to the Oak street station as fast as they could.

The investigators began by summoning to Capt. Lantry's room at the station the witnesses in the case—the Kellys and Mrs. Starr. Each was heard in turn and each was recalled several times. Only one witness was allowed in the room at a time and it was said later that there were several material differences in their stories.

One of these was as to an entry, dated Dec. 19, in the "hotel register." It appears to read "Carl Nelson and wife," but the man's last name was written in such a tangled scrawl that some of those who saw it say it was "Aitison."

While the hotel witnesses were being examined the police went after people who knew the woman's name, because all the hotel people denied knowing it. She was finally identified by "Mother" Olsen, who keeps a boarding house in Cherry street and who knows most of the women in the neighborhood. Charles Stewart of 83 Oliver street and his wife also said that she was Sarah Martin.

Central Office sleuths now began to appear, and Inspector McClusky arrived at the station. Inspector Schmittberger had had charge of affairs up to that point, but McClusky assumed charge and appeared to be willing to have everybody understand that he was the boss. Inspector Schmittberger went off into a corner with two of his detectives and McClusky began to issue orders to his own Central Office men. The same thing happened at the time of the barrel murder on Avenue D.

MURDER PROBABLY DONE IN THE MORNING.

One thing that McClusky did was to summon every witness again. Coroner Jackson meanwhile viewed the body and had it photographed. He said that the woman had apparently been dead since about 7 o'clock in the morning.

M'CLUSKY'S STATEMENT.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Inspector McClusky summoned the reporters.

"The woman," he said, "is named Sarah Martin. She has a sister, we hear, up in Second avenue somewhere. She herself has been a frequenter of this district for fifteen years. She has told people that she has a husband, Martin Larsen, a deep-sea man. Perhaps she has and perhaps she hasn't."

Then McClusky told the stories which the Kellys and Mrs. Starr had told and which have already been referred to.

"The man who did this horrible murder," continued McClusky, "was fairly well dressed. He was beyond doubt a sailor. We think he was a fishing-smack man. He wore a derby hat and a dark overcoat when he went to the hotel. What we hope to catch him by is the peculiar look of his eyes.

"Kelly says that he has no idea when the crime was committed. He, his wife and Mrs. Starr all say that they heard no noise. They all say that they didn't see or hear the man go out. Kelly says he was awake until 2 or 3 o'clock Sunday morning himself, and that his outside doors were all locked at midnight. I guess they were.

"There was a bolt on the inside of the door of the room where the woman and the man went. Whether the door was bolted at any time in the night we don't know. Mrs. Kelly says that she found the door ajar a few inches at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"As to that register entry, I don't think it counts for anything. There is much doubt as to who wrote it and when. The 'wife' in it seems to have been written in as an afterthought."

"When Mrs. Kelly found the door ajar she went in and felt the dead woman's head. She then called out to Mrs. Starr, who slept in a room on the third floor near where the Kellys slept:

"'My God, this woman's dead and cold.'

"Mrs. Starr went in and they became satisfied that the Martin woman was dead. Then, they say, they woke Kelly, who reported the affair.

"There was no weapon found in the place. Coroner Jackson thinks that the wounds were made with a knife with a fairly broad, straight blade.

"I have no doubt that the murderer was a sailor. Kelly himself used to be a sailor and he says that the man was a seafarer. I have no reason to doubt him.

"The dead woman had on a cheap undershirt and an underskirt. This last she had evidently kept on to keep herself warm.

"Her waist was of black silk and nearly new. None of her clothes was soiled or ragged."

O'HANLON SAYS WOMAN WAS STRANGLED FIRST.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon visited the hotel shortly after midnight, but made no autopsy.

"The cutting," he said, "was done by a man who knew nothing of surgery. He used a dull knife with a blade about four inches in length. His victim was choked into insensibility, if not to death, before the knife was used."

The body was left at the house last night. The Coroner opened the woman's purse, which was on the only chair in the room, and found 51 cents in it. He says that the woman was about 35 years old. The Kellys say that the man was about the same age—possibly a little older.

The Norse aspect that is lent to the New York ripper murders recalls that one of the developments of the murders in Whitechapel was the promulgation of a statement that they had occurred when Portuguese cattle steamers were in port and ceased when attention was called to the coincidence. The Portuguese steamer Dona Maria, which lay at Roberts's Stores, Brooklyn, and cleared on Friday last, sailed yesterday, clearing the bar at 7.55 o'clock last night. She is bound for Lisbon and Oporto by way of New Bedford. She brings hither immigrants, many of them from the Azores, who go to work in New England cotton mills. She carries wheat out, this trip.

