The Sun.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1905.
Rain or snow to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow.

VOL. LXXII.—NO. 202. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1905.—Copyright, 1905, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FRANCE'S WARNING TO CASTRO

NO INTERFERENCE WITH THE FRENCH CABLE COMPANY.

Two Warships Ordered to La Guayra, and France May Resort to Extreme Measures if the Cable Company's Property Is Confiscated or Its One Cable Cut.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The situation confronting Venezuela over President Castro's endeavor to secure the revocation of the French Cable Company's concession has reached the beginning of the acute stage through the action of the French Government in ordering two warships to La Guayra, the nearest port to Caracas, to back up its Minister's protest against any radical move against the cable company. News of the position assumed by France was received by the State Department from Herbert W. Bowen, the American Minister at the Venezuelan capital. While the details of Mr. Bowen's despatch have not been made public, enough of its contents is known to justify the statement that the French Government apparently intends to resort to extreme measures if the cable company's property is confiscated or Castro carries out his alleged threat to cut its wires.

In his communication to the Venezuelan Government, according to the advices from Mr. Bowen, the French Minister said that there must be no further move toward interference with the cable company's interests. The French communication is therefore in the nature of an ultimatum, and a nation which delivers an ultimatum of that character must be prepared to assert itself vigorously if necessity requires. The fact that two French warships have been ordered to La Guayra lends additional significance to the action of France. These vessels are the cruisers Jurien de la Gravière and Dupliex, both of which are in the Caribbean Sea and may be expected to reach La Guayra within a day or two.

If Castro is relying on assistance from the United States to get him out of any trouble which would follow drastic action on his part against the French concern, he is laboring under a misapprehension as to the Government's attitude. The incident has not assumed a phase far enough advanced to cause the State Department to make any formal declaration of intention, but the privately expressed views of officials are sufficient to justify the announcement that as long as there is no violation of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine the Washington Government will hold itself aloof from the affair. Its position is now exactly as it was when President Roosevelt defined the Monroe Doctrine in his annual message sent to Congress on Dec. 3, 1901. In that message the President said:

"The Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American Power at the expense of any American Power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. We do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American Power."

When Germany contemplated blockading Venezuelan ports to enforce the payment of claims of Venezuela's German creditors, she informed the United States of her desires. In response to that communication Secretary Hay wrote a memorandum in which he quoted the phrases from the President's message of Dec. 3, 1901, in regard to the Monroe Doctrine, but refrained from further definition of this Government's position. In fact, it was said by Mr. Hay that the President did not regard himself "as called upon to enter into the consideration of the claims in question." Germany, however, as did Italy and England, subsequently declared that she had no intention of securing any Venezuelan territory by acquisition or permanent occupation.

No such assurance has come from France, but there is no significance in this, for the reason that the French-Venezuelan dispute has not reached the stage where any announcement of policy by the Government at Paris need be made. The incident is still a subject for diplomatic consideration, and France would hardly commit herself until she had found that diplomacy was unavailing to prevent injury to the cable company's interests. At the same time it should be borne in mind that any hostile move by Castro, such as cutting the cable company's wires, will be made, if at all, in a few days.

It is the opinion here that before taking forcible measures the French Government would sever diplomatic relations with Venezuela by withdrawing its Minister at Caracas to one of the warships placed at his disposal. The time necessary to accomplish this would afford opportunity for France to inform the United States of how far it intended to proceed against Venezuela. But it is not contended here that France is under any obligation, moral, political or otherwise, to notify this Government in advance of its policy toward Venezuela.

From what was said to-day in influential quarters it is inferred that, beyond keeping a close watch on the situation to guard against any possible violation of the Monroe Doctrine, the Washington Administration will keep strictly aloof from Castro's row with France unless asked by both parties to act as mediator. It is apparent also that the Administration has no sympathy with Castro, whose attitude toward the United States has greatly irritated those officials who have to do with the conduct of the Government's foreign relations.

