The Sun.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1905.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; slight temperature changes.

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BATTLESHIPS STAY IN BILL.

SENATE VOTES MONEY FOR NAVY AFTER A SHARP DEBATE.

Lodge Defends Administration Policy, Telling Hale We're Not Bullying Little Powers—Course in Santo Domingo Necessary, but Annexation Would Be an Evil—Two Scout Ships Added.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Naval Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate to-night after an interesting debate, in which there was more talk about Santo Domingo and "bullying little Powers." The effort to cut down from two to one the number of battleships authorized by the House was unsuccessful.

An amendment was adopted providing for an investigation of the recent armor plate contracts. The Senate amended the bill also by authorizing two scout ships at $1,000,000 each, and increased the cost of building the naval colliers authorized by the House.

Senator Hale added more to his remarks of Saturday, advocating a halt on big appropriations for the navy, and there was much talk by other Senators in regard to the Treasury deficit and the necessity for retrenchment.

A spirited defence of the Administration's Santo Domingo policy was made by Senator Lodge, who maintained that the United States could not escape its responsibilities concerning Latin-American republics. He assured the Senate that he would regard the annexation of Santo Domingo as an unmitigated evil.

The greatest assurance of peace, Mr. Lodge held, was a big navy; it was assurance also that the open door would be maintained in China. Mr. Lodge paid his compliments to Mr. Hale's sarcastic reference to "bullying little Powers" and denied that the United States pursued any such policy.

Mr. Gorman began the debate by saying that the increase of the expenses of the navy staggered every one who studied the subject and the sources of revenue. He said the only answer to criticisms of this great increase was that of Mr. Hale on Saturday, when he said this country was entering upon the "world Power" policy of Great Britain. Mr. Gorman said he did not intend to discuss the policy of taking possession of neighboring republics, but he pointed out that the Administration was now using the naval officers as collectors of revenue in nearby republics, after the English style. No doubt these new duties called for the increase in the navy and the Marine Corps.

He denounced the expenditures for the navy as something enormous. The total cost of the navy in the four years of the civil war was $314,000,000, while the cost of the new navy from 1901 to 1904, inclusive, has been $313,000,000, not counting the pending bill. Public improvements were being paralyzed, he declared, because of the great army and navy appropriations. Notice had already been served that the Public Building and River and Harbor bills could not pass if greatly increased by the Senate.

Mr. McCumber (Rep., N. D.) said he regretted to find himself out of harmony with his party on the naval bill. He described the estimates of the Navy Department as "audacious demands." The cry was for economy on every hand, and the legitimate needs of the Government had to be neglected because of the demands for a bigger navy. It was practically certain that not a single battleship would ever be used.

Mr. Perkins asked if the money used for battleships was not a good insurance of peace. One year's war, he said, would eat up the money used for years in building battleships which serve as a bond of peace.

"That is an imported idea," replied Mr. McCumber. "Why do we need a navy to preserve peace? No nation in the world will make war against us unless we are the aggressor. To what extent has our inferiority in naval matters in the past contributed to a lack of respect for us as a nation? Our coasts are our forts. We do not need a navy as European countries do."

Mr. Scott asked if the North Dakota Senator was sorry we had a navy when he read the report of Dewey's victory at Manila Bay. Mr. Blackburn pointed out to Mr. Scott that Dewey had no battleship under his command at the battle of Manila Bay.

"Does the Senator think," retorted Mr Scott, "that Dewey would have lost the battle if he had had a battleship?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Carmack offered an amendment striking out one battleship. Mr. Blackburn made a speech on the amendment. He said at the outset that he did not have any hope of cutting out one battleship. It was the first time he had opposed an increase of the navy. If this bill should pass without reduction, it would be necessary to increase the naval force to 80,000 men. The ships already building will require 61,000 men. The increase of personnel in the bill raises the total to 46,000 men.

Mr. Blackburn declared that in Canada the United States held a hostage for the good behavior of England. No war with England would occur on this account Neither Germany nor France would cross the Atlantic to make war on the United States. He thought it safe and wise to drop for one year the appropriations for the increase of the navy.

Mr. Carmack found fault with the naval bill as an obstacle to appropriations for rivers and harbors and public buildings. The Good Roads bill was also held up because the money was needed for the navy.