IN BRIDGEPORT SWEDE TOLD STORY OF SHIPWRECK.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 20.—Frank Bell, the manager for Meigs & Co., said to-night that a Swedish sailor was in the store late on Saturday afternoon and that he bought a sweater and a pair of shoes.

"I happened to have a minute's conversation with the customer," said Bell. "He told me that he was wrecked about ten days ago on the Massachussetts coast. He mentioned the name of his ship and as I remember it now it scunded something like Clark."

[No such wreck is reported on the Maritime Register.]

The Swede who visited Merge's store answered the description, physically, of the man wanted in New York for murder. He said that as a result of his injuries in the shipwreck he had been sent to the New Haven Hospital.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20.—A man answering the description of the sailor was a patient in the New Haven Hospital under the name of John Anderson from May 5 to 30.

He suffered from a cut in the head.

He said that he got his injury in a shipwreck on the Massachusetts coast.

DANE IN SHAKESPEARE CASE.

Evidence Came Out After "Frenchy" Had Been Ten Years in Prison.

When "Jack the Ripper" murders—nine in number—were agitating the Scotland Yard detectives, Inspector Byrnes declared that such a criminal in New York would be arrested in two days. Nevertheless, the murderer of "Old Shakespeare," whose mutilated body was found in the East River Hotel, at Catharine and Water streets, on April 14, 1891, has never been arrested, although the police fastened the crime on an Algerian, Amer Ben Ali, who was known along the water front as "Frenchy."

"Frenchy" was arrested, convicted and sentenced to life in State prison, but upon evidence submitted by persons interested in his case he was pardoned by Gov. Odell on April 16, 1902, and went home to Algiers. Frenchy was dark haired. The day after the murder of "Old Shakespeare" Inspector Byrnes made this statement in telling of the arrest of "Frenchy," who had been taken into custody on the night of the murder:

"It is learned that the man we have arrested has a cousin also called Frenchy who is exactly the build of this man and who is fair. He answers in every way the

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description of the man who went to the room with the old woman * * * We have a man locked up who is a relative of the murderer." Although Frenchy was dark and the murderer light, according to the Inspector, Frenchy went to prison.

"Old Shakespeare," or Carrie Brown, said to be her right name, was a white-haired hag of the river front. She went to the East River Hotel with a man late at night, and about 9 o'clock the next morning her body, horribly mutilated, was found in bed. The murderer had apparently escaped at his leisure.

A knife had been drawn with great force from the base of the woman's spine up the abdomen. The woman was disembowelled, and on the left thigh was marked a cross made by two long cuts. In the Whitechapel Jack the Ripper murders a cross marked with chalk was left on the walls beside the victims.

Frenchy, it was brought out at his trial, occupied a room opposite Room 31—the one in which "Old Shakespeare's" body was found on the night of the murder. Chemists testified that the scrapings from beneath Frenchy's finger nails showed on an analysis that they contained the same substances found in the stomach of the murdered woman.

After a few months in Sing Sing Frenchy's mind gave way and he was sent to Matteawan, whence he was transferred later to Dannemora.

Ovide Robillard, a French lawyer, was asked by the French Consul to interest himself in the case. Appeals for pardon signed by 5,000 names were submitted to Governors Black and Roosevelt, both of whom declined to interfere.

Finally Mr. Robillard obtained an affidavit from George Damon, a dealer in printers' materials at 14 Beekman street, who lives at Cranford, N. J.

Mr. Damon stated that a month before the murder of "Old Shakespeare," some grading had to be done at his New Jersey place, and he went to Castle Garden, where he hired a big Dane, whom he knew only as Frank. After the grading had been finished the Dane was kept around the place as an assistant to the regular man.

The morning after the murder Mr. Damon went to the stable about 6 o'clock and asked for the Dane. He was told that the Dane had been out all night and that it wouldn't be wise to wake him, as he was very ugly. Mr. Damon went to New York, and about five or ten days afterward Frank left him abruptly.

When the Dane's room was cleared out there was found in it a bloody knife and a brass key. The key was attached to a brass tag on which was the number 31. This was the number of the room that "Old Shakespeare" was murdered in, and the key had disappeared on the night of the murder. Mr. Damon went with one of his employees of the East River Hotel and studied the keys to the other rooms in the hotel. He said they were just like the one found in the Dane's room. This Dane it is said, died a year ago.