Dr. José De J. Paul, the special diplomatic envoy from Venezuela, and Carlos B. Figueredo, the Venezuelan Consul General in New York, came to Washington from New York this evening. Dr. Paul said that he was back in Washington to watch developments and that Señor Figueredo was here merely on a visit. Señor Figueredo scored Minister Bowen, saying that the despatch from the American representative with regard to the French cable matter was misleading, inasmuch as it gave the impression that Castro's action of last week was something new, whereas the suit was really begun in November, 1903.

Pillory Abolished in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., March 20.—Standing in the pillory as a punishment for crime went out of existence in Delaware to-night when at 10 o'clock Gov. Lea signed the bill abolishing the crude instrument of disgrace and torture.

There Is Only One Empire State Express and it runs over the New York Central at the most rapid rate for the distance of any train in the world.—Adv.

DIVORCE BILL VETOED.

Gov. Higgins Says It Would Open the Doors of Our Courts to Non-Residents.

ALBANY, March 20.—That New York State should not let down the bars in respect to divorce and should not leave the high ground it has heretofore occupied on this question of domestic morals is the opinion expressed by Gov. Higgins in a message sent to the Assembly to-night vetoing Assemblyman Phillips's bill permitting an action for divorce for adultery to be maintained in this State "Where the offence was committed within the State, and the injured party when the action is commenced is a resident of the State." It has been contended that if this bill became a law non-residents would flock to this State to maintain divorce actions and that the State would become a second South Dakota. In his veto message Gov. Higgins said:

"This would involve a radical change in the policy of the State governing actions for a divorce. It is not clear to my mind that any good purpose would be served by the amendment. Its unquestioned effect would be to open the doors of our courts to non-residents of this State seeking divorces from our residents, and thereby to increase greatly the number of divorce decrees, already too numerous, and to break down the standard maintained by this State in regard to actions brought to dissolve the marriage tie. It would in my judgment be a step backward for the State of New York to leave the high ground it has hitherto occupied in this important matter of domestic morals

"The plea of legal consistency is of little weight when compared with the duty of maintaining unshaken the present conservative position of the State on the divorce question."

TRUSTEE OF ESTATES FLEES.

Charles F. Berry of Boston Absconds—Amount Involved May Be $500,000.

BOSTON, March 20.—Charles F. Berry, trustee of eleven estates and a holder of trust funds valued between $500,000 and $1,000,000, with an office on Court street, has left the city under peculiar circumstances. According to allegations made in a bill in equity filed in the Superior Court, he is an absconder.

The amount involved will not be known for some time, but it is roughly estimated that it will not be less than $500,000. The present whereabouts of Mr. Berry is not known. His affairs are in the hands of James D. Colt, as receiver appointed by the Supreme Court.

Berry was widely known to business men and lawyers, and while he was employed for many years by well known legal firms, he never became a member of the bar. He opened an office of his own and gradually built up a large business as an expert in real estate, an expert accountant and trustee for estates.

Trouble had been anticipated by Berry. He had been importuned by various interests for an accounting, and application was made in the Probate Court and an accounting was ordered. About three weeks ago Berry left the city saying he was going to Chicago. On last Friday two applications for receivers were filed, one in the Supreme Court and the other in the Superior Court.

Both applications were granted and two sets of receivers were appointed at practically the same time, but the Supreme Court appointment takes precedence, and Mr. Colt will act as receiver for Berry's affairs. It is said that Mr. Colt has secured possession of $150,000 of trust property.

ACCIDENT TO BENJ. B. ODELL, SR.

He Slips on the Icy Steps of His Home, Injures His Spine and Breaks One Rib.

NEWBURGH, March 20.—At 8:30 o'clock this morning Benjamin B. Odell, father of the former Governor, met with a serious accident at his residence, 188 Grand street. The drizzle of the night, which froze on the steps of the front piazza, made them dangerous. As Mr. Odell came out to walk downtown to his office he did not notice the thin skin of ice on the steps. His feet went out from under him and he fell heavily to the stone flagging at the foot. He realized that he was badly hurt, as the pain in his back and breast was severe. He was assisted back into the house and a physician called. It was found that his spine was injured and one lower rib on the right side broken. He has suffered much pain during the day, but is more comfortable to-night.

