The Sun.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1903.
Cloudy to-day; fair and colder to-morrow.

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DELAY IN VENEZUELAN CASE.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER WANTS TIME TO STUDY SITUATION.

No Ultimatum From Allies, and Question of Preferential Treatment Is Still Open for Discussion—Belief That Baron Speck Thinks Well of Bowen's Plan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—If one thing more than any other holds out hope for the success of Minister Bowen's mission in behalf of Venezuela it lies in the fact, which became known to the Government to-day, that Great Britain, Germany and Italy have not positively insisted upon Mr. Bowen's acceptance of their demand for preferential treatment. The so-called final answer is not an ultimatum, but leaves open the question of preferential treatment to further correspondence between the Foreign Offices in London, Berlin and Rome and the embassies in Washington. In other words, the allies have not determined to take Venezuela by the throat or to refuse all reasonable offers of settlement.

An understanding reached to-day by Baron Speck von Sternberg and Minister Bowen shows that Germany is willing to give due consideration to the offer of Venezuela for a settlement of the foreign claims. When Mr. Bowen called at the German Embassy this afternoon he was asked by Baron Speck if it would be agreeable for a cessation of the negotiations for a few days until the new German Minister could inform himself thoroughly as to the exchanges that had taken place between Mr. Bowen and the representatives of the allies before Baron Speck's arrival in Washington. Mr. Bowen cordially assented to the request, and it is supposed that there will be no further move by either side until about the middle of the week.

The request of the German Minister for a delay corroborates the information obtained elsewhere by THE SUN'S representative that the allies are willing to show consideration to Venezuela, and it is evidence also that the German Government does not intend to act finally on the preferred creditor situation until Baron Speck has transmitted his views on that subject.

In the course of the visit yesterday by Baron Speck to Mr. Bowen the former obtained a full exposition of Mr. Bowen's reasons why his plan for the settlement of the controversy should be accepted by the allies. It is believed that there has been some misunderstanding in Berlin as to the proposal of Mr. Bowen to have all Venezuela's national creditors share in the benefits of the 30 per cent. customs revenue fund, which constitutes Venezuela's guarantee for the payment of claims.

The German Government is said to have obtained the idea that this 30 per cent. included the 13 per cent. of customs revenue heretofore set aside for the payment of French claims, whereas the 13 per cent. is in addition to the general guarantee, thus making the total guarantees 43 per cent. of Venezuela's customs collections. At any rate, Baron Speck, despite the fact that Count Quadt of the German Embassy had cabled before the new Minister's arrival, a statement of Mr. Bowen's response to the demand of the allies for preferential treatment, sent to Berlin by telegraph a long despatch in which the arguments of Mr. Bowen were again set forth.

During the call of Mr. Bowen at the German Embassy this afternoon, he and Baron Speck had a frank discussion of the Venezuelan troubles. Mr. Bowen is understood to have attributed his non-success in adjusting Venezuela's difficulties to a feeling on the part of Emperor William that Germany's honor was involved in the controversy. Baron Speck was non-committal, although he was willing to admit that there was a disposition in his country to regard Venezuela's attitude toward Germany as exceedingly uncomplimentary. There is no conclusive evidence, however, that the Emperor or the German Ministry is causing the delay. In fact, the unqualified statement made here by a man officially interested in the Venezuela controversy that the English Government initiated the demand for preferential treatment is entitled to even more credence.

It should be explained that there are rumors galore in Washington concerning the Venezuelan negotiations, and the least crumb of information as to the attitude of one or the other Governments concerned is magnified into a far-reaching assertion that is frequently unjustified.

What may be regarded as the most important development of the past twenty-four hours is that Baron Speck, according to reliable information, has become convinced that the allies ought to accept Mr. Bowen's plan of settlement without insisting that they receive preferential treatment. The new Minister's influence with his sovereign and the Imperial Government is so great that should he recommend to Berlin that this be done, it can hardly fail to have an effect favorable to Mr. Bowen's mission.

The most positive declarations are made here in official quarters that there is no truth in the reports that the Government is preparing for war. Some minor circumstances that at another time would not have attracted any attention have been magnified into conclusive evidence that the Government is getting ready for a conflict with Germany or all the nations that are engaged in coercing Venezuela.

Last Monday THE SUN printed a brief interview with Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and the principal executive officer of the naval establishment, in which he denied positively the rumors that rush orders for work on ships and war supplies had been sent to all navy yards.

It is true that extra work men have been employed in the gun shops of the Washington Naval Ordnance factory, but this was a necessary step due to the fact that if only the regular force were employed big guns for armored vessels now under construction would not be ready when the vessels are finished.