Mr. Damon's story and other affidavits strengthened the general conviction that Frenchy had been "railroaded" and his pardon followed.

The first of the London series of Jack the Ripper murders was discovered on April 3, 1888, and the last was in June, 1889. In each case the victim's throat was cut, and the murders were committed out of doors or in some hallway or semi-public place. It was the popular belief that the murderer was a sailor.

HANS EGEDE'S HOUSE.

Discovery of the Ruins of the Missionary's Home in Greenland.

The Danish Government last spring sent Capt. Daniel Bruun to the west coast of Greenland for the purpose of making archæological researches. He has just returned to Copenhagen after a summer of successful exploration. One of the most interesting of his discoveries was the ruins of the house in which the famous missionary, Hans Egede, lived during part of his sojourn in Greenland.

Anything relating to the life of the famous founder of the Greenland missions on the desolate coast where he so long exiled himself is of interest. It was 182 years ago, in 1721, that he sailed from Bergen, landed in west Greenland and established the town of Godthaab, or Good Hope.

Greenland had wellnigh been forgotten in the eight centuries that had elapsed since the Vikings of Norway settled there. Egede did not go to Greenland for work among the Esquimaux. He wished to help white men.

He believed there must be living in Greenland descendants of the early Norse settlers, who established their colony there in the tenth century, 500 years before Columbus. Much to his astonishment, he could find no one who he thought was descended from white men. It is probable, however, that the Esquimaux who gathered around him were these descendants, for there is little doubt that they were mixed breeds with considerable white blood in their veins.

As Egede found no white men, he turned his attention to the natives, and, amid the greatest privations, he and his family lived among them for many years. He gained their affection, showed them how in some ways they might make their life more comfortable, and converted many of them to Christianity.

Since his sojourn in west Greenland that coast has never ceased to be a political and religious dependency of Denmark. In addition to his work of humanity and religion, he founded a commercial company and established trading relations between the natives and the Scandinavians. One of the villages of to-day, Egedesminde, bears his name.

PRAISE FOR ALVERSTONE.

J. M. Dickinson Says He Honored England in the Alaskan Decision.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—"If the conditions had been changed and the cause of Great Britain had been as strong as was the cause of the United States I would have been glad to see the United States Commissioners on the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal bring the honor to this nation which Lord Alverstone, through his rugged honesty, laid at the feet of Britain."

These were the words of Jacob M. Dickinson, one of the counsel for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, which brought the Chicago Bar Association to its feet with a rousing cheer at the banquet given at the Auditorum last night.

The speaker's declaration that this country had gained territory by the decision of the tribunal and Great Britain had gained honor was the signal for the exchange of compliments between John Bull and Uncle Sam under a canopy in which the colors of the two nations mingled. President Roosevelt sent to Chairman Gregory of the bar committee his regrets at not being able to be present at the dinner.

Arnold Daly Quits "A Girl From Dixie."

Arnold Daly withdrew from the cast of "A Girl From Dixie" on Saturday night and will devote his entire time to George Bernard Shaw's new play, "Candida," which had an initial performance at the Princess Theatre ten days ago, and which he will give at Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday matinées at the Madison Square Theatre in the next two weeks.

SEES DANGER IN NEW SEWERS

EXPERT VERMEULE THINKS OUR WATERS WILL BE POLLUTED.

Fears Typhoid and the Destruction of the $7,000,000 Oyster Industry as the Result of the Two Great Drains Which New Jersey Is Planning to Build.

Engineer C. C. Vermeule's announcement, in an address before the New Jersey State Sanitary Commission at its recent convention in Lakewood, that two great trunk sewers the State is planning will dangerously contaminate the waters of New York Bay and probably destroy the oyster and fish industry of Long Island and New Jersey, has aroused the promoters of the two flumes to the necessity of finding strong expert opinions on the other side.

One of these sewers is that which is being built to carry the water of West and South Orange, Milburn, Summit, Irvington, Elizabeth and parts of Newark into the Kill van Kull. The other is the enormous $10,000,000 intercepting sewer, which it is proposed to build along the Passaic River, to carry the pollution of many cities to a point in New York Bay, near the Robbin's Reef lighthouse.

Interest in the warning of Mr. Vermeule is particularly active among the advocates of the larger, $10,000,000 flume, because the commission named by the Governor and the Legislature of New Jersey to construct it is specifically forbidden, by the creating act, to spend a dollar of the State's moneys till it shall have been definitely ascertained that the sewer will do no material damage to the bay.