Mr. Odell is over 80 years old, but he walks down to his office twice each day and rides back in his carriage. This has been his custom for many years. Last April he tripped on a plank across the Third street sidewalk and was thrown head foremost and broke three ribs on the left side. This kept him in the house some weeks, but he recovered almost entirely from that injury. While this accident is believed to be more serious than the other, his recovery from that gives his friends hope of recovery this time.

FRED TITUS MARRIES AGAIN.

Edna May's Former Husband Weds Maud Harlow of the Hippodrome.

Fred J. Titus, once the husband of Edna May, was married on Sunday night in Jersey City to Maud Lillian Rice, whose stage name, Maud Harlow, was mentioned by Miss May in her suit against Titus for a divorce. The allegations regarding Miss Harlow were withdrawn before the trial. The judgment Miss May secured was interlocutory and the time was not up until Sunday.

"We had been counting the hours and minutes until we could be married," said the bride last night at the Hippodrome, where she is rehearsing for one of the principal parts in "A Yankee Circus on Mars." "We were married by the Rev. Mr. Rudolph, pastor of a German Presbyterian church in Jersey City, and now we are very happy."

The new Mrs. Titus knew Edna May. In fact, she says that she taught Miss May to sing when Miss May was preparing for a part in "The Girl From Up There." Miss Harlow afterward sang with Dan Daly in "The New Yorkers" and in "Red Feather" and "Lady Teazle." She is blond and, as the press agent would put it, petite.

"You will remember," she said in parting, "that I won the chorus girls' small foot contest recently."

Titus was a champion bicycle rider when he married Edna May in 1896. Later he was a chorus man in "Red Feather" and other musical pieces. Miss May sued for a divorce in 1900, naming as the corespondent Margery Ward, who was with her in "The Belle of New York." The evidence was not sufficient. The divorce recently granted was based on Titus's relations with Mona Desmond of the "Red Feather" chorus.

Titus is now manager of the Thomas automobile house, at Broadway and Forty-eighth street.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE Cannot be excelled for the sick. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

NEW TO BE ACTING CHAIRMAN.

CORTELYOU ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS SELECTED HIM.

He Also Tenders His Resignation as Chairman of the Republican National Committee—New's Selection Regarded as the Best Solution of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Republican politicians all over the country will have cause for gossip by the announcement to-night of George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the Republican national committee, that he has selected Harry C. New of Indiana as vice and acting chairman of the committee. The announcement was coincident with a statement from Mr. Cortelyou that he has resigned the chairmanship and that Mr. New will serve in his stead until the national committee formally selects Mr. Cortelyou's successor. Mr. New was appointed to-day.

Mr. Cortelyou's decision is being awaited with much interest by prominent Republicans on account of the bearing many of them believe it may have upon the selection of the Republican candidate for President in 1908. It has been contended that the preference of the present Administration for some particular aspirant for the presidency would be indicated by Mr. Cortelyou's choice. It has been contended, also, that the personal preference of the new vice and acting chairman would give a great impetus to the boom of the particular candidate to whose interests he was favorable.

The discussion of these things evidently caused some worry in Administration circles, where there has been a disposition to avoid giving the impression to the Republican party and the country that the President and his advisers were backing any particular candidate for the 1908 nomination. Several names were suggested to Mr. Cortelyou of men who had no choice for 1908, and who came from States that would not place candidates in the field.

Mr. Cortelyou's delay in making an announcement of his selection strengthened the impression that he was having difficulty in determining upon a man who would be satisfactory to all the big Republicans who are grooming themselves for the contest in the next national Republican convention.

The selection of Mr. New will probably not be pleasing news to the Hon. Charles Warren Fairbanks of Mr. New's State, who is already in training for the 1908 race. Mr. New and Mr. Fairbanks are on bad terms, and Indiana politicians say that Mr. New would not go out of his way to help Mr. Fairbanks. At the same time, Mr. Cortelyou's selection does not mean that the Administration in which Mr. Cortelyou is Postmaster-General is unfriendly to the candidacy of the Vice-President. While Mr. New would not do anything to help along the Fairbanks boom, it is asserted that he would be quite as careful not to antagonize a man who is regarded as Indiana's choice for the Presidency. For these reasons, and the additional circumstance that Mr. New is not known to have any choice, his selection may be regarded by politicians as the best possible solution of an embarrassing situation.