Orders to rush the work of repairing the torpedo boats just back at Norfolk from the West Indies have also been issued, as the Navy Department frankly admits, but the explanation is that these vessels are very much in need of an overhauling after nearly a year of hard work, and it will take some time to get them ready for the manœuvres of the North Atlantic squadron after its return from the West Indies in March.

The Government does not believe that there is any immediate danger of a hostile emergency. During the early days of the Venezuelan blockade there was a pretty general feeling in official circles that a crisis was approaching, but this is passing away, although it is likely to become prominent again if there are any more bombardments of Venezuelan ports.

The navy is now better prepared than ever to defend the honor of the United States on the seas, but this state of preparedness is due to a policy defined many months ago, and is in accordance with a consistent intention to keep in commission at all times as many ships as possible.

Signor Mayor, the Italian Ambassador, paid a social visit to Minister Bowen to-day. He brought no news.

LONDON REGRETS THE DELAY.

But Thinks Allies Have Right to Preferential Treatment.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—There is general disappointment and considerable impatience over the delay in the settlement of the Venezuelan imbroglio. The *Times* regrets the delay from every point of view, but says that the Powers in refusing to renounce priority for the settlement of their claims would seem to be justified by moral as well as judicial considerations.

The *Standard* says it cannot think that an equitable settlement is really jeopardized. It believes that the United States will recognize the justice of the refusal of the allies to accept Mr. Bowen's proposal.

The *Daily Mail* compares the situation with the Serbonian bog, and says that the more England struggles to escape from the German alliance and the Venezuelan imbroglio the more inextricably she becomes involved. She is now back at the point where she started two months ago. The paper declares that the affair would have been settled weeks ago without Germany, but with the latter's truculence and Machiavellian devices it may drift into anything.

The *Chronicle* says that the rejection of Mr. Bowen's terms appears to be very questionable, both as a matter of business and policy

PROTEST IN CARACAS.

Foreigners Oppose Allies' Demand for Preferential Treatment.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
FROM THE SUN Correspondent at Caracas.

CARACAS, Feb. 1.—The members of the Dutch, Spanish, American and French colonies here held a meeting last night to protest against the insistence of the allies that their claims against the Government should receive preferential treatment. The speakers were emphatically against Venezuela agreeing to any such action, and resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting were adopted and transmitted to the Dutch, Spanish, American and French legations.

France is conducting her opposition to the demand of the allies by making representations to officials close to the President.

The Dutch Minister left to-day for Curaçoa.

HURRY SHIPMENTS OF RIFLES.

Orders to the Springfield Arsenal to Send Out Krag-Jorgensens.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1.—Col. Frank Phipps, commandant at the United States Armory in this city, has received rush orders from the War Department to ship 100,000 Krag-Jorgensen army rifles to arsenals at various places in the country. Fifty thousand of these rifles have been shipped within a few days and the remaining 50,000 will be rushed during the early part of next week.

Col. Phipps says the orders state that the arms are for distribution among the National Guard of the various States, but militiamen of this city, who were interested in the passage of the Militia bill, declare their belief that the War Department is preparing for any possible difficulty that may result from the Venezuelan controversy.

One peculiar feature of the order from the War Department is the insistence upon immediate shipment of the rifles. If they were wanted merely for distribution, in compliance with the Militia bill, no reason appears why there should be such haste. The entire force of the shipping department at the armory and all the available teams have been pressed into service to have the shipments hurried.

BIGGER NAVY ASKED FOR.

Resolutions in the Nebraska Legislature—Fears of German Designs.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—In both branches of the Nebraska Legislature yesterday this resolution was introduced:

"*Whereas*, Congress has prudently taken steps to strengthen the army of the United States by an increase in the proposed appropriations for this branch of service, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That in view of the menacing attitude of foreign Powers, the international situation justifies the General Government in making further preparations to secure a lasting peace by being prepared for war. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the State of Nebraska, by its Legislature in session assembled respectfully requests its representatives in Congress to support an appropriation for a larger navy."

Senator Newell, the author, in explaining the resolution said:

"Germany has a larger navy than we have and she is enlarging it. If we are to preserve the Monroe Doctrine we must be in a position to support it when the necessity arises."

SOUNDINGS WITH FISH LINES.

Moltke's Report of the German Explorations at Havana.

The Hamburg-American liner Moltke returned yesterday from a cruise of twenty-two days in the West Indies with 245 excursionists. Capt. Dempwolf said there was no truth in the rumor published here that some German army officers had taken extensive soundings in Havana harbor while the steamship was there. Some of the Moltke's officers went fishing in the harbor, and this, the captain thinks, was the cause of the rumor.

