secretary Root himself is an alarmist is not shared here. The chief fault which the Old World finds with American statesmanship is that it seldom looks beyond to-morrow and that both people and publicists in the United States show either indifference or impatience toward the consideration of any danger not at their very doors. There is not an important diplomatist in Europe who would not admit that the crisis which Secretary Root foreshadowed is not only real, but almost inevitable in future developments.

The *Spectator* to-day has a strong article on the subject in which it says:

"It seems to us that Mr. Root was acting the part of a wise statesman in pointing out to his countrymen the responsibilities involved in the Monroe Doctrine. He was telling them the truth and he deserves praise and not blame for so doing. No patriotic American who takes the trouble to look the facts in the face can fail to see that the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine cannot possibly be supported on tall talk. Sooner or later it is certain to be challenged and if challenged those who object to it will not give way unless they realize that America is able to enforce it. America must not imagine that if she ever gets into a serious controversy with a great Continental power she will be treated as Lord Salisbury, with the full consent of this nation, treated her. Though Americans will not believe or even understand what we say, the mother country thinks not merely of America's power and our special interests, but also of America's rights and feelings. We should dread a victory over America, supposing that we were able to obtain it, only one degree less than defeat.

"Quite apart from the fact that we suggested the Monroe Doctrine and that it is still to some extent to our interests to maintain it, we should refuse to contest that doctrine, because we know it is regarded in America as a matter of vital, national importance, but it is idle to suppose that a Continental power, Germany for instance, would take such things into consideration. Granted that she wanted to infringe on the Monroe Doctrine, Germany would simply consider whether America had physical power to maintain it. If she had not, America's national feelings and America's historical claims to have the Monroe Doctrine recognized would not be held worth a straw."

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Kaiser Refers to Its Strength, but in Italy There Is Much Dissatisfaction.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

BERLIN, May 5.—Emperor William, in proposing the health of Emperor Francis Joseph at a court dinner last night, said the visit of the Austrian ruler manifested the firmness and surety of the Triple Alliance. Though often misunderstood and deluged with criticism and derision, he said, the three Powers had hitherto succeeded in maintaining peace. He added that the Triple Alliance was now regarded as a safeguard of the peace of the whole world.

LONDON, May 5.—Despite the reiteration of official gazettes in Berlin, Vienna and Rome as to the solidarity of the Triple Alliance, there is a growing feeling in Italy that it is not altogether a good thing for Italians to be dragged behind the German Emperor. That feeling has always existed in Italy and has never lacked exponents in press or Parliament. The novelty consists in the fact that discontent is now more pronounced and expressed in a louder voice. While Italian public men are plucking up courage to suggest an alternative policy of an alliance or understanding with France and Russia or an abstention from foreign entanglement, the present visit of the Prince of Naples to Berlin has induced several Deputies to deposit in the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies notices addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, all practically challenging the Triple Alliance policy. Foreign Minister Venosta has given notice of his intention to reply to these questions at the first sitting of the Chamber. He is now a firm believer in the alliance and thinks it can be maintained simultaneously with an amicable working arrangement with France.

BRAVE DOCTORS' EXPERIMENT.

To Live in the World's Unhealthiest Spot in Order to Study Causes of Malaria.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 5.—Under the auspices and at the expense of the Colonial Office, Drs. Sambon, formerly of the Italian Army, and Low of the School of Tropical Medicine, will commence to live on June 1 in the Roman Campagna, near Cervellata, which is described as one of the deadliest spots on the globe. Their object is to demonstrate dramatically to the public that malaria is entirely due to mosquitoes. Scientific men already recognize this fact, but it is desired to convince the public and residents of tropical countries.

Dr. Manson, medical advisor of the Colonial Office, considers that this knowledge will revolutionize the colonial system and change the methods of housing the colonial staff. Better men will enter the service, which will be less dangerous, and the cost of administration will probably be reduced one-half.

The experimenters will live in a wooden building with double casements covered with zinc netting which will also be placed under the eaves and on the chimney. During the day when the chances of being bitten by the special species of malarial mosquito is very small the men will work out of doors. They will retire early in the evening. If malaria does not develop after they have been living in this careful manner during the worst of the season, from June to October, in a spot where the worst form of malaria is prevalent, they will consider that it will absolutely demonstrate the truth of their theory.