Former Governor Winfield T. Durbin of Indiana came to Washington last week and had a talk on Thursday with Chairman Cortelyou, on whom he virtually served notice that Mr. New must be appointed vice and acting chairman. Western Republicans, he declared, expected him to name Mr. New. After his interview with Mr. Cortelyou Mr. Du bin said that Mr. New, who had been actively identified with two national campaigns and had charge of the Western headquarters in Chicago last year, was entitled to the position on his record. Mr. Durbin's statements to Mr. Cortelyou in Mr. New's behalf were very emphatic.

Harry S. New has been active in the Republican politics of Indiana for many years. He is a son of the late John C. New, who had been United States Treasurer and Consul-General at London. Like his father, Mr. New is a newspaper man. The younger New has been Indiana's representative on the Republican national committee since 1900. In that year he was made a member of the executive committee by Chairman Marcus A. Hanna, an unusual honor for a first term member of the national party organization. Last year Mr. New had charge of the Western headquarters in Chicago. Mr. New is the first man to become vice and acting chairman of the Republican national committte by appointment. The late Henry C. Payne received the title of vice-chairman by common consent, but the title was never officially conferred upon him. Mr. New is 47 years old.

Mr. Cortelyou also announced that Representative Joseph W. Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional campaign committee, had been appointed national committeeman from Wisconsin to succeed the late Henry C. Payne.

PROF. SANDERS RESIGNS.

Head of Yale's Divinity School Leaves to Cut Down the Expenses.

NEW HAVEN, March 19.—From the secretary of the Yale Corporation, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., came the announcement to-night that Prof. Frank E. Sanders presented his resignation as dean of the Yale divinity school and professor of Biblical history and archæology at to-day's meeting of the corporation. The resignation was accepted and will take effect at the close of the present academic year in June.

Dean Sanders has accepted the secretaryship of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society of Boston and will begin his duties there immediately after leaving Yale. The corporation made the explanation that Dean Sanders stops his work at Yale because of the limitations of the income of the Yale divinity school and because some curtailment of the expenses seems inevitable. He voluntarily offered his resignation as the best means in his judgment of bringing the expenditures of the school within its income.

Prof. Sanders will next year deliver a course of lectures at the divinity school on "Religious Pedagogy." It was said unofficially to-night that Dr. Williston Walker, professor of ecclesiastical history in the Yale divinity school, would probably be the next dean. The divinity school is $25,000 in debt. Prof. Sanders has been dean for three years.

SPRING SOUTHERN TOUR. Six-day trip to Old Point Comfort, Richmond and Washington, March 25, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Rate covering necessary expenses $30.00.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT TO LABOR CHIEFS.

Says Mediation Before a Strike Is Better Than Arbitration Afterward.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—John E. Bruner, president of the International Union of Engineers, with headquarters in this city, returned to-day from Washington, where he attended the meeting of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Bruner was in the party of labor leaders who visited President Roosevelt. There were four international presidents of labor organizations and three international secretaries. Mr. Bruner said:

"There was no formality, and President Roosevelt favored us with an interview in preference to about twenty men of power and influence in the country's politics who were seated in the ante-room. He chatted pleasantly for half an hour. The President made one statement that will never be forgotten by any member of the party. He said:

"'Mediation before a strike is far better than arbitration after.'

"This made a powerful impression on every member, I believe, and will no doubt be the means of adjusting amicably many of our troubles. During our discussion of the labor question the President made this statement:

"'The tariff, trusts and interstate commerce laws are a second consideration to the labor movement with me.'

"After our interview with the President we were received by Secretary of War Taft. He assured us that any labor troubles in his Department would receive his personal attention if he was informed of them and this he invited us to do personally."

CONFESSED TO HOMICIDE.

Man Who Gets Religion in California Tells of Killing a Stranger in Maine.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—A man giving the name of Earl Bodine Rose at the close of revival services in Oakland this morning called upon the Rev. E. R. Dille of the Methodist church and confessed to a homicide committed in Maine eight years ago. He was advised by the clergyman to surrender himself to the police, which he did.