MAY HAVE A FLOUR SHORTAGE.

Freight Tie-Up Affecting the Mills in Minneapolis Seriously.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Despatches from Minneapolis, which furnishes more than one-half of the Chicago flour supply, indicate that flour may soon become scarce here. The freight tie-up for want of cars confronts the Minneapolis millers to such an extent that it is expected most of the mills will shut down. The Chicago agents of the mills say the shortage here may become acute and the mills go up within a few days.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it. —*Adv.*

Seaboard Florida Limited.
Quickest, shortest route to St. Augustine, 12:55 P. M. daily. Two other daily trains to Atlanta and Florida, 2:10 P. M. (12:55 P. M. on Sundays), and 12:10 midnight. Office 1183 Broadway.—*Adv.*

The New Orleans Mardi Gras
is one of the attractions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Tour to California, leaving February 19. $275 for the round trip. Apply to Tourist Agent, 263 5th av., New York.—*Adv.*

A DOZEN "WARDMEN" FOR ONE

GRAFT IN THE TENDERLOIN INDIVIDUALIZED.

Precinct Full of Stories of Collections Attempted by Policemen on Their Own Account—One Escapes a Trap Set for Him—Charges Against Another.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly has no wardman. He does not believe in such a factotum, and even persons who dislike him frankly say he has no use for one. Acting Inspector Walsh, whom O'Reilly succeeded in the Tenderloin, had no wardman.

When Capt. O'Reilly was sent to the Tenderloin a month ago to-day his reputation preceded him. Like other captains he was supplied with a new crop of plain-clothes men. There are ten plain-clothes men in the Tenderloin and seven of these are men who have done duty in the precinct in uniform. All are more or less familiar with the existing conditions.

The ambition of every plain-clothes man is to be known as the wardman. That title is all-powerful in a precinct like the one in charge of O'Reilly. The real wardman is a bigger power than the captain. A wardman can always meet so many paying acquaintances

For two weeks after O'Reilly took charge of the Tenderloin his plain-clothes men and his uniformed cops feared him. Now they rather like him. They say he is a nice, easy-going man. Ever since the fear wore off, the Tenderloin has been gossiping about "shake-downs." The men who have attempted to collect blackmail have in many instances represented themselves to be wardmen.

A week ago yesterday a policeman in uniform took a man in plain clothes to a house in Twenty-ninth street and introduced him as the wardman of the precinct. After performing this service the uniformed cop left. The plain-clothes man remained and told the man to whom he had been introduced that he wanted $50 a month protection money.

"If you don't produce," he said to the keeper of the house, "I'll back the patrol wagon up to your door."

The keeper of the house was willing to pay for protection, but he wanted to make sure he was going to get value for his money. He told the alleged wardman to come back the next night. The man did not come back. It was lucky for him that he didn't. If he had kept his appointment he would have landed in a cell. The attempt to blackmail had reached acting Inspector Walsh and he had laid a trap. The man either suspected or lost his nerve.

Last Thursday night Nettie Smith, a colored woman who keeps a boarding house and restaurant in West Thirty-first street, called at the Tenderloin station and asked why she was expected to pay blackmail.

"I keep a respectable place," she said to the desk sergeant, "and only a little while ago a policeman in uniform came into my place and told me I'd have to give him money every week or he'd make trouble. Now I'm no bad woman and I don't keep a bad place and I won't give him money."

Mrs. Smith gave the policeman's number and her description of her visitor and a uniformed man on duty near her place, but the number didn't. Nothing has been done about Mrs. Smith's complaint.

The following day the keeper of a poolroom on Thirty-ninth street was summoned to the front door of his place and there he found a man in plain clothes. This man introduced himself as coming from the Tenderloin station.

"Well, what do you want?" asked the poolroom keeper.

"You know what I want," said the alleged detective. "All the rest of the places are giving up."

"Well, I won't," said the poolroom man. "I'm from Missouri and you've got to show me what I get for my coin. Can you show me that you're the real thing?"

The supposed detective admitted that he couldn't show that he was the wardman. He did show a police shield, but he got no money. A half hour after he had gone two other alleged detectives appeared. They tried hard to convince the poolroom man that he was foolish, but they didn't succeed.

Mrs. Morel, the keeper of a lodging house at 40 West Twenty-fourth street, called on Capt. O'Reilly last night and told of her experience with a policeman. Mrs. Morel knows the policeman and to-day she will prefer charges against him with acting Inspector Walsh.