WASHINGTON ELM A FRAUD?

Prof. Channing Doubts the Story Which Gives It the Name.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 5.—Prof. Edward Channing of Harvard states that the tradition that Washington took command of the American army under what has been known as the Washington Elm in this city is unfounded and that it might have been any one of the large trees in the vicinity. He says: "No evidence has yet been found to prove that Washington took command of the Continental army under that particular elm. It is all tradition, every bit of it. The tree should be taken down. It is an unsightly object all falling to pieces and held together by iron rods and rope.

"I have no doubt that Washington took command of the army somewhere in the vicinity of Cambridge Common, but it is ridiculous to say he stood under any particular tree. Lossing, when he compiled his book in 1830, went about the country talking with old people and some of them told him that it was the tree under which Washington stood. That was all the evidence he had. You will find that no other writer of history attempts to point out the exact tree."

Englewood—Leonia—Bogota.

Running time reduced 5 minutes, via lines N. J. & Hudson River Railway & Ferry Co. Boats leave 15 and 45 minutes past hour from foot W. 130th st.—*Adv.*

STOWAWAYS ON THE NEW YORK.

Bingham of Boston Went Over to Start a Paper—Came Back Shovelling Coal.

Eight men and a boy stowed away at Southampton aboard the American liner New York, which arrived here last night. Four of the adventurers were discovered and put ashore at Cherbourg. Three more were found after the ship had left Cherbourg and were sent back with the pilot. The boy and a man named Bingham, who says he went to London to start a financial newspaper and did not make a success of it, eluded the stowaway hunters and came all the way across.

Bingham posed as a cabin passenger for a few hours. He was then told that he would have to work his passage and was instructed in the dusty art of shovelling coal. He will land to-day at the Barge Office with the steerage passengers.

The boy is a Liverpool wharf rat who had a sudden impulse to take ship for the New World. He will have to try coming in the regulation fashion if he wants to get in.

Among the New York's steerage passengers were four young medical students who will be graduated from the Baltimore Medical College this year. They sailed from Baltimore aboard a Hamburg-American liner on April 5 and have been two weeks in Europe. They spent most of their time at the Paris Exposition. All of them could not afford to travel first-class, and those who could preferred to see life with plain folks between decks.

Ellen Elvira Rasmus, the two-year-old daughter of a Finnish immigrant, and Joseph W. Roach, a colored man who had been a cook aboard a British ship and who was stranded in Liverpool, died in the steerage last Thursday. They were buried at sea, Dominie John Eckstrom, a second cabin passenger, officiating at the funerals.

DEWEY DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

Perfect Weather For the Parade, Which Was Witnessed by a Large Crowd.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—The weather was ideal to-day and an immense crowd gathered to witness the parade in honor of Admiral Dewey. Over 400,000 persons were on the streets through which the parade marched. There were 15,000 men in line. The route was past the Exposition Building, where the Admiral reviewed the parade.

The parade was headed by mounted police. Then followed a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry under Major Charles L. Cooper, Commandant at Jefferson Barracks. Next came the First Missouri National Guard, followed by the Reception Committee in carriages. Admiral Dewey rode in an open carriage pulled by four black horses. With him was Lieut. Caldwell and former Mayor C. P. Walbridge. Then came artillery, cadets, fraternal societies and citizens.

A somewhat serious accident occurred in front of the reviewing stand. The horse ridden by Lieut. Hellenthal of Blee's Military Academy, caught its foot in a cable slot, tearing the hoof painfully, and then darted toward the sidewalk. It stumbled to its knees, throwing its rider. Rising, the horse reared on its hind legs and plunged into the crowd, but was caught by two policemen. A number of persons were injured, including two women. Admiral Dewey was a spectator of the accident.

After the review the Admiral and his party were escorted back to the hotel and in the evening the Loyal Legion gave a reception in his honor. Admiral Dewey will depart for Memphis in the morning.

QUEER JUSTICE IN HAVANA COURT.