To Chief Hodgkins Rose said he was a native of London, Ont., and in 1897 was in the town of Fort Fairfield, Me. One day while in the Aroostook River bottoms he was attacked by a stranger so desperately that to save his life he shot the man dead. As no one witnessed the fight he feared he would be accused of murder, so he stripped the dead man, towed the body into the river and sank it. After this he began wandering, but says he has been haunted by the dread of discovery.

It was religious appeals, Rose declares, that induced him to confess.

The police have telegraphed to Maine, but they believe he is a fraud.

FAIRBANKS AS A MASON.

The Vice-President Takes the York Degrees—Ceremonies Occupy Nine Hours.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20.—Between 12:30 o'clock this afternoon and 9 o'clock to-night Vice-President Fairbanks took the Masonic degrees of the York rite, including that of Royal Arch Mason. It was an exceedingly busy afternoon for the Vice-President, as each degree required nearly two hours, but he passed through the ceremonies and came out to-night with a determination to take all the remaining degrees.

There was a large crowd of prominent Masons at the Masonic Temple when the degrees were conferred, and the ceremonies were watched with much interest. Several others took the degrees at the same time, but the tall Vice-President was the one object of interest to his brothers of the order. On the occasion of his next visit to his home in this city he will take the Scottish Rite degrees.

EDDY SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Well Known Chicago Organist Asks for a Decree—Desertion Alleged.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Clarence Eddy, the organist, filed suit for divorce from Sarah Hershey Eddy in the Superior Court to-day. The bill, which sets forth no particulars in the domestic differences between the organist and Mrs. Eddy, is based on desertion.

The Eddys were married in Chicago on July 1, 1879. He is known to music lovers of Chicago and elsewhere in the United States and appeared regularly for several seasons as soloist at Chicago orchestra concerts. Later he was connected with the First Presbyterian Church as organist. He is in New York. Mrs. Eddy is making her home in Paris.

WHITEMAN ON THE STAND.

He Declares His Innocence and Says He Has Been Hounded by the Pinkertons.

BUFFALO, March 20.—Lon Whiteman, who is now standing trial here on indictments charging forgery and grand larceny, took the stand in his own behalf this afternoon, told the story of his life and made a plea for sympathy on the ground that the Pinkertons had been hounding him, an innocent man, for years. Whiteman says he has never served a term in State prison or penitentiary. He has been a member of the Minnesota Legislature, City Clerk and Alderman of Duluth, director of four national banks and chairman of the Democratic Minnesota State committee.

"I have been arrested twenty times," said Whiteman. "The Pinkertons have hounded me. I have registered at hotels where I was not known under assumed names in order to avoid trouble."

Speaking of his daring escape from a moving train at Dunkirk last fall, while he was in charge of a Pinkerton man and a Buffalo detective, Whiteman said he had been prompted to make the leap by his fear of the Pinkertons. He had a talk with the Pinkerton man in private. What the Pinkerton man said to him Whiteman was not allowed to tell.

SUBWAY TO WALL ST. BY APRIL 2.

The Engineers Now Hope to Open the Big Rector St. Station on That Date.

It is expected that the Rector street station of the subway extension to Brooklyn will be opened for traffic on April 2. Unless there should be some unforeseen difficulty, the first train will leave the station at 12:01 A. M. The work of building the subway under lower Broadway is being pushed so rapidly that it is hoped that trains will be running to the Battery not later than July.

The Rector street station will be one of the most important in the subway. In the centre almost of the financial district, it will accommodate thousands who now have to use the elevated and surface cars or to walk up to Fulton street. The platforms are 350 feet long, and this length and their great width will accommodate large crowds. There will be entrances from Wall street and Rector street and from the Empire Building and New street by means of an underground pathway.

Until the rest of the subway under lower Broadway is finished the trains will be switched just below the station.

HER HAT AFIRE IN SHERRY'S.

FILMY HEAD COVERING OF MISS SWAN TOUCHED A CANDLE.