Mr. Hale took the position that one battleship a year would be sufficient to keep the navy up to the proper standard. There are now twenty-six new battleships, built and building, and this number in his opinion was as great as the United States needed for all purposes. Mr. Hale said he was impatient when he saw hundreds of millions given to the navy and not a dollar to the merchant marine. Four hundred and odd thousand tons were building for the navy, while the private shipyards were inhabited by bats and owls.

Mr. Hale declared that navy and army officers were always alive to the pomp and panoply of war. The navy board fairly suffocated Congress with their estimates for new ships. There was no limit to their demands. They asked for $42,000,000 for new construction. He gave notice to these navy officers that Congress had something to say how the people's money should be spent. A man opposing their programme for enlarging the navy was denounced as unpatriotic.

"If we go on," remarked Mr. Hale, "in five years we will be appropriating $200,000,000 a year for the navy, and the people will never consent to it. It would be practically confiscating the revenues to maintain that vast establishment."

Mr. Lodge said he listened with great interest on Saturday to the annual protest of affection for the navy by Mr. Gorman, accompanied by his annual attack upon it. He agreed with Mr. Hale, he said, in the belief that to go on and increase the navy without limit would be an absurd policy. The battleship, he thought, was the essential and vital part of a navy. Other vessels could be bought or built or improvised in short order, but battleships could not be improvised.

Mr. Lodge said there were certain expenditures that could not be left to popular demand. It was for the Government, for Congress, to provide for the defence of the country. "I want a strong navy, because I believe it is a guarantee of peace," said Mr. Lodge. "You cannot defend the country with bluster," he added. "The autocracies of this world have no love for us. The pressure for land where the land is already overcrowded is very strong. The Americas offer a tempting field. We cannot afford to permit any Power to seize any South American country. In my opinion the attempt would be made if we did not have the power to prevent it. Within three years the ports of Venezuela were blockaded, and the forces of European navies would have landed if it had not been known that at Porto Rico there was a strong American fleet. No better instance is needed to show that a strong navy is a guarantee of peace."

Mr. Lodge went on to say that the interests of the United States in the Far East were constantly growing. The integrity of China was a cardinal point in securing the markets to which the United States was entitled. The partition of China was prevented in 1900, he asserted, because the United States had in China an army from the Philippines. The open door in China must be maintained, and a strong navy was the best assurance that it would be maintained.

Mr. Lodge referred to Mr. Hale's sarcastic statement that the navy was used to bully small Powers. A small Power doing wrong was no more to be excused because it was small than a larger Power because it was great. The intolerable insult put upon the United States by Chile, a small Power, had been properly resented by President Harrison, and an apology was forthcoming. In the case of Venezuela President Cleveland had called Great Britain to a halt, and that certainly could not be called bullying a small Power.

Regarding Santo Domingo, Senator Lodge said the United States was invited there, and the conditions existing there lay at the doors of the United States, as the United States had condemned it to the policy it had pursued. No outside Power was allowed to develop it, and the United States would not do it. In Hayti the people were sinking back to voodooism and even cannibalism. The conditions on the island were horrible. A dog in the manger policy was not creditable to the United States.

"I have no desire to see the United States become a collector of debts," said Mr. Lodge, "but if we see that these countries pay their debts we also see that they are not wronged.

He spoke of the corrupt and fraudulent claims against weak republics and declared that the time had come to put a stop to such practices. Annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States he would regard as an unmitigated evil, but the peace and vital interests of the United States were involved in maintaining the principle that European Governments shall not enter in and dominate republics to the southward, and if "we were to enjoy the benefit of that doctrine we could not escape its responsibilities.

"The only way to avoid annexation of that island is to help it out of its difficulties," said Mr. Lodge. "It is important that this action should be taken to maintain the peace of the western hemisphere, and when the peace of the western hemisphere is maintained, the peace of the United States is maintained."

Messrs. Martin, Perkins, and Teller spoke on the bill, and a roll was then called on the Carmack amendment striking out one battleship. It was rejected, ayes, 22; noes, 38.

Mr. Kean made a point of order against the committee amendment providing for an investigation into the validity of the patent to the Harvey armor plate process. The amendment was stricken out. The committee amendment increasing the cost of colliers and scout cruisers was agreed to.