She says this cop told her that she was running a disorderly place and that it was up to her to make her lodgers contribute $1 apiece each week to help him along. Mrs. Morel says the policeman said to her in the hearing of several witnesses:

"I am after the sugar and you must produce it."

"I've kept boarding houses and lodging houses fifteen years," said Mrs. Morel last night, "and I never paid a cent to the police. Why should a respectable person pay? I won't be blackmailed and this policeman has made a big mistake in trying the game on me."

When Capt. O'Reilly heard Mrs. Morel's story he expressed great surprise. He told her how to go about making her complaint and assured her that her house and her lodgers would not be bothered again.

These are only a few of the stories that are public property in the Tenderloin. There are scores of others. It is reported there now that even the streetwalkers are paying tribute to some one.

SPY OAK TO COME DOWN.

With the Hangman's Limb the West Chester Folk Wouldn't Walk Under.

The giant oak which stands in Pelham Park, on Pelham road in West Chester, and which has been one of the landmarks above the Harlem ever since the Revolution will be cut down to-day, according to Park Department men in The Bronx. The tree has been known to three or four generations of Bronx folk as "The Spy Oak," because, according to tradition, two deserters and a British spy were hanged there by the patriots in the Revolutionary War.

Tradition has it that the three men were hanged from a large, low limb which swings out from the park into the road. Some West Chester people who passed the tree were so superstitious that rather than walk under this limb they went fifteen feet out toward the middle of the road, making a well-beaten path, which everybody has followed for years.

The tree was examined the other day by one of the park employees, and it was found that the trunk was rotten and that the tree would probably fall.

The trunk is about six feet through, and the tree is said to be 250 feet high, but probably isn't.

Carving His Own Tombstone.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 1.—George H. Smith of 125 Sabine street is carving his own tombstone, but he says he hopes he will not have to use it for a while. All this winter he has been polishing the base and column of Italian marble. The tombstone is both for Mr. Smith and his wife, who has been dead for a number of years. On one side is the name of his wife and on the other his name. Mr. Smith says he don't want any birds or angels on it, but he expects to carve a flower above the names.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads
are particularly valuable for calks and public teams. Ask your shoer for "Phenix" with the thick heels. —*Adv.*

Usher's Scotch
enjoys the distinction of having made itself and lesser Scotch whiskies famous. It is the oldest. —*Adv.*

$50 to Florida and Return.
Pennsylvania Railroad Tours leave New York February 17 and March 3. Special train to Jacksonville. Two weeks in Florida. Apply to Tourist Agent, 263 5th av., New York.—*Adv.*

FIRST RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

Goes to Eugene H. Lehman, a Private Tutor Here.

Eugene Heitler Lehman, a private tutor of 416 West 118th street, has learned officially from friends in Yale that a Cecil Rhodes scholarship in Oxford University has been given to him. He is the first American to receive a scholarship.

Mr. Lehman was born in Pueblo, Col. His father was the late Moritz Lehman, a wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco of that town. Young Lehman was graduated from the Centennial High School at Pueblo in 1898. He then attended the Colorado University and won the Giffin gold medal, in his freshman year, for oratory. He was graduated from Yale last June. During the course he was one of five who won the Ten Eycks prize for oratory, and belonged to the debating team of Yale. He won the William Townsend prize for writing the best essay and also the DeForest medal for delivering the best oration at the commencement, on "Zionism." He also received honorable mention in the John Addison Porter prize for American history.

Mr. Lehman has been taking a post-graduate course at Columbia in philosophy, which he gave up two weeks ago to do private tutoring. He is 22 years old. He said yesterday that Gov. Orman of Colorado had written to him that his scholarship percentages were the highest of all the applications for the course at Oxford.

NON-UNION MINER MURDERED.

Stabbed Fifteen Times After a Quarrel With Union Men—Ten Arrests.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 1.—Cornelius Smith, a non-union mine worker, who made many enemies because he worked during the strike, was stabbed to death in Plymouth township near here this morning. Ten men, most of them said to be union mine workers, are under arrest.

Ever since the strike ended Smith has had trouble, being abused and intimidated and boycotted. Last night he entered a saloon in Plymouth township. Several union mine workers were gathered there and they quarrelled with him. He tried to remain, but they became so threatening that the proprietor put Smith out. He protested and said he would compel the union men to let him remain. Later he returned and the quarrel was renewed.

Finally the proprietor, fearing a fight, ordered everybody out. Smith started off and the crowd followed. At daybreak his body was found on the railroad, a couple of hundred yards away. It was cut and bruised, and it is evident that he was set upon by several men and killed. Of the fifteen stabs several are about the heart.