Major Pitcher Orders Bullfighter's Queue Cut Off and Fines Him $10 for Infraction.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, May 5.—The recent decision of Major Pitcher, sitting as a Judge in a police court, sentencing José Macalvo, a Spanish bullfighter, to pay a fine of $10 and to have his hair cut, has kicked up a fine row. Macalvo wore a coleta, which is a queue worn by all bullfighters and without which they cannot go into the ring.

Macalvo stopped off at Havana on his way to Mexico where he had a contract as a bullfighter. He got drunk and was haled before Major Pitcher who fined him $10. As Macalvo was leaving the court Major Pitcher noticed the coleta and ordered it cut off, which was done despite Macalvo's protests. The bullfighter declares that he cannot follow his vocation now until the coleta grows again and has consulted a lawyer about suing the Government for the amount of damages he has sustained.

The newspapers, which are unfriendly to Major Pitcher's court, cite this act as an unwarrantable infringement upon personal liberty and an unblushing use of the military power. The *Lucha* remarks that the "pitcher has gone too often to the well."

WAS BROKE AND JOINED THE ARMY.

A Son of Bishop Granbery of Virginia Enlists in the Cavalry at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Winston H. Cranbery, 23 years of age, whose father is one of the oldest Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and resides at Ashland, Va., a suburb of Richmond, was enlisted in the United States Cavalry yesterday in this city. He was a member of the Virginia Volunteers in the Spanish-American War and later was employed as a clerk in the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond. This place he held until two weeks ago, when, according to his statement, he won $75 at roulette and came to Cincinnati. He got into a crap game, lost all his money in two days, and then wandered about the streets, slept at the railroad Y. M. C. A. lodging house twice and patronized free lunch counters. He became exhausted, and then applied at the Fourth street recruiting station for admission into the army, but was rejected by Capt. Garrard because of his weight, 120 pounds.

When the Captain heard that Granbery had gone without food for several days he decided to see what good feeding would do for him. The result was that when he was examined today it was found that he had gained seven pounds in three days. He was accepted as a cavalryman and will be sent to Columbus on Tuesday.

TIM SULLIVAN'S BETTING.

He and His Friends Have a Lucky Day on Horses at Hot Springs, Ark.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 5.—Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and his party of New Yorkers, who have been regular habitués of the local poolrooms lately, have attracted much attention by their heavy betting on the races. Indeed since Steve L'Hommedieu and Pittsburg Phil left the city two months ago Senator Sullivan and his friends have been the only plungers in town. To-day they made a "killing" and the poolroom operators are wondering if their luck will continue. The Turf Exchange, Southern Club, Arlington and Crystal Palace poolrooms were heavily tapped to-day by Senator Sullivan and friends. They won big sums on Heliobas, Hesper and Ethelbert. They drove Love's Labor Lost from 4 to 1 entirely off the boards. At the close-up Tim had a package of $7,200. Tom McCormack of Albany won $3,200, Johnny Lyons of New York cleaned up $4,000, and Johnny McMahon of Troy won about $3,000.

More Bodies of Utah Mine Victims Found.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 5.—Five more bodies were taken from the coal mine at Scofield to-day. The bodies of four more were found, but they were so wedged in that they have not yet been secured. This makes the total number of bodies recovered 250, and it is now thought there are not many more in the mine. The funerals of scores were held to-day. The subscriptions for the relief of the destitute now amount to $70,000. The Governor has issued an appeal to the nation to extend a helping hand.

Summer Homes Unrivalled

at mountain, lake or river on Lackawanna Railroad. Vacation trips for all purses. 429 Broadway or any ticket agent.—*Adv.*

MURDERED BOY IN A BIN.

HIS WRISTS TIED BEHIND HIM AND HE HAD BEEN STRANGLED.

Body Found by Another Youth in the Cellar of a Jersey City Tenement—Clothesline Noose Nearby Showed How the Crime Was Done—Lad Didn't Live in the House.

Henry Maas, 15 years old, was found dead in a coal bin in the cellar of the four-story double brick tenement house at 182 Eighteenth street, Jersey City, at about 6 o'clock last night. He lived with his parents at 220 Cole street and was employed by Sharpe & Allan, lamp-shade manufacturers at 78 Murray street, this city. He had been at work during the day.