Mr. Newlands offered an amendment providing for an investigation of the cost of armor plate and the cost of an armor plant, which was agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

The reading of the Indian bill was completed at 10:20 o'clock, and the Senate went into executive session. Later the doors were reopened and the Philippine Tariff bill was taken up and read. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

After all, USHER'S, the Scotch that made the highball famous. It is the best.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two-pound package. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

ANDREWS GIVES UP.

Said to Have Turned Over Missing Ogden and Green Estate Papers.

Lyman S. Andrews, manager for the Andrew H. Green and William B. Ogden estates, was brought over from the Tombs yesterday afternoon and spent two hours and more in the District Attorney's office. All this time George Schurman, who has charge of the criminal prosecution for the estates, Col. Sackett of Sackett & McQuaid, representing the Green estate, and Philip Britt, counsel for Andrews, quizzed Andrews. Mr. Jerome was in and out.

After it was all over and Andrews had been taken back to the Tombs, the lawyers refused to say anything about it. Mr. Jerome said he understood that Andrews had promised to give up some papers and documents which were needed in straightening out the affairs of the estates. Immediately after the conference, Special Policeman Reardon went scurrying out of the Criminal Courts Building and it was guessed that he was going after the papers.

There was a story that another arrest might be expected, but this was denied by Mr. Jerome.

FLORIDA, SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED
Lv. New York via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. 12:55 P. M. A magnificent up-to-date train. N. Y. Offices 271 and 1185 Broadway.—Adv.

$6.75 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN
From New York via Pennsylvania Railroad, account inauguration. Tickets on sale March 2, 3 and 4, good returning until March 8. For further particulars consult Ticket Agents.—Adv.

SUBWAY DISPUTE MORE GRAVE

MEN SAY THEY WON'T DEAL WITH MANAGER HEDLEY.

Call Chief Stone of the Engineers From Cleveland to Treat With Belmont—Talk of a Tie-up if They Can't Have Their Way With the Road's President.

The new schedule of trips and waits for the subway employees, which the men expected to go into effect to-day according to an agreement made three weeks ago, has not been adopted, and there are indications that a critical condition has again arisen between the men and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The men now say they will no longer treat with General Manager Hedley, on the ground that he has broken his agreement with them. When next they treat, they say, it will be with August Belmont, and the local chiefs will be reenforced by Warren E. Stone of Cleveland, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The fact that he has been called into the discussion indicates that the situation is grave.

A telegram requesting Mr. Stone's immediate presence was sent to him at the close of a conference between William L. Jencks and George E. Pepper, local chiefs of the Brotherhood of Engineers and the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, respectively, at 177 Willis avenue last evening. It is expected that Mr. Stone will be here on Wednesday afternoon and that the representatives of the men will call upon Mr. Belmont either that afternoon or the following morning.

At the close of the conference Mr. Pepper said that they would have no more interviews with Manager Hedley. They would go direct to Mr. Belmont, and if after a fifteen minutes' interview with him no agreement could be reached, they would do their best to tie up the road. He said further that he had inside information that the new schedule did not contemplate a seven trip arrangement, but one of eight trips and if such a schedule was announced the men would not stand for it a minute.

While the trainmen, ticket choppers and agents will ask for higher wages and a shorter work day in the new deal they make with the company, their main demand will be for a signed agreement to put them on the same footing as the motormen.

Early yesterday Supt. Merritt of the subway division of the Interborough company had a conference with General Manager Hedley over the new schedule. He said when he came out that Mr. Hedley wanted some changes in it.

"It's easier to do away with an old schedule than to formulate a new one," said Mr. Hedley. "A new schedule takes time and care. But I see absolutely no reason for trouble."

NICHOLS'S LOOP PLAN APPROVED.

Committee of Twenty-five Adopts It to Relieve Congestion on Bridges.

The Committee of Twenty-five appointed by Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn to devise ways and means of relieving congestion on the bridges, at a meeting held in Borough Hall yesterday afternoon, voted to adopt the plan of Chief Engineer Nichols of the Bridge Department for a loop from Park row to Delancey street along the east of Centre and Baxter streets, on private property to be purchased by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. It is understood that the plan is acceptable to the Mayor and that the railroad company will make a proposition to the Rapid Transit Commission looking toward the acquirement of the right to purchase the property by private sale and the building of the loop.