She Was Dining With Miss Beatrice Mills and Robert W. Goelet, and Bent Across the Table—Hair Singed—Got the Hat Pins Out in Time to Escape Harm.

Miss Laura Swan, daughter of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., went to Sherry's with friends on Sunday night. There were six in the party, three young women and three young men, among them Robert W. Goelet and Miss Beatrice Mills. They all sat at a table on which was a red candelabrum.

Miss Swan sat opposite Mr. Goelet. Mr. Goelet was talking and Miss Swan leaned over to catch what he was saying. As she did so, the filmy brim of her hat came in contact with the flame of one of the candles. The hat was of the lightest material and in an instant it was on fire.

Mr. Goelet, without attracting the attention of the other diners, asked Miss Swan to remove her hat. Miss Swan didn't know of her danger, as the soft material in the hat did not blaze up, but crumpled away under the effect of the heat like a piece of fine, soft paper. Mr. Goelet, still endeavoring not to attract the notice of the others in the room, told Miss Swan why he made the request. Miss Swan tried to get the hat pins out, but she was a little flustered and failed to dislodge them.

By that time others at the table noticed the burning hat. One or two from other tables started toward Miss Swan. Mr. Goelet jumped up and, reaching across the table, tried to smother the fire with his napkin. Miss Swan continued to pull at the hat pins and then Mr. Goelet, grabbing a tumbler of water, dashed it on the hat.

By that time Miss Swan had the pins out and the hat fell to the floor smouldering. Mr. Goelet stamped out the fire.

Miss Swan's front hair was singed a little, but she suffered more from shock than anything else, although persons who were in the restaurant say she showed excellent nerve.

The accident broke up the dinner party. A carriage was ordered for Miss Swan and she was driven to the home of her mother, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., at 37 West Fifty-sixth street. A physician was called there, but it was said for Mrs. Dyer last night that Miss Swan was not ill.

CONFESSES TO A MURDER.

James H. Wilson Admits That He Killed J. P. Ebert in Allentown, Pa.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 20.—James H. Wilson, aged 22 years, who reported to the police that he had been shot at in the yard of his home late on Saturday night, to-night confessed that he murdered John P. Ebert, the retired baker, on the night of Feb. 24. Wilson's confession was the solution of a mystery that has baffled the city detectives for several weeks.

Wilson came to Allentown from the country and worked in Mattern's brick yard in this city until last fall, since which time he has been out of employment. He was engaged to be married to Miss Bertha Shaffer of this city and the wedding day had been set for April 8.

On Saturday night last he called on his fiancée and left shortly before midnight. Soon after he reached his boarding place, which is within a block of the scene of the Ebert tragedy, three revolver shots rang out, and Wilson rushed into the house declaring that a man wearing a slouch hat and black overcoat, who was concealed behind a shanty in the yard, had attempted to murder him, but that the bullets had missed their mark.

The similarity of the affair to the Ebert tragedy attracted the attention of the police, but they had about decided that Wilson had fired the shots on Saturday night himself in order to make a sensation when they discovered two boxes of cheap cigars in his room. Later he confessed that he had stolen them from the store of Jonathan D. Kistler, near the Ebert House, and when pressed he also admitted that he had stolen a revolver. He was then locked up, but had been in his cell only half an hour when he said he was willing to tell what he knew of the Ebert murder.

Wilson then said that he needed money to pay his board and wedding expenses and had decided to knock Ebert down in his store and rob him. Concealing himself in the yard he waited for an opportunity, but Ebert came out sooner than Wilson expected. Wilson said that he thought that Ebert had discovered him, and that to defend himself he had shot him. Wilson says that he then ran home and threw the revolver away.

Wilson broke down when he was sent to jail, but says that he is willing to die for his crime.

OVER THE HORSESHOE FALLS.

A Laborer of the Canadian Power Company Swept to Death on a Cake of Ice.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 20.—This morning a laborer engaged in keeping the ice moving at the outlet on the inlet canal of the Canadian Niagara Power Company on the Canadian side of the river in some manner was made a prisoner on a cake of ice that floated out from shore on the awful current that rushes toward the Horseshoe Falls. Several persons on shore saw the man on the ice, but they could do nothing to aid him, and as they watched he was swept down the rapids and over the brink of the Horseshoe Falls to death. To his employers and fellow workmen he was known by the name of "Frenchie," so there is little clue to his identity. Owing to the ice in the river at this season of the year, the body is not likely to be recovered.