The authorities this evening arrested ten of the men who were in the saloon, and on four of them were found blood stains. They were held for a hearing to-morrow.

James Sweeney, whose brother, a non-union man, was murdered during the strike, is going insane in jail. A short time after his brother was killed he shot and killed a union mine worker.

TOWED IN A WRECKED VESSEL.

Schooner Lyman M. Law Found Floating About at Sea—Crew Missing.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 1.—The steamer North Star of the Maine Steamship Company, from New York for Portland, arrived here this afternoon, having in tow the four-masted coal-laden schooner Lyman M. Law, from New York for Boston.

The schooner was found abandoned four miles off the Pamet River life-saving station and what has become of the crew is a mystery. On Saturday morning the Law went ashore on the Orleans Bar and was immediately buried in surf. The Orleans life savers started out in their boat to rescue the men on board, but before they reached the craft she suddenly slid off the treacherous sands and floated out into deep water.

Sail was made and signals set in the mizzen rigging for a tug. This morning the Pamet River life savers saw the Law lying at anchor four miles off the station. No distress signals were flying, but failing to discover signs of life aboard Capt. Boatley ordered the surf boat launched and started to investigate.

Before the life savers had covered half the distance to the Law the schooner Maud Sherwood of New York came along and her captain also discovered that the Law had been abandoned. He ordered a boat dropped, but in their eagerness to be the first aboard the prize the men capsized their craft, and, as the Sherwood had considerable of a move on, they were left struggling in the water.

Capt. Bowley ordered his crew to bend to the oars, and the Pamet River boat reached the drowning sailors in time to save all hands. Then everybody went aboard the abandoned schooner. She was in good shape, so far as could be ascertained, but there were no traces of her crew.

In the hold there was about five feet of water. Both anchors were down and about the deck were scattered the personal effects of the crew, as if they had taken a hasty departure.

The North Star came along at this time and towed the Law into Provincetown harbor.

FREE COAL HELPS J. J. HILL.

Supply for the Great Northern at a Daily Saving of $4,000.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 1.—The removal of the duty on coal is believed to be benefitting President Hill and the Great Northern Railway to a greater extent than any other corporation because there is no good coal in Montana directly tributary to the Great Northern. Mr. Hill for several years has been booming the development of Crow's Nest Pass coal fields in southern Canada. Recently he completed a branch connecting the Great Northern with Crow's Nest coal mines.

At present the Great Northern is hauling 300 cars, or 6,000 tons, daily across the Montana line for use on its mountain divisions. Development work is being rushed and very soon the imports of coal will reach 10,000 tons daily. Previous to the removal of the duty the Great Northern was paying the customs department at Gateway $7 cents duty on every ton. The daily saving now exceeds $4,000. When the cut-off can be built connecting the Great Northern with the Northern Pacific and the Burlington in Montana, the latter roads will also use Crow's Nest coal in the Rocky Mountains.

BUREAU OF PARK AVE. PROPS.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT CAMPS IN THE SHAKY STREET.

Walter Phelps Bliss's House Began to Break Open Last Night and the Party Wall Between It and Dr. Wheelock's Was Shored Up by Gasolene Light.

On and after to-day folks who wake up in the middle of the night and find their homes slipping into the subway will be enabled to put a stop to the real estate tobogganning by notifying by telephone the new House Slipping Bureau of the Building Department, which was established last night by Supt. Perez M. Stewart.

The House Slipping Bureau went into operation at 7 o'clock when Supt. Stewart's men erected headquarters in the roadway opposite the residence of Charles T. Barney, the banker, at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Park avenue.

Mr. Barney discovered on Friday that the Park avenue side of the house had settled an inch, as he had predicted it would a year ago when he first undertook to seek a remedy through the courts. The Building Department was notified and the entire force of the department was turned out to prevent further damage to the building.

While at Mr. Barney's house the Superintendent of Buildings discovered evidences that other houses on the block on the east side of Park avenue between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets were also dipping toward the subway. Supt. Stewart then decided to have the front walls of all of them shored up and at the same time establish a bureau where he might have on hand gangs of house shorers for any emergency.

The new House Slipping Bureau will be equipped with a telephone to-day for the accommodation of property owners who need help in keeping their dwellings from getting away from them during the night. If all of the servants happen to be sleeping when the house starts away, the news will be conveyed to the Slipping Bureau by men especially employed to tip off the bureau. They will be on duty all night. Then as soon as the tip reaches the bureau fifty husky house shorers will be hurried out to save the dwelling from getting over the curb. The house guards will have derricks, block and falls and tackle, timber and tools of all sorts right there on the block. Several cartloads of lumber were brought there last night, and while the men were carting it a wireless message was received at the House Slipping Bureau bringing news that the home of Mr. Walter Phelps Bliss at 73 Park avenue was breaking in the middle so that the front had dipped half an inch toward the tunnel excavation.