President Littleton said that he was satisfied that the plan as outlined would be acceptable to all concerned and that it would relieve the congested conditions permanently and not be a series of "storage tracks" for the use of the railroad company, as had been suggested. He said the plan was one that Engineer Nichols had declared would cost between a million and a million and a half less than the former plan, which it was estimated would cost $5,000,000.

The contract committee of the Committee of Twenty-five will notify the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of the action of the committee to-day, and it is expected that representatives of the railroad company will immediately wait upon the Rapid Transit Commission with their plan and proposition.

JAM AND BE JAMMED.

Brooklyn Can Stay at Home a Few Years if It Doesn't Like Bridge Crowds.

Comptroller Grout said yesterday that so far as he could see there was no prospect of speedy relief of the congestion at the Brooklyn Bridge by joining it with Williamsburg and Manhattan bridges. The elevated railroad loop, he said, was as good as dead because of the Mayor's opposition, while the Best plan for the running of a railroad over private property was very much up in the air at present.

"Suppose the Rapid Transit Commission should approve the Best plan," he said, "it could not be begun until the new Brooklyn Bridge terminal is finished, and I hardly look for that to be done within a year. Then it would take one or two years to build the loop after all the obstacles were overcome. That would take us to 1907. The engineers tell us the Manhattan Bridge will be finished two years later, in 1909. When that desirable consummation is attained the Brooklyn Bridge is to be closed for reconstruction. Then the loop, even if built, would be practically out of commission. No, I see no hope of relieving the congestion unless we can persuade fewer people to use the bridge."

BOY DIED, PINNED BY CAR,

While 20 Men Tried to Lift It and His Mother Stood Frantic By.

On upper Third avenue yesterday afternoon twenty men tried for fifteen minutes to lift the trucks of a street car off a lad who had been caught underneath. The boy's mother was frantic and had to be restrained from getting in the way of the workmen. When men with air jacks arrived the lad was dead. He was Nicola Demina, 7 years old, of 3148 Third avenue, and the accident happened directly in front of the house. The motorman, John Brady, says the boy was scurrying across the street and slipped on the ice directly in front of the car. Brady brought the car to a stop so suddenly that the passengers were tossed in a heap, but he could not prevent the trucks from pinning down the boy. Brady was paroled by Coroner O'Gorman.

DOLLAR HUMOR CURE
Consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills. A single set is often sufficient to cure.—Adv.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1185 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

NEW MOON OF JUPITER.

Lick Observatory Assistant Discovers a Seventh Satellite of the Planet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Director Campbell of Lick Observatory announced to-day the discovery of a seventh satellite of Jupiter by Assistant Astronomer Charles D. Perrine, who also discovered the sixth satellite last month. The discovery of the seventh moon was made on Jan. 6, the day following the announcement of the discovery of the sixth satellite, when Mr. Perrine resumed his comparative examination of the negatives secured and was rewarded by discovering the image of a very faint body which changed its position from night to night.

It was moving in such a way that the probabilities were in favor of its being a satellite of Jupiter, but at the same time the possibility existed that it was one of the largest groups of asteroids whose orbit lies between those of Mars and Jupiter. The question could not be solved until observations of the new body had extended over several weeks.

Unfortunately, unfavorable weather in January prevented the securing of exposures long enough to record this faint object until Jan. 28. This observation did not fully resolve doubt. Photographs secured by Mr. Perrine on Feb. 21 and his computations based up on them have enabled him to decide definitely that this body is a satellite of Jupiter.

Whether these new satellites are revolving around Jupiter in the same direction as the five inner satellites, or in an opposite direction, is not known. It is certain that the planes of their orbits make a considerable angle with each other and that they make large angles with the plane of Jupiter's equator. The distances of the two satellites from Jupiter are not very unequal, in both cases probably lying between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 of miles.

HELD IN LABOR BONDAGE.

Families Who Went to Mississippi From Indiana Can't Get Away.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Several men who went from Grant county to Mississippi and who have returned and call themselves "former white slaves of lower Mississippi," having escaped from bondage, have appealed to the ministers of the city to assist them in getting funds to release friends who have not been able to escape.

A large number of people who went to the Yazoo Valley under contract to work for planters and lumbermen have returned, but men who took their families are unable to get away, and some of the men who are not married are in prison for attempting to escape.