The bin in which the body lay is No. 6 in a row of bins and was used by the family of John Garrabrandt, a tenant on the top floor. Garrabrandt's son John went to the bin to get a pail of coal. As he opened the door he stumbled over the body. He reported the discovery to his father, who notified the police. Chief Murphy, Inspector Archibald, Capt. Kelly and several detectives went to the house and made an investigation. The dead boy was poorly dressed. His face and hands were begrimed with dirt and his hair was cut very short. He was lying on his back just inside the door. His hands were under his head and they had been bound together at the wrists with pieces of tarred twine, such as is used for tying up bundles of kindling wood. The knot on one wrist was tight, but that on the other was loose and the hand slipped out of it when the body was moved. There was an abrasion on the right temple. The neck, especially under the chin, showed marks of a rope. Over in a corner behind a washtub was found a piece of clothline made into a noose and tied to a piece of kindling wood. The boy's cap was lying on the coal.

County Physician Converse examined the body and said that death was caused by strangulation, and that the boy had been dead about three hours. There is an aperture at the top of the bin door across which the piece of wood with the noose attached to it might have been placed. A piece of lead was found in the bin with which the murderer could have stunned the lad, and with which the mark on the temple might have been made.

When young Garrabrandt went down for the coal the door of the bin was fastened with a padlock. A man who supplies coal to the Garrabrandts was there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He found the door locked and was told to leave a bag of coal outside. No member of the family had occasion to go to the bin after that until young Garrabrandt went down. The police up to a late hour last night had not been able to find young Garrabrandt and get a statement from him.

DEATH OF COL. MILLIKEN'S WIFE.

She Drank Tincture of Benzoin, Not Knowing That It Was Poisonous.

Mrs. James F. Milliken, the wife of Col. James F. Milliken, the lawyer and theatrical promoter, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at her home, 30½ West Thirtieth street, after drinking some tincture of benzoin. Mrs. Milliken was planning to go into the business of selling cosmetics and perfumery in Twenty-third street. She had been making a number of experiments, and had begun the preparation of some of the solutions she intended to deal in. She obtained the benzoin, which is the base of many toilet preparations, a week or two ago from a St. Louis firm to which she had been referred by her physician, Dr. Henry R. Connor of 240 West Thirty-fourth street. Mrs. Milliken, before her marriage to Col. Milliken eight years ago, was shipping clerk in a wholesale drug house down town and had a general idea of the properties of drugs.

Col. Milliken, following his Saturday custom of many years, started off on a fishing trip yesterday morning. Col. Milliken went back to the house after he had started away to get a sweater and found Mrs. Milliken on the lounge in their front room, dying. Her mother, Mrs. Smith, who had come in for a visit, was by her side praying. Dr. Milliken went for Dr. Connor. The doctor was not in time to be of any assistance. Mrs. Milliken died at half past 1 o'clock. Col. Milliken said yesterday that he did not know what had caused his wife's death, but that her little nephew had told him that just before she was taken ill she had taken one of three powders that lay on the table, and that when he mentioned this to Dr. Connor, the physician had taken the powders away. Dr. Connor said that the powders were a bismuth and pepsin combination for the stomach. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon who made an investigation of the case last evening, said that the powders had nothing to do with the woman's death, and that it was caused by her having drunk tincture of benzoin soon after her husband went out yesterday morning. Dr. O'Hanlon was perfectly satisfied that Mrs. Milliken did not know the stuff was poisonous when she drank it.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

One at Douglas, Georgia, and the Other in Amite County, Mississippi.

DOUGLAS, Ga., May 5.—Early last week Allen Crosby visited the turpentine still of B. H. Tanner, twelve miles from Douglas, to arrest a negro for a petty crime. The negro had a gun which was claimed by Marshall Jones, another negro. The next day Jones went to Crosby to get the gun. A quarrel ensued, and the negroes began to shoot at each other. Crosby was shot in the leg. Anderson, a white man, caught Crosby's arm and prevented his killing Jones, whereupon West Brown, a negro, wrenched the pistol from Crosby and attacked him with it. Crosby and Anderson ran, as they were unarmed. Brown followed them and shot Crosby dead, after which he fled. Jones was seized, brought here Thursday and jailed. Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock a crowd of men about twenty-five called on the jailor. They told him they had a prisoner, and when they got to the jail demanded the keys. The jailor surrendered them and they went to Jones's cell and dragged him out. They took him a short distance out of town, tied him to a pine sapling and shot him to death.