Upon the opinions of four expert engineers that the water flow at the Narrows will sweep the deposited sewage into the sea, leaving only the most infinitesimal precipitate per annum, the commission has authorized the issue of $1,000,000 of bonds, but the money has been tied up in the courts by certiorari proceedings brought by former Attorney-General Griggs on behalf of the city of Paterson.

Gov. Odell has meanwhile appointed a special commissioner to inquire, on behalf of the city of New York, whether injury can result from the sewer, and the promoters of the sewer are alarmed as to the effect of Mr. Vermeule's expert opinion upon the finding of these New York investigators. That is the especial reason why they have been moved to devise an answer to his views.

Mr. Vermeule, in his address, denied that the experts of the Intercepting Sewer Commission had investigated the effect of the dumping of 326,000,000 gallons of sewage daily into the bay. "The so-called investigation," he said, "consisted only of opinions to the effect that dilution would reduce the pollution to invisible proportions."

"It will all go through the Narrows!" say these gentlemen," to quote him. "Well, if it does, what then? So did the garbage scows some years ago, and so do some of them still; but did the garbage go on a European trip? Did it not rather hug the shores of Long Island and New Jersey, and will not the filthy sewage do the same?"

"Coast survey operations," he went on to say, "show a net outflow through the Narrows of about 16,000,000,000 gallons of water each twenty-four hours. This sewer is to be built with the expectation that, in the reasonably near future, the sewage to be cared for will be 326,000,000 gallons daily. The sewer serves less than one-tenth of the population that is emptying sewage into the bay.

"When the capacity is reached, therefore, the total discharge of sewage into the bay will be 3,260,000,000 of gallons daily, against 16,000,000,000 gallons of water. So the sewage will be one-fifth of the whole; and in time the waters which flow out through the Narrows into Raritan Bay and thence creep out along our shores will be as dirty as the Passaic is."

Mr. Vermeule doubted if the flow purifies water to the degree alleged by the promoters of the sewers. His observations had convinced him, on the contrary, that the ebb and flow of the tide is accompanied by but little displacement of water. The Delaware rushes past Camden, he said, in roaring volume; yet that does not prevent the appearance of sewage in the Camden bath tubs.

There is, too a great rush of water in and out the inlet of Barnegat Bay; and yet observations he made last summer were that even below Sea Side Park, only a third of the distance landward from the inlet the water is only one-fourth sea water, and at Mantoloking and above it is absolutely fresh.

The tidal ebb and flow did not change the water. So that the sewage which is to be dumped into New York Bay, provided the sewer is constructed, will be comparatively undisturbed by the flow at the Narrows.

Mr. Vermeule sees, in these sewer schemes, a menace of typhoid fever for all the communities contiguous to the Bay. The menace to the great oyster and fish industry of Long Island and New Jersey, on which, he said, 20,000 persons are engaged, and which produces $7,000,000 per year is, in his opinion, just as imminent.

It is recalled that when the act creating the $10,000,000 commission was being devised, a proposition was made that the sewage be carried into Newark Bay, which opens into New York Bay. But the residents of Bayonne made so vigorous a protest against the contamination of the water right at their doors, that the proposition was abandoned, and New York Bay was chosen as the only place of disposal to which the New Jersey legislators would agree.

GAMBLING CASINO ON THE ICE.

Nome Sports Plan to Get Out of the Jurisdiction of the Government.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 20.—Because the Department of Justice ordered the Federal authorities of Alaska to prohibit gambling at Nome and other Alaskan towns, the long Arctic winter promised to be dull for the sporting element. However, news comes from the north that a big casino is being built on the ice of Behring Sea, three miles off shore, where it will be out of the jurisdiction of the Government.

The building will contain gambling halls, a theatre, a saloon, a dancing pavilion and a hotel. The building is being contsructed at Nome in sections, being nearly ready for sledding out on the ice. When spring approaches the structure will be taken down and carried to shore for similar use another season. Stages will be run every evening between Nome and the casino.

Miss Eaton to Wed ex-Gov. Crane's Son.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 20.—At a dinner given last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Eaton, announcement was made of the engagement of Mr. Eaton's sister, Miss Ethel, to Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr., of Dalton. Miss Eaton is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Eaton of this city and Mr. Crane is the son of the former Governor of Massachusetts. He is one of the best known young men at Yale.

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RUSSIA'S TERMS WILL NOT DO.