The men went under contracts for from $1.50 to $3 a day, but these were repudiated when they reached Mississippi, and when they tried to escape they were arrested under the labor laws of that State.

Walter Church, who escaped, was pursued through the swamps by armed guards, but made his way to Memphis, and died in a hospital of swamp fever. The report of many women and children being sick in the negro cabins on the plantations, without sufficient food and care, has so aroused the people of Marion that an attempt will be made to have all the contract laborers released without paying the planters for transportation advanced.

Attorneys will go to Clarksdale, Miss., this week and begin action to have the prisoners liberated who are serving sentences for attempting to escape from a life of slavery. They will also compel the planters to release the men and women who are being held to work out the amount alleged to be due for transportation.

CAT IMPRISONED 22 DAYS.

Had No Food or Drink During That Time and Yet Lived.

YORK, Pa., Feb. 27.—After having been imprisoned underground without food and water for twenty-two days, a cat owned by Levi Poff of York township still lives and seems none the worse for her experience. About the first of the present month the cat disappeared and a search by the family failed to reveal the animal.

On the premises there is a summer cellar which is a sort of cave walled up, with a door at the top. Yesterday faint cries coming from the cellar caused Poff to open the door. Out crawled the cat, staggering in bewilderment but giving no other evidence of having suffered from imprisonment for almost a month. There was not a drop of water in the cellar nor a morsel there to eat.

The cellar had been covered with a heavy snowdrift during most of the period of the cat's confinement.

MORE SUN SPOTS APPEAR.

Group Covering Three Billion Square Miles Just Discovered.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—Another immense group of spots has made its appearance on the eastern meridian of the sun, and astronomers are greatly interested in the observations which are being made. John Brashear said this morning:

"Yesterday about 9 o'clock another group of sun spots appeared on the eastern meridian. They cover an area of possibly 3,000,000,000 square miles and are more active than the great spots which appeared last month, and which are breaking up and disappearing beyond the central meridian.

"These new spots are likely to cause disturbances of some importance in the atmospheric conditions later, but it is too early to predict positively as to that. These phenomena are causing great interest among astronomers all over the world. Last year's records, just issued, show that 126 new groups of spots were discovered."

Prince Lucien Murat Again Wounded.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A news agency despatch from St. Petersburg says that telegrams from the front report that Prince Lucien Murat, a descendant of Marshal Murat, Napoleon's cavalry leader, has been wounded again. Murat is a Lieutenant of dragoons in the Russian Army. He was reported among the wounded in the raid made a few days ago by a cavalry detachment under Col. Gildenschmidt in the neighborhood of Haicheng.

The Fourth Baltic Fleet.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A despatch to the Central News from Cronstadt says that a fourth Russian squadron, consisting of two battleships, six cruisers, four torpedo boat destroyers and other craft, will begin taking on its armament to-morrow.

THE SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED
maintains quickest schedule in both directions between New York and St. Augustine. A superb train leaving New York every day at 12:25 noon. Office 1185 Broadway.—Adv.

JAPS NOW SHELLING MUKDEN

AND BATTLE IN THE PASSES SOUTH OF THERE GOES ON.

Desperate Fighting Against the Russian Left—Gen. Kuropatkin Admits No Defeats Since the Loss of Tsinkhechen—Japs Reported Northwest of Mukden.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

NEWCHWANG, Feb. 27.—It is reported that the Japanese are bombarding Mukden with eleven-inch howitzers. Great damage has been done behind the Russian lines.

Chinese report fighting along the whole line. Gen. Kuroki's force is the most heavily engaged on the Japanese right. Gen. Kuroki is sweeping far north in an attempt to push the Russians back to the railway.

An unspecified force is moving to the northeast to cut the line to Vladivostok.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports under date of Feb. 26 as follows:

"The enemy has been continuing the offensive against the front of our Tsinkhechen detachment and has turned both its flanks, especially the left flank. He has also been advancing against Kautielin, turning the left flank, but all attacks on Tangu and Beyda Pass have been repulsed. An attack on Baniapaotse (Beniapitze?) has also been repulsed. Our chasseurs have driven the Japanese outposts from some positions.

"Col. Gorski was severely wounded."

A despatch from Sachetun says that the Japanese advanced in three columns against the Gusi Pass yesterday, and that an obstinate fight is now raging there.