Building Superintendent Stewart had remained on guard for the night at the request of Banker Barney. He turned his men loose on Mr. Bliss's house and within half an hour they had shored the front walls up with several big timbers, much to the owner's relief.

The fifty shorers had worked all Saturday night on the adjoining houses, 69 and 71 Park avenue, occupied respectively by George H. Bird and H. D. Robbins. Mr. Robbins, who is a member of the well-known drug firm, had called in the house doctors late on Friday night when his servants discovered that his brownstone railing was moving toward the curb in an unsteady sort of way. Mr. Bird's stoop balustrade on the same day had begun to shake as if it had chills.

Building Superintendent Stewart sent inspectors into the other houses in the block, and receiving reports that all of them needed to be looked after he himself remained on duty, only leaving to get his meals at the Murray Hill Hotel.

He was there all day yesterday with Contractor David Canavan, of the contracting firm of Canavan Bros. Mr. Canavan equipped the House Slipping Bureau and kept his men at work by flaring gasolene torches.

When the building superintendent found the new cracks in the foundation walls of Mr. Bliss's house he had his inspectors paste "tell-tales" over them. The "tell-tales" are slips of paper which tear in case the cracks widen, and thus give information of approaching danger and further damage.

Last night the news that Mr. Bliss's home was dipping was conveyed to Contractor McDonald of the subway and Chief Engineer Parsons came to investigate. Building Superintendent Stewart led Engineer Parsons through Mr. Bliss's house and showed him the new evidence to prove the house was dipping. Mr. Parsons still insisted that there was no danger.

The building superintendent decided to be on the safe side and continued his work of shoring up the house. The cracked wall being the party wall of Dr. G. G. Wheelock's house at No. 75, it was decided to place a shoring beam against the edge of this wall, too. So this brings the shoring work done thus far right up to Dr. Wheelock's house, making a network of beams extending out over the roadway on the east side of the Park avenue block. Policemen were detailed at either end of the block at 10 o'clock last night to warn pedestrians that they could not pass that way.

TINFOIL-DIAMOND MAN SAYS

That There Are More Farmers to the Acre Here Than to Square Mile in Kansas.

Ambrose Johnson of 724 Lexington avenue bought a diamond scarfpin from a stranger on the street several weeks ago. He thought the man was hard up. Johnson gave $24 for the pin and promised $20 more. The man never called for the $20.

Johnson, becoming suspicious, pulled the diamond from its setting, and found it was a piece of glass with tinfoil pasted on its back

He told how he had been duped to his chum, William Appleton, of 645 Lexington avenue, and when a stranger attempted to sell Appleton a "diamond" early yesterday morning at Thirty-fourth street and Broadway the young man called the police. The "diamond" merchant said his name is Harry Dwyer and that he is a waiter living at 256 West Fifty-third street.

"Go on!" he said. "New York is built on old Dutch farms and there are more farmers here to the acre than to the square mile in Kansas."

He was held for trial under $1,000 bonds by Magistrate Flemmer in the Jefferson Market police court.

BURN STARFISH.

Then You Won't Have to Buy Coal, and You'll Cherish the Oyster.

The United States Fish Commissioners at Wood's Hole hope that scarcity of coal may help Buzzard's Bay oysters.

The oyster's worst enemy is the starfish. Starfish are easy for anybody to get in large quantities if anybody has any good reason to take the trouble. The commission has issued a statement that the starfish make excellent fuel and are almost as good as coal and cost nothing.

New Service to California.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific Line.
Three trains daily. Most modern equipment. For particulars address 381 Broadway, New York —*Adv.*

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—*Adv.*

SIX DEAD FROM A WRECK.

Norwegian Steamer Avona Goes Ashore on the Danish Coast.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LEMVIG, Denmark, Feb. 1.—The Norwegian steamer Avona, Capt. Dreyer, from New Orleans Jan. 4 for Aarhuus, has stranded near here.

Six bodies have already been washed ashore from the wreck, and it is feared that the loss of life will be larger.

The Avona is of steel and was built at Stockton, England, in 1891. She is of 1,864 tons burden.

SAVED WOMAN AND BABY.

Man Jumped From Car and Knocked Them From Track Just in Time.