JAPAN NOTIFIES BRITAIN THAT SHE HAS REJECTED THEM,

But Has Not Sent an Ultimatum—Russia's Claim to Mesampho as a Naval Base a Serious Obstacle to a Peaceful Settlement—Chances of War in the Spring.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—It is announced that the Japanese legation at Pekin has been officially informed that the Russian reply to the Japanese demands is unsatisfactory, but the Japanese and Russian representatives in London both reiterate that Japan has sent no ultimatum to Russia.

Russia's claim on Masampho, in southern Corea, as a naval and military base is regarded as an insuperable bar to a peaceful settlement, as the place is practically within sight of Tsu Shima Island, which is Japan's western outpost. Both Masampho and Mokpho, another harbor in southern Corea which Russia claims, are treaty ports, open to international trade.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from St. Petersburg says that in well informed circles it is believed that Japan will not fight, although it is admitted that all her demands relating to Corea have been refused by Russia. It is contended that Japan for years broke the Russo-Japanese agreement regarding the independence of Corea.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *Mail* cables a view opposite to the foregoing, saying it is believed there that Russia is likely to give way at any moment, thus postponing war. He adds, however, that a conflict in the spring is regarded as inevitable.

A despatch to the *Telegraph*, dated Port Arthur, Dec. 15, via Shanghai, Dec. 19, says that the feeling in Port Arthur is that there will not be war until spring. Meanwhile war preparations are being carried forward incessantly. Only Government work is being done. The correspondent believes that Port Arthur is over-fortified in all the positions from which it can be defended, but not half of the fortifications have yet got guns.

The Russians are preparing for investment at Port Arthur, but will make a fight to secure Dalny from occupation, which would be necessary for railroad purposes. The Russians are very nervous about Japan's possible attitude. It is quite likely, according to the correspondent, that Russia will fully consent to Japan's occupation of Corea from the Yalu River southward, provided that Russia gets a free hand in Manchuria.

Under the date of Dec. 20 the special correspondent of the *Telegraph* telegraphs from Nagasaki saying that after a tour of Manchuria he has formed the opinion that Russia does not want war. She needs a year for assimilation, and then, with her works completed, she will be immovable.

She is apprehensive of the power of the Japanese fleet, then of the attitude of China and then of Great Britain. At present there are probably 100,000 Russian troops south of Mukden and stores sufficient to last six months. The Russians would make a naval fight a big general action to a finish, as they have no means for repairing their ships as the Japanese have.

Port Arthur is guarded by two booms, one for the basin and the other, larger and armed with projecting irod shod spars, for the entrance to the harbor.

A despatch to the *Times* from Tokio says it is generally understood that Japan will ask Russia to reconsider her reply, which does not contain a tangible concession, inasmuch as it excludes Japan altogether from the Manchurian question and proposes an equal position for the two Powers concerning Corea.

GRAVES PREPARING FOR DEFENCE

He Admits Seeing His Wife Twenty Minutes Before He Found Her Dead.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 20.—In anticipation of an intention on the part of the police department to keep him under surveillance as a suspect growing out of the murder of his wife, Charles W. Graves has employed attorneys to look after his interests. The Coroner and detectives have discovered fresh and conclusive evidence that the woman was murdered and her body set on fire in the hope of concealing the crime.

The husband admits that he had visited the house twenty mintues before he says he discovered the body, but says his wife was well and cheerful.

He insists that she accidentally set fire to her clothing and was burned to death, or, if she was actually murdered, he is at a loss to know the author of the crime or the motive.

His extreme cruelty to the woman has been established, but the police are by no means satisfied that they can establish any connection on his part with the murder.

CROOK SLASHES BLUECOAT.

Brooklyn Policeman Badly Hurt—His Assailant Escapes.

Policeman Steinway was passing a bakery in Third avenue, near Carroll street, Brooklyn, early this morning, when he saw a crook known as Gibbons standing in the doorway. The policeman asked Gibbons what he was doing.

For an answer Gibbons slashed the policeman with a razor, cutting the latter's hands and gashing his back. Gibbons escaped. The policeman was attended by an ambulance surgeon and went home. His wounds are severe, but not dangerous.

Removing Finland's Cargo to Float Her.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ANTWERP, Dec. 20.—Six tugs were engaged throughout the day in efforts to float the Red Star Line steamer Finland, from this port for New York, which stranded during thick weather yesterday near Flushing. This evening the steamer commenced to unload her cargo into tugs. It is believed that she will come off when lightened.

King Receives Sir Thomas Lipton.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The King received Sir Thomas Lipton at Buckingham Palace to-day.

1,000 TON DRAW SAFE IN PLACE

THE WORK DONE BY NEW METHOD WITHIN FIVE HOURS.