The Japanese are using considerable forces also on the centre and left of their line and a heavy cannonading is in progress.

Gen. Kuropatkin telegraphs that the Japanese have begun to cannonade the Russian positions at the Goulo and Oanpan passes.

A semi-official note says that in view of the appearance of the Japanese in the rear of the Russians west of the railway Russia has sent a note to the Powers pointing out Japan's persistent violations of China's neutrality, which are shown by the fact that the Japanese marched through Mongolia, which is indisputably neutral territory.

TOKIO, Feb. 27.—A despatch from Kinchow says that bandits destroyed several miles of the railway between Tieling and Kaiyuen about Feb. 16, interrupting traffic north of Mukden. It is rumored that a Japanese force made its appearance at that point about the same time as the bandits.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Japanese commanders, according to precedent, have issued no reports on the operations now in progress and will not do so until they are ended. Despatches state that the weather in Manchuria continues severe, with frequent snowstorms.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says it is not improbable that the Russians will withdraw across the Taling Mountain range, owing to the relative weakness of Gen. Linievitch's army.

A despatch to the *Morning Post* from Shanghai says that a large force has left Japan in transports. It is believed that it is bound for Possiet Bay with the object of cutting off Vladivostok.

ADMIRAL DAVIS PRO-ENGLISH.

His Attitude During North Sea Inquiry Causes French Comment.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The *Echo de Paris* mentions to-day some points in the report of the North Sea Commission over which the discussion among the Commissioners took a serious turn. The first was a declaration, formulated by Admiral Beaumont, the British Commissioner, supported by Admiral Davis of the United States and accepted by Admiral von Spaun of Austria, that the Russian squadron, when it fired on the fishing fleet, was not in the presence of torpedo boats. Admiral Dubassoff, the Russian representative, desired that it be admitted at least that Admiral Rojestvensky had been in the presence of ships having suspicious or hostile intentions. Admiral Fournier, the French Commissioner, observed that there was no certainty about the matter.

Another question that gave rise to a heated discussion was Admiral Beaumont's insistence that the commission adopt in the text of its report the words: "Admiral Rojestvensky had no right to fire." Admiral Davis supported him. Admiral Dubassoff arose and declared that, if the words insisted upon by Admiral Beaumont were adopted, he would abstain from signing the report. Thanks to the conciliatory intervention of Admiral Fournier, says the *Echo*, the British and American Admirals gave way.

The *Echo* says that the American Admiral was more English during the deliberations of the commission than his British colleague.

In an interview here to-day Rear Admiral Davis said that the general results of the commission's work were favorable to Great Britain. He added that the judgment would have a salutary effect on the general principle of arbitration. That principle naturally demands some concessions on both sides. In the present case there was the utmost harmony throughout the proceedings. There was never the slightest jar. The debates were often vigorous, but never acrimonious. Russia might be fairly satisfied with the report, for, although an error had been committed, it was not discreditable to the Russian navy, nor did it reflect upon its discipline or efficiency.

Dock at Port Arthur Nearly Repaired.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—According to the Tokio correspondent of the *Telegraph* the dock at Port Arthur is nearly repaired. There is enough coal there to supply the Japanese all summer.

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla.—Adv.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:20 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine Service. No excess fare.—Adv.

MASSACRE LIKE KISHINEFF.

Many Jews Killed and Wounded in Rising at Theodosia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The *Tageblatt* says that the anti-Jewish rising at Theodosia, on the southeast coast of the Crimea, resembled in many respects the Jewish massacre at Kishineff. There were many horrible scenes witnessed.

Forty-seven Jews were killed and many were injured.

DR. HARPER GAINING FAST.

Advance Sheets Issued of His New Book on "The Trend of Higher Education."

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—President Harper of the University of Chicago was reported to-day as continuing his recovery from the recent operation at the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Frank Billings says if convalescence progresses with as marked improvement as is now shown Dr. Harper's stay at the hospital will be shorter than expected.