RODE IN AUTO THAT HIT HER.

Dr. Crandall Takes Mrs. Bird, Slightly Hurt, to Police Station and Her Home.

Mrs. Delphina Bird of 2132 Seventh avenue stepped off the curb of Broadway at Ninety-first street last night in front of an electric automobile driven by Dr. Floyd M. Crandall of 113 West Ninety-fifth street, and was knocked down.

Dr. Crandall carried her in his machine to the West 100th street police station and the J. Hood Wright Hospital was informed. The ambulance surgeon verified what Dr. Crandall had already discovered, that the woman's only injury was a slight cut on the right leg.

When the wound had been treated Dr. Crandall took Mrs. Bird to her home.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS Cuticura succeeds in curing the worst forms of itching, scaly humors and loss of hair.—Adv.

TOUR TO SEE WASHINGTON. Principal points of interest at the National Capital, March 28, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Three day trip. Rate, $12.00 or $14.50, according to hotel selected.—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.

AMERICAN LOAN FOR JAPAN.

St. Petersburg Hears That Negotiations Have Been Concluded.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—A telegram from Tientsin says that negotiations for a Japanese loan by American capitalists have been concluded. The conditions upon which the loan is to be made have not transpired, but it is said to be known that one group of capitalists is to receive a guarantee in the shape of Japanese railway and mining shares, and another the naphtha and other resources of Saghalien Island.

BERLIN, March 20.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the Japanese Government is about to raise a 5 per cent. loan in Germany. It is rumored that the Deutsche Bank will raise the loan through its affiliation with the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank.

It is learned that English as well as German bankers were approached with regard to a Japanese loan. The preliminary discussions were held in London, whither the managing director of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank proceeded. Probably the first definite statement of the fate of the loan may be expected from London. The Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, through which the loan eventually will be negotiated, is a syndicate of the leading banking houses of various parts of Germany, the presidency of which is exercised by the Disconto Gesellschaft, and not, as was commonly believed, by the Deutsche Bank.

CLEVELAND GONE A-FISHING.

The Ex-President Starts for Florida for a Few Weeks Sport.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland left here this afternoon for Stuart, Fla., where he will spend three or four weeks in fishing and hunting. His special car met him at Princeton Junction and Mr. Cleveland clambered aboard, fishing tackle in hand. On the car was Dr. Bryant of New York, who will accompany the ex-President on the trip.

Mr. Cleveland has lost weight from his recent illness, but said that a week's fishing would put him back in his old form. There is a small lake near Stuart well stocked with game fish, and it is in this that Mr. Cleveland expects to angle. Mrs. Cleveland accompanied her husband as far as Princeton Junction.

DID RIGHT TO KILL HUSBAND.

Jury Directed to Acquit Mrs. Hopkins of Murder—Acted in Self-Defence.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Convinced that Mrs. Jessie A. Hopkins acted in self-defence when she killed her husband on New Year's night, Judge Kersten to-day took the case from the jury and discharged the defendant.

"If a woman is unfortunate enough to marry a brute," he said, "she has the right to defend herself, even to the point of taking his life."

When the Court announced that he had decided to free Mrs. Hopkins, she jumped to her feet and seemed about to faint. Then a dozen women friends and relatives crowded about her and kissed her. The prosecution agreed to the dismissal of the case.

MAY BE EXTRA SESSION.

Senator Allison Says the President Will Call One on Oct. 1.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 20.—Senator Allison is authority for the statement that President Roosevelt will call Congress in extra session on Oct. 1, two months in advance of the regular session, for the purpose of considering the railroad rate question.

Senator Allison also says he stands for empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to adjust rates. He says that there are many abuses which are subject to correction.

FINNISH GOVERNOR SHOT.