JACKSON, Miss., May 5.—Ten days ago a small party of white men, said to have been drunk, lynched an inoffensive negro in Amite county. Twelve of the lynchers were arrested and jailed at Liberty.

Gov. Longino is determined to bring guilty men to justice. The Governor spent last night at Magnolia conferring with Judge Truly and District Attorney Ratliff, who are holding court there. He has appointed a special attorney for Magnolia, so that Ratliff may proceed at once to Liberty to prosecute lynchers. This will be the first of such trials for Mississippi.

NO EFFORTS AT RECONCILIATION.

Neither Party in the Clarke Divorce Case Has Made Advances.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The report that there is about to be a reconciliation between Mrs. Esther Bartlett Clarke and her husband of Pittsburg is denied by Mr. Clarke's friends here. An authoritative statement was made to-night to THE SUN reporter as follows:

"No efforts at reconciliation have been made by either party. Mrs. Clarke has made no overtures to her husband and he has made no advances to her. The entire matter, so far as Mrs. Clarke is concerned, is in the hands of her attorneys. She has not determined upon any legal action against her husband, and whether or not he intends to reopen the case is unknown by her counsel."

PITTSBURG, May 5.—Persistent reports are in circulation that a reconciliation is impending between James King Clarke and his wife, the parties to the sensational divorce trial in which the jury disagreed. On one occasion during the trial husband and wife fell to weeping when counsel read a letter in which the wife implored her husband to come back. This was the letter which began: "Jim, dearie, why don't you came back?" It is said that after the scene in court Clarke went to his lawyers' office and said: "By God, if I had got that letter I would never have sued for a divorce." When the scene occurred in court it was believed that the couple would have become reconciled then, had not the counsel table been between them and their friends. The letter had been handed by Mrs. Clarke to her husband's brother, Louis Clarke, to be forwarded to her husband, who at the time was out West. Clarke's lawyers, Henry and Edward Gorhring, went East several days ago and Clarke is said to have joined them in Atlantic City.

Good Track, Good Trains, Good Time.

In each of these the New York Central is not surpassed as thousands will attest.—*Adv.*

CHICAGO RIVER ON FIRE.

Packing Houses and Lumber Yards in Danger for a Distance of Two Blocks.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A fire which started on the surface of the Chicago River at Thirty-seventh street this morning threatened to cause great damage in the lumber yards and packing houses nearby. The fire was caused by the ignition of oil which is emptied into the river from the packing houses near Thirty-ninth street and Centre avenue.

The fire department worked for several hours to confine the blaze to the river surface and barely succeeded in doing so. At one time the plants of the Anglo-American Packing Company and Libby, McNeill & Libby were threatened. The entire surface of the river for a distance of two blocks was covered with a sheet of flame. William Fay, a laborer, while watching the work of the firemen who were using a chemical apparatus on the flames, fell into the stream. He was rescued from the burning river.

The bridge at Thirty-seventh street was destroyed partly by the fire. Another bridge at Thirty-ninth street was saved after a hard fight.

POPULIST RAILROAD LAW VOID.

Kansas Court of Visitation Declared Unconstitutional—Doster Dissents.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 5.—Just before the Populist administration went out of office in 1898 Gov. Leedy convened the Legislature to pass a new railroad law. The Court of Visitation was the result of the extra session. This railroad court had power to make and enforce rates on freight, passenger traffic, and to regulate and control telegraph and express tolls. Several months ago the Federal courts here held in a Western Union Telegraph Company suit that the law was void. To-day the State Supreme Court handed down a decision that the law is unconstitutional, and that it sought to invest the railroad court with unlimited powers.

When this law was passed the old railroad commissioner law was repealed. The decision to-day leaves Kansas without legislation affecting railroads. The old fight will be renewed and the pending State campaign will be fought on the issue of railroad legislation. Chief Justice Doster, Populist, dissented from the decision rendered by the two Republican Judges.

WILL PAY ONLY IN SILVER.

On His Way to the Populist Convention Capt Lloyd Will Honor Peter Cooper.