"The Trend of Higher Education," one of the volumes to which President Harper gave the finishing touches just before his operation, has made its appearance in the form of advance sheets from the University Press. The book, which embraces nearly 400 pages, is a discussion of some of the most important tendencies now affecting college and university life, and while Dr. Harper in his preface disclaims for it any more ambitious purpose than that of "a notebook in the great educational laboratory," it covers a broad field and the topics with which it deals are of vital moment. In all there are twenty-three chapters, of which a majority are reprints of articles contributed to magazines or read before educational societies. Taken together, the author's discussion is strongly indicative of a general trend in the development of the modern university and that, as Dr. Harper affirms, "points in one direction, toward the democratization of higher educational work." In this respect he thinks "a comparison of the situation to-day with that of one or two centuries ago reveals differences so great that one is at a loss to explain them on the basis of evolution."

KILLED A RICH HEIRESS.

Miss Mulvell of Chicago Shot by Detective Herman Because She Rejected Him.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Miss Mary Catherine Mulveil, aged 22, 2641 Michigan avenue, heiress to an estate of $500,000 and one of the most beautiful and popular members of St. James Church, was shot and instantly killed this afternoon by Daniel Herman, a furloughed police detective, at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Michigan avenue and directly in front of the residence of Harlow N. Higinbotham.

The detective had been infatuated with Miss Mulveil for two years, but she had refused to accept his attentions. After killing her Herman escaped, and, making his way to his room on the West Side, fired a bullet in his own brain, dying almost instantly.

The murder was witnessed by scores of persons, some of whom stood on the street or in the windows of the Potomac and Lakota hotels, which command a view of the corner.

FOUR SENATORS EXPELLED.

Put Out of California's Upper House for Accepting Bribes—Case Proved.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 27.—The State Senate to-day by a unanimous vote expelled Senators Wright, French, Emmons and Bunkers for accepting bribes. Wright made an appeal for mercy, declaring that he was innocent, but his words were without effect. Emmons is sick with appendicitis and may die.

These four men were convicted of accepting $350 each to give immunity from prosecution to several building and loan and get rich quick concerns. The whole scheme of bribery was planned by the Continental Building and Loan Company, which adopted this method of exposing the venality of the Senate committee in charge of investigating the company and other concerns. Four Senators fell into the trap, and the confession of the go-between who gave them the money completed the case against them.

AGAINST GEN. MILES'S PLANS.

Opposition to Some of His Ideas in the Massachusetts Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 27.—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles this evening made his first inspection of the Springfield militia companies. He arrived with Col. Henry L. Kincaide and declined an escort from the railroad station.

While here Gen. Miles was made aware of the fact that it is not so easy to manage the militia as the Regular army. There is opposition to the time of holding the mobilization of the entire State militia that he has called for the first week in July. An officer said to-day that many officers and men are employed in retail business, and it would be inconvenient for them to leave at that time. If the plans be made permanent it will mean the withdrawal of many men from the militia.

A good many militiamen did not take kindly to the appointment of Gen. Miles, and the feeling may manifest itself in many ways.

YALE BOYS FIGHT A FIRE.

One of Them Saves the Monday Washing in a Steaming Boiler.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 27.—Yale students quickly organized themselves into a fire brigade this morning for a fire in W. G. Tillou's college boarding house at 118 College street, adjoining the campus. While the firemen were turning half a dozen streams on the buildings a dozen students were in the smoke filled rooms removing valuable goods. When an athletic student rushed out of the house with the Monday washing in a steaming boiler he was rewarded by Yale cheers.

The fire started on the third floor from a cigarette in the room occupied by T. Rodd, a Sheffield student.

Sixty-one Students Submit to Skin Grafting.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 27.—Sixty-one young men are voluntarily furnishing parts of their skin in order that the life of Clarence Crawford, 3 years old, may be saved. The young men are members of the freshman class of the University of Medical College and the child is the son of B. H. Crawford, who lives sixty miles from Beaver, Okla. The child recently fell into a kettle of boiling soap.

THE GULF COAST—NEW ORLEANS—MARDI GRAS.
Special tour via Pennsylvania Railroad March 3 to 9, inclusive. Rate, $75, covers all necessary expenses, including grand stand seats. Special Pullman train. Inquire of ticket agents or C. Studds, E. P. A., No. 263 Fifth Ave., New York.—Adv.

CHURCH FALLS IN.

400 Negroes in a Crash at a Brooklyn Funeral.

11 DEAD; AT LEAST 40 HURT

All on the Second Floor and the Old Beams Gave Way.