Edward Reinhardt, a telephone operator, of 840 East 165th street, saved a woman and a baby from being run down by a Fordham trolley car at 170th street and Third avenue last night.

Reinhardt was sitting in a downtown car when he saw a woman carrying a baby walk on the uptown track. A car was approaching rapidly, but the woman apparently did not hear it coming. Reinhardt jumped off the car and knocked the woman and baby off the track, getting out of the way himself just as the car whizzed by.

The woman, who was deaf, refused to tell her name and wouldn't make any complaint against the motorman of the car, which didn't stop for over a block. It was said that the motorman had lost control of the car. The passengers congratulated Reinhardt.

FEAR OF THE EAST SIDE DEADLY.

Young Woman Kills Herself Rather Than Pass Through It Daily.

Miss Annie Palmer, 25 years old, of 898 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide in her home early yesterday morning by drinking carbolic acid. She was very despondent last week because the Butterick Pattern Company, by which she had been employed for many years, sold its Brooklyn factory and moved to Manhattan. The young woman expressed a horror of traveling through the East Side to her work.

After discussing the matter for more than an hour with her mother on Saturday night she retired to her room and drank the carbolic acid. She was found dead in bed some hours later.

GEN. MILES DINES WITH KING.

Reception to Be Given for Him To-day—Sails for Home on Feb. 7.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson Miles, U. S. A., arrived here this afternoon. Major Cassatt, military attaché of the American Embassy, met him and accompanied him to Windsor Castle, where he had been invited to dine with the King. Gen. Miles wore at the dinner court dress, a medal of honor and the Jubilee medal presented to him by Queen Victoria on his last visit to England.

Mr. Henry White, the American Chargé d'Affaires, will give a reception to-morrow, at which a number of prominent Englishmen will meet Gen. Miles. The General will sail for home on Feb. 7.

HENRY PHIPPS'S GIFT TO INDIA.

American Gives $10,000 to Be Used in Scientific Work.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.—Henry Phipps of Philadelphia, formerly a partner of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is now in India, has given to Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, $10,000 to be applied to scientific or other practical objects for the benefit of India.

Mr. Phipps some time ago gave $100,000 to the fund for the relief of the Boers, and recently it was made known here that he has given $1,000,000 for an institute in Philadelphia for the study and treatment of tuberculosis.

SCALDED THREE BOYS.

Some One Threw Hot Water on Them as They Lay Under a Grating.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning three newsboys, Fred White, aged 14, Fred Rick, aged 12, and Harry Hess, aged 12, were so badly scalded by some unknown person that none of them can recover. The boys were sleeping under a grating in an areaway beside the First National Bank.

All were huddled together, when the person who committed the crime dumped two buckets of scalding hot water through the grating upon them.

The buckets, which bore the name of the First National Bank, were found alongside the grating. The engineer and watchman at the bank do not know where they came from. The boys were taken to a hospital, but the only one able to talk is Hess. He says he does not know who threw the water.

THE HILL SLIDE ON THE CENTRAL

One Track Cleared and Trains Running—Loop to Be Built Around the Slide.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 1.—One track was cleared through the big slide at Jones's cut, near Staatsburgh, shortly before 4 o'clock this morning and trains have been running all day. The Empire State Express passed Poughkeepsie going north at 3:50 A. M. A loop will be built around the slide for temporary use. The material for construction was sent up this afternoon.

Assistant Superintendent John Wickes and John Sedgwick, the latter of Albany, were hurt late last night by the falling of a derrick. A message was sent to Poughkeepsie for an ambulance to convey Mr. Wickes to Vassar Hospital. He was brought here and later it was decided to take him home. Sedgwick was attended by physicians at Staatsburgh.

POLICE LOOK UP A MEXICAN.

Hear From Texas That There's a Bank Swindler in Town.

The police have been looking up an alleged Mexican bank swindler who is said to be in the city. They have gone to the hotel where the man is said to be stopping and have also communicated with the Mexican Consul. They were told by the Consul that he had no official communication from his Government that the man was wanted and that they would have to see the Mexican Ambassador at Washington.

The police have made no arrest because they have nothing official. They got a despatch from Laredo, Texas, accusing the man.

At the first sign of a Cough give Jayne's Expectorant.—*Adv.*

The Train of the Century,
is the 20-hour train between New York and Chicago, via the New York Central and Lake Shore. "The 20th Century Limited."—*Adv.*

TROOPS SENT TO WATERBURY.

THE GOVERNOR DETERMINED TO STOP STRIKE RIOTING.