NEW ROCHELLE, May 5.—The people here have made up a purse of one hundred silver dollars to send Capt. George W. Lloyd to the Populist National Convention, which will meet in Cincinnati, May 9. Capt. Lloyd will wear a long linen duster and a straw hat, on the band of which will be displayed in large letters the slogan, "Sixteen to One." He is under a pledge to pay his fare and expenses in silver only and he will travel in the most democratic fashion, taking the smoking car both ways.

"Going way from New Rochelle to Cincinnati," said Capt. Lloyd this morning. "I intend to stop at the monument of Peter Cooper in New York and put a bouquet of flowers on his tap. I consider him the greatest middle-of-the-road Populist who ever lived."

Capt. Lloyd is one of the pioneers of New Rochelle. For several years he has been the accredited delegate of Westchester county to the National Populist Convention. He follows the water for a living. In the Civil War he was a Confederate spy. He is widely known as the custodian of the grave of Thomas Paine, who was buried in North street this city.

STANDARD OIL REDUCES EXPENSES.

High Salaried Men in Michigan Discharged and Cheaper Men Engaged.

DETROIT, May 5.—The discharge of Rawle Deland, General Manager for Michigan of the Standard Oil Company, discloses the fact that the company has been getting rid of its high-priced men in this district. The discharged men complain that they were thrown out of work for no other cause than to reduce expenses, their places being filled by lower priced men, most of whom have been imported from other cities.

The men discharged within the past few months are Rawle Deland, manager; George A. Foster, assistant manager; William Miller, assistant manager; E. S. Lane and S. J. Frisbie, travelling salesmen, and A. L. Smith, salesman. All of these men have been in the service of the company for upward of ten years, three of them having served fifteen years. They are very bitter in their denunciation of the company, not so much for discharging them, but for placing cheaper men in their places.

$125,000 IN GIFTS TO BROWN.

Five Donations of $25,000 to the University—The Effort to Raise $2,000,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 5.—Brown University to-day announced the gift of five $25,000 donations from Providence alumni, three of whom are Chancellor William Goddard, Robert Knight, Harold Brown, and one was John Nicholas Brown, who was buried to-day. The name of the fifth donor will be announced at commencement. The committee in charge of raising of the $2,000,000 fund say that $150,000 has already been paid into the university treasury and that the total subscriptions amount to $700,000, leaving $300,000 to be raised by June to insure John D. Rockefeller's conditional gift of $250,000.

TO HUNT FOR THE VIRGINIA'S CREW.

Revenue Cutter on a Hunt for the Fifteen Men at Sea in a Boat.

NORFOLK, May 5.—The revenue cutter Onondaga, Capt. Hamlet, which arrived here to-day, was sent by order from the Department at Washington to seek at sea the boat which with fifteen men sailed away from the British steamer Virginia when she struck on Diamond Shoals on last Wednesday. Several steamers have arrived since the Virginia was wrecked, but none of them sighted the missing boat.

There is reason to fear that the boat and the fifteen men aboard are lost, but the cutter which sailed to-night will scour the sea about Hatteras in an effort to find them. It is feared that they are without food, water or compass.

STRUCK A DERELICT.

Lumber Schooner Wrecked on Diamond Shoals and Floats Away—Crew Saved.

NORFOLK, Va., May 5.—The schooner Hettie J. Dorman, lumber laden from Swansboro, N. C., for Patchogue, L. I., struck a sunken wreck on the outer slough of Diamond Shoals this afternoon and sank soon afterward. The report of the disaster which reached Norfolk to-night over the Government wire from Hatteras said that Capt. J. Abiston and the crew of the schooner, five men in all, were rescued by life-savers and are by them being cared for. The vessel, which is a total loss, sank until her decks were awash and then drifted out to sea.

C. B. OVERACKER SUES FOR DIVORCE.

His Wife Is a Sister of Mrs. Howard Gould—Desertion the Charge.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Charles B. Overacker, a rich orchardman of Niles, a suburb of Oakland, brought suit to-day in Oakland for divorce for desertion against his wife, who was Helen Clemmons, sister of Mrs. Howard Gould. The Overackers separated about two years ago and the wife began missionary work among the Chinese in San Francisco's Chinatown, where she is now engaged. It is understood there will be no contest, as property interests have been arranged.

Harvard Class in Government to Stop.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 5.—Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of