Thin Iron Pillars Supporting the Floor Bent Like Pins and the Beams Snapped Like Matches Under an Unaccustomed Weight, While Congregation, Pews and Chairs Slid Downward as if Into a Funnel—Pastor, Who Had Just Called, Too Late, to a Policeman to Clear the Aisles, Is Among the Injured—The Church Is the Old Fleet Street A. M. E. Structure Built in 1849 and Never Renewed—Inspectors Examined It Last August and Thought It Safe.

Just as the funeral service of a negro musician was beginning last night in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Fleet street, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, the floor of the chapel, on the second floor, crowded with mourners, gave way. Of the four hundred or more persons who were hurled downward with tremendous force and jammed together on the floor of the Sunday school room below, eleven were killed and at least forty were injured.

Ten seconds after the stringed orchestra had begun to play the "Dead March in Saul" and the pallbearers from the colored lodge of Elks had started with the body of the dead musician up the stairway, the floor of this Sunday school room, for a space of 40 feet square, was piled with twisted bodies. Until the hole was filled level with the second floor the people in the chapel above, helpless to save themselves, were forced downward.

Those who fell first died quickly—were dead almost as soon as they struck the floor of the Sunday school room, literally flattened by the weight of the bodies that piled on them. Others were killed by crushing blows of the breaking floor beams. Almost every bone in the bodies of one or two of these was broken.

The panic that followed the first sagging of the floor was responsible largely for the great number who were more or less hurt. Men and women crowded into the chapel on the second floor so tightly that the aisles were full and the space back of the pews jammed, went crazy with fright.

They grabbed at window sills in a desperate effort to save themselves from sliding into the funnel. They caught at each other, tried to climb over one another's bodies and threw themselves out of the window. Their screams and prayers were heard for many blocks around and echoed by the hundreds who had been standing in the street outside the church, anxious to get in, but unable to find a seat or an inch of standing room.

POLICEMAN GOT OUT UNHURT.

A policeman, McCreery of the Adams street station, who had been in the chapel, got out by the narrowest squeeze imaginable—fought his way out somehow, just how he couldn't tell—called the police of his station, rang a fire alarm and summoned ambulances from every hospital in Brooklyn. The responses, fortunately, were immediate, or the loss of life would have been heavier, for the terror stricken colored people, out of their senses from the horror and fright of the thing, were clawing and tearing their way out of the pyramid of bodies, striking at each other in the madness of self-protection, grinding little children under foot, snatching women's dresses from their bodies, possessed with the one idea of getting out of the place, no matter how.

This was the situation the police found when Capt. Gallagher, coming on the run with fifty men from the Adams street station and nearby posts, drove into the crowd that jammed the street and forced their way into the Sunday school room.

First of all they forced shut the front doors of the church to keep back the mob of wailing friends and relatives, jamming the doors close and putting their backs against them. Then they set to work to untangle the bodies heaped up in the rear of the Sunday school room in a pile with broken beams, bent and twisted iron pillars, and jagged pieces of flooring. It took half an hour to do this, and the caring for the living was much harder than removing the dead.

LOOKED LIKE FIFTY DEAD.

The appearance of the room was so frightful to Gallagher and his men at first glance that they thought fifty or more had been killed. At least fifty were senseless on the floor, where they had been pounded by the falling of the bodies from above. After a while it was seen that eleven were stone dead and perhaps forty unable to walk.

The police formed a double line, through which the bodies were carried to old Cicero Henry's barber shop at 2 Fleet street. The old man got his chairs and tables out of the way, and the dead were stretched on the floor to await the undertakers. The badly hurt were made as comfortable as possible in the Sunday school room, where they fell, till the ambulances arrived. Some had broken arms or legs, others had been deeply cut by jagged ends of beams, a few had their chests crushed. There was hardly an injury that couldn't be found in the lines of the bruised and broken that the police and firemen laid out along the walls.

Every hospital in Brooklyn sent ambulances. The injured were taken to the Cumberland street, the Brooklyn, the Long Island College, the Eastern District, the Williamsburg and others. But before the police got there dozens of the slightly hurt had fled to their homes or to drug stores to have cuts and bruises bandaged. For hours it was impossible to determine just how many had been hurt.

SOME IMAGINED HURTS.

An odd feature of the situation was that dozens who had got safely out were so happy over their escape and so proud

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