Two Regiments Ordered to the City to Compel the Trolley Strikers and Their Sympathizers to Keep the Peace—Soldiers Summoned to Their Armories in Hartford and New Haven by Riot Calls.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 1.—The peace of this city to-night is under the protection of detachments of the First and Second Regiments of the State National Guard, because of the strike of the eighty trolley employees of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company. This is the twenty-second day of the strike.

The peaceful monotony of the last three weeks was broken last night, when a mob of strike sympathizers, numbering at least 6,000 or 7,000, attacked several of the non-union motormen and conductors employed by the street railway company, severely injuring some of them and destroying some of the company's property. At a late hour last night the company's men were forced to abandon some of their cars and flee from the vengeance of the mob.

After Mayor E. G. Kilduff had made an ineffectual appeal to the rioters, two of the striking trolley men took one of the company's cars to the car barn on West Main street. The crowd at first did not recognize them and pelted the car with stones until the men revealed their colors. On all lines of the company the cars suffered, windows being smashed from end to end of each car and the operators being jeered and hissed.

The crowds remained in the streets until long after midnight, the local police force being powerless to keep the mob in check. The home of Frank J. Miller, a conductor who deserted from the union, was visited by part of the crowd, but before he could be harmed a squad of police appeared and escorted him to police headquarters.

While the church bells were ringing this morning squads of strike sympathizers began to gather about the public green facing the City Hall and several of the churches. The trolley company began to operate cars, but carried no passengers. All along the lines the non-union operators were hissed and reviled. At an early hour the chief of police, George M. Egan, appeared before the Board of Public Safety and declared that with the force at hand he could not in any way command the situation. He therefore advised Mayor Kilduff and the members of the board to summon aid from outside.

Meanwhile the leading manufacturers of the city were trying to devise ways and means to end the strike. To that end A. B. Dunham, High Sheriff of New Haven, was summoned here. He arrived in Waterbury at an early hour At the Waterbury Club the manufacturers, numbering sixty-three, representing a majority of the most influential corporations, strongly urged that the Governor be appealed to for help. Sheriff Dunham could have called out all of his deputies and enlisted the services of many more but it was thought best to secure State aid in taking the step which brought about 1,000 soldiers into Waterbury to-night at 10 and 11 o'clock.

The manufacturers virtually went over the heads of the municipal authorities, it being understood generally here that the arrival of the soldiers was not at first in accordance with the wishes of the city officials. Through Adjutant-General Cole the First and Second Regiments were called on to supply the necessary detachments. Nine companies of the First Regiment under Col. Schulze of Hartford, including companies from Hartford, New Britain, and Manchester, arrived here at 10 o'clock with a section of the machine-gun battery.

An immense crowd met the troops at the West Main street crossing of the Highland Division and escorted the militiamen to the State Armory on Phœnix avenue. Seven companies of the Second Regiment, Col. Sucher commanding, arrived here later from New Haven, Meriden and Wallingford. With the two local companies, A and G of the Second Regiment, about 1,200 men are now in readiness for any emergency.

The men of the Second Regiment were also accompanied by a section of the machine-gun battery. The troops are being quartered in the State armory and in various halls about the city. The soldiers had a remarkable reception. They were cheered by the thousands who lined the streets to the armory. Again, they were hissed, but there was no violence.

The crowds seemed awed by their presence, but as there were no street cars in operation there was little opportunity to show other expressions of disapproval.

The cars were taken off all lines about 4:45 P. M. as darkness approached. General Manager J. E. Sewell of the trolley company said to-night that the calling out of the soldiers was the result of lawless conduct on the part of what he termed the hoodlum element.

At many of the churches reference was made to the strike. Father Slocum, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, said the cause of the striking men was not aided by acts of violence and strongly counselled peace. The cause of law and order was of main importance just now, he added.

The strikers have been operating union omnibus lines for several days, the vehicles being greeted with cheers as they pass through the streets. The omnibuses had a monopoly of traffic this evening. The strikers, despite the arrival of the militia, are still united. Although numbering only eighty they are receiving financial support from 8,000 union men and women in this city, who are their ardent sympathizers. Repeated efforts at arbitration have been fruitless, although clergymen, city officials and business men joined in them.

The strikers demand the recognition of their union, an increase in wages and the reëmployment of three employees discharged by the company for the alleged violation of rules. There is a bitter warfare over the matter of reëmploying the discharged employees. The company, through its counsel, Col. L. F. Burpee, says that the men will under no circumstances be taken back.

The striking men are equally determined. They have made appeals to their supporters to refrain from violence and up to last night disturbances of a serious character were rare. The present outbreak has driven nearly every one from the cars.