The Sides of the Sand Jacks Bulged Under Great Weight and a Contrary Tide Hindered, but the Bridge Was Floated and Lowered on Schedule Time.

The 1,000 ton double decked drawbridge on which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad crosses the Passaic River at Newark was moved into place yesterday, thus completing the great viaduct, the use of which will do away with the Broad street crossing, one of the most dangerous in New Jersey.

The railroad bridge, which is the only double decker in the world, had to be floated thirty-five feet up stream and lowered thirteen feet to bring it on a level with the new viaduct. Great bridges have heretofore been lowered by hydraulic jacks, but the Lackawanna draw was dropped yesterday by means of sand jacks.

The bridge rested on two timber pistons, which in turn pressed upon the sand contained in two huge boxes. The speed with which the bridge descended was regulated by allowing the sand to dribble out of holes at the bottom of the boxes. If the bridge had been lowered by methods previously used, the immense suburban traffic of the road would have been tied up for nearly a week. By the use of sand jacks the draw was lowered in five hours, and traffic was stopped for less than a day.

Preparations for the work began at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Four barges had been floated under the draw when the tide was low, and as the water rose the draw floated upstream. It had been expected that the falling of the tide would aid in lowering the bridge, but a hard southeast wind kept the water up.

Another difficulty was encountered when the sides of the sand boxes or "jacks" began to bulge under the great weight that rested upon them. A force of fifty carpenters had been provided for just this contingency, and they immediately went to work to strengthen the boxes. More inconvenience was caused by the rain swelling the wooden slides which regulated the holes from which the sand dribbled.

After the bridge had been lowered enough to rest upon its piers the four barges which had supported it had to be drawn out. This proved to be one of the most difficult parts of the work, and when the last barge floated upstream a flotilla of tugboats, which had been waiting for the event, blew their whistles for nearly ten minutes.

Everybody shook hands from President Truesdale and other officers of the railroad company down to the Italian section hands, and there were many congratulations for Chief Engineer Lincoln Bush of the road, who planned the work and had sole charge of it. Mr. Bush is responsible for the idea of lowering the bridge by sand jacks.

Mr. Bush had between five and six hundred men on the work. A hundred Italians who went to work very early yesterday morning became tired before the day was over and quit. Their desertion didn't delay the work much.

The officials of the railroad made the moving of the bridge an occasion for a holiday in spite of the rain. President Truesdale, Vice-Presidents Loomis and Caldwell and many other officers of the road went early in President Truesdale's private car to Lake Forest. The contractors, the Sandford Harris Company also had a car at the bridge and entertained the Mayor of Newark and other officials. As soon as the rails were laid on the bridge the two cars passed over on their way to Hoboken.

The new Lackawanna passenger station at Newark was opened last night, and the first regular train to pass over the new line left for New York a few minutes after President Truesdale's special. The tracks of the company have been elevated from Harrison to Broad street, Newark the work having taken about two years.

The drawbridge put in place yesterday was built on pontoons on the Passaic River, a short distance north of the old bridge. When the old draw was condemned as unsafe, more than a year ago, the new one was floated down and put in its place, the lower deck only being used. Under the new arrangement the lower deck will be used for freight tracks, the freight station in Newark being on a lower level than the passenger.

The tops of the piers of the old bridge will be floated off this morning to make room for the draw.

GERMAN RAILROAD IN CHINA.

The Shantung Line Will Be Completed Before June of Next Year.

No other railroad in China is making such progress as that which the Germans are building from their port of Tsing-tao on the bay of Kiao-chau to the large city of Tsinan-fu on the Hoang River. The line will be completed between the sea and the Hoang before June 1 next.

Four-fifths of the line is now in operation. The work was entirely interrupted for about two years on account of the Boxer troubles, but rapid progress has been made since then.

On Sept. 1 last the road was completed to Chau-tsun, 196 miles from its starting point. Chau-tsun is a city of about 50,000 inhabitants with a great trade, and it is especially distinguished as the emporium of the silk trade of Shantung.

The city of Tsinan-fu, to which trains will be running next summer, is the capital of the province of Shantung and has over 300,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by two walls, one of which is high and strong. The narrow streets are paved with cement. The commercial routes centering at this great mart extend in all directions and as far away as Pekin, Hankow and Shanghai.

The railroad extends through the heart of Shantung, which, according to the Chinese census taken last year, is the most densely peopled part of the Empire. We have really no idea of the frightful congestion of humanity that is found in this rich province. Perhaps we can derive some idea of it if we consider that if double the present population of the United States, or 156,000,000 people, were crowded into Texas, that State would have a density of population comparable with that of the province of Shantung.

RUNAWAY NOT A BURGLAR.

Cop Catches a Youngster Who'd Spent His Money Seeing New York.

Policeman Curry of the Tenderloin station was passing the house at 110 West Seventeenth street, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when he heard a voice calling for help. The voice came from behind some window blinds and said that a burglar was trying to get into the house.

The cop nosed around and pulled a twelve-year-old towheaded boy out from under the front stoop. He was a bright looking youngster and fairly well dressed. At the station house, after he had had a cup of coffee and a sandwich, he said he guessed New York was all right after all. Then the police got out of him that he ran away from home to see New York on Dec. 11 and had been exploring the town ever since.

His name, he said, was Harry Seely, and he lived at 37 Lounderry street, Fitchburg, Mass. He said he had money when he came to the city, but was broke now and hadn't liked the city very well for the last few nights. He was held on a charge of vagrancy and turned over to the Gerry society.

SAVED FROM THE WOLVES.

Driver of a Sleigh Threw Out Food to Them and Got Into Town Safely.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 20.—E. J. Chapman of Duluth, travelling representative of a wholesale drug house, and Frank Perry, a livery driver, had a perilous experience with wolves on last Wednesday evening, and it was undoubtedly Perry's lunch basket that saved them from being torn to pieces.

Chapman engaged a team and sleigh at Pine River, Cass county, Minn., to take him to Backus, twelve miles away, through the woods and Perry was assigned to drive.

When four miles from Backus five timber wolves appeared behind them and prepared to attack. Chapman took the reins and let the horses run. The wolves, evidently feeling sure of their prey, cantered swiftly behind.

The snow was so deep the wolves could not get ahead unless the horses slowed down. When a mile and a half from Backus the horses showed signs of distress. They could not run into Backus at that pace and to slow down meant danger.

Perry then had an inspiration. He began dealing out morsels of food from his lunch basket. The wolves stopped to eat and quarrel over the crumbs. The time thus afforded gave the horses opportunity to slow down.

Finally they were within half a mile of Backus. The wolves came on with renewed ferocity.

The whip was applied to the horses and the wind up of the race was close at hand.

The team dashed into town with the wolves close behind. The horses were reeking with sweat and trembling with fatigue. The wolves yelped their rage and disappeared. One horse was ruined.

PREDICTS TROUBLE FOR SPAIN.

James S. Harlan, Just Home From There, Says a Republic Is Coming.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—"A revolution against the monarchical form of government may be expected to occur in Spain within the next twelve months which will result in the establishment of a third republic in Europe."

This prediction was made to-day by James S. Harlan, former Attorney-General for Porto Rico, who recently returned from Spain to this city, where to-morrow he will join his brother, John Maynard Harlan, in the practice of law. "The upheaval may be either violent or peaceful, but the result will be the same," he continued.

"There is every indication in Spain of a desire upon the part of the people for a more advanced form of government. Talk of a revolution is in the air.

"The rapid increase in the numerical strength of the Republican party is noticeable even to the outsider. Those with an opportunity, such as was afforded me, to observe conditions at close range cannot fail to see the portents. They are everywhere.

"If the revolution once breaks out seriously it will undoubtedly result in the overthrow of the present dynasty. At present, however, no leader strong enough to direct the Republicans has come forward and they lack organization."

AINU PEOPLE FOR THE FAIR.

Effort to Secure a Set of Strange, Hairy Folk for the St. Louis Show.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—To secure a group of peculiar, hairy, short-statured people from a Pacific island for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition, Prof. Frederick Starr, the University of Chicago anthropologist, probably will start to the Orient shortly after Christmas.

Prof. Starr said to-night that he had been asked to undertake the mission, which, if successful, will give the world's fair visitor an opportunity to look upon creatures that might almost be classified as missing links.

"These peculiar people, the Ainus, have never been seen in this country," said Prof. Starr. "They occupy the island of Yeze, which is the northernmost island of the Japanese group; but they are not of the yellow race. They are white, but not of our race.

"They are small, on an average a little over three feet tall, and are the hairiest people on earth. Their bodies are covered with hair and all of the men have long beards. The women tattoo their faces so as to have imitation mustaches."

KILLED AT A DANCE.

Rivalry Over a Girl Causes Two Deaths and the Wounding of Three Men.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 20.—Clarence Cantrell and William Shipp are dead and William Cantrell, George Shipp and George Grogan are wounded as the result of a general shooting affray that took place at the home of John Brooks in Paulding county last night.

For a long time ill feeling has existed between the Cantrell and Shipp brothers, rivalry for the favor of one of the belles of the neighborhood being the cause. All the young people of the community were invited to the Brooks dance.

Something started a dispute and Clarence Cantrell shot Will Shipp. Cantrell was then shot by George Shipp, who fell before a bullet from William Cantrell's gun. George Grogan had no part in the affair, but stopped a bullet not meant for him. Sixteen shots were fired in all.

Confesses That He Wrecked a Train.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 20.—Harry Simmons, aged 12 years, has confessed to wrecking the Rock Island passenger train at Elsmere on Tuesday. He placed an inch thick bolt a foot long on the outer rail on a sharp curve. The engine, tender and two cars were derailed and overturned, resulting in $5,000 loss. He denies any intention to cause a wreck.

Russian Commissioner for World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Prince Nicholas W. Engalitcheff of Chicago has been appointed by the Russian Government as Imperial Commissioner to the world's fair at St. Louis. He will leave for St. Louis this week.

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LOVESICK, SHE TRIES SUICIDE

FEARED MAN SHE LOVED HAD PLANNED TO JILT HER.

Julia Daly Slashes at Her Wrist With a Dull Razor and Isn't Badly Hurt—Crowe, to Whom She Was Engaged, Gets in a Fuss With the Police Captain.

Policeman Gallivan of the East Thirty-fifth street station was standing at Forty-first street and Second avenue late yesterday afternoon when a man rushed up and told him a woman had tried to kill herself with a razor on the first floor of 225 East Forty-first street. Gallivan hurried over and found a man holding a struggling woman on the floor. Her left wrist was covered with blood, and a razor lay beside her on the floor.

The man gave his name as John Crowe, a rug maker, and said that the woman was Julia Daly, a presser. He said they lived there with his sister, Elizabeth. He was engaged to marry the woman next month, but she feared that he wouldn't carry out his promise.

Yesterday Crowe and his sister went out and Crowe didn't return until two hours after he promised he would. When he got back the girl accused him of planning to desert her, and grabbing a dull razor, slashed herself across the wrist.

The policeman found the following letter:

I have waited until the time you said you would be home, but any longer I cannot wait. You have broken my heart, and I don't care to live. I prefer to die rather than face the future. I have loved you too well, and for that reason I must die. JULIA.

The woman and Crowe were taken to the East Thirty-fifth street station. Capt. Shire ordered the woman locked up and told Matron Waldron to keep a close watch on her.

"Hold on, there," said Crowe, as the matron started for the cells with her prisoner.

"Why don't you marry this poor girl as you promised?" said the matron.

"It's none of your business what I do," replied Crowe.

Capt. Shire jumped to his feet and said to Crowe: "If you weren't in a police station you would regret talking that way to a woman in my presence. Get out of here as quick as you can."

CROSSED IN LOVE, A SUICIDE.

Woman of 50 Had Developed Melancholia—Cut Her Throat in Bed.

Eliza Zubrod, a spinster, 50 years old, cut her throat while in bed on Saturday night at her home, 579 Eighth avenue, and bled to death. Mrs. Zubrod, her mother, who is 80 years old, found the body when she went to call the daughter to breakfast yesterday morning.

Miss Zubrod had an unfortunate love affair many years ago and was a victim of melancholia, which developed into suicidal mania. A few weeks ago, after leaving a hospital, she made an unsuccessful attempt at self-destruction.

Said She Was Banished From Home and Killed Herself.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 20.—Evalena Wyatt, aged 28 years, committed suicide yesterday at the Traders Hotel, Clarksburg, by shooting herself with a revolver. She said she had been banished from home and was in disgrace with her people. Her reputation was good, but she declared she was not permitted to go home. Her parents declare that the unfortunate girl had no foundation for her story.

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DIED.

BIRD.—Suddenly, at Dunellen, N. J., on Dec. 20, William Bird of the city of New York.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAMBRELENG.—On Saturday, the 19th inst., Stephen Colvill Cambreleng, son of the late Churchill J. Cambreleng and grandson of Stephen Cambreleng and Alfred Colvill.
Funeral services in the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st., Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

COUDERT.—At Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Dec. 20, Frederic R. Coudert, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 10 A. M., from 65 West 49th st.

DYER.—At her residence, 111 East 17th st., New York, Dec. 19, 1903, Cornelia C. Joy