Revolutionist Hits M. Mjasojadoff Three Times.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 20.—M. Mjasojadoff, a Russian, Governor of Viborg, was shot with a revolver to-day by a Finnish workman of the name of Reinikka, who entered the Governor's office and fired at him three times, hitting him in the arm and both legs.

Reinikka made his escape, but was pursued and finally arrested. He admits that he is a revolutionist.

The Governor is variously reported as not having been seriously wounded, and as dying.

LONDON, March 21.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Chronicle* says that in order to appease the agitation the Russian Government proposes to give Finland full constitutional rights and autonomy such as was enjoyed under Alexander I. It is also reported that the régime in Poland will be modified.

STEAMER SPARTAN DOOMED?

Heavy Storms Likely to Break Up the Vessel Stranded on Block Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—The condition of the steamer Spartan of the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company, which struck on the southeast point of Block Island on Sunday, was reported to-night as precarious.

The northeast storm has raised a heavy sea and the vessel has pounded on the rocks all day. In addition to the 15 foot rent made in her bottom when she struck, new holes have been made along the whole length of her keel. Wreckers are standing by ready to begin work, but at present the sea is too rough.

A line was shot aboard the vessel by the life savers to-day, and in a breeches buoy all of the crew except Capt. Briggs, two officers and one man were brought ashore. Recognizing the peril of the situation, the breeches buoy was left in position in order that the men aboard may escape if the vessel breaks up during the night.

DIED HOLDING PHOTOGRAPH.

Unknown Man Shot Himself in Park—Picture Was of Woman and Baby.

The body of a man poorly dressed was found near the transverse road in Central Park near East Ninety-seventh street yesterday. One hand clutched a revolver with which the man had shot himself through the heart and in the other was a photograph of a woman and a baby.

The man was apparently a German, 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall and of slight build. He wore two suits of clothes, but no money was found nor any writing that would lead to identification.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived: S. Allegheny, Kingston, March 4.

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

EXPLOSION KILLS SCORES.

FACTORY WRECKED IN BROCKTON—75 MAY BE DEAD.

Only 251 Out of About 400 Employees Accounted For Up to 10 o'Clock Last Night—Boiler Blows Up Soon After the Factory Opens for Work—Part of the Building Collapses—Many Killed by Debris—Others, Pinned Down, Die of Flames and Smoke Boiler Old.

BROCKTON, Mass., March 20.—By the explosion of a boiler this morning in the shoe factory of R. B. Grover & Co., in this city, scores of employees were killed. The death list may be 100, although the general estimate is that it is from sixty to seventy-five. Out of 400 employees only 251 had been accounted for by 10 o'clock to-night. Fifty persons were injured seriously.

When darkness came the charred remains of forty-three people, nearly all men, had been taken from the débris. Later seven more bodies were recovered. Many bodies are in the ruins and to-night a big gang of men, armed with shovels and aided by electric lights, is digging in the mass of partly burned timbers, twisted shoe machinery and ashes to recover the remains of others known to have perished. When the building collapsed some of the men and women pinned at their benches by falling timbers and dislodged machines were quickly rescued by their more fortunate companions, but most of these died, unable to escape the flames. As the fire crept nearer to them their cries for aid and screams of pain were heard for more than half a mile, until the rush of fire and choking smoke ended their suffering.

The fire's progress through the collapsed structure was so rapid that the work of rescue could not be pursued long. Many of the employees escaped without a scratch. They were those employed near the windows on the upper part of the building. The Grover factory was situated on Maine street, Campello, a part of Brockton devoted almost exclusively to shoe factories. The building, which formed three sides of a rectangle, 250 by 90 feet, was built of wood and contained five working floors.

Almost in the centre of the rectangle, and connecting with the long side of the shop, was the boiler house, containing two boilers, one almost brand new and the other an older one which had not been used before this winter. Yesterday morning J. W. Newhall, night watchman at the factory, built a fire under the old boiler and looked after it until 7:20 o'clock this morning, getting a steam pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch, according to the gauge. At that time, Newhall says, there was plenty of water in the boiler, and he went to his home upon the arrival of David Rockwell, engineer of the factory.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock, when all the factory employees were at their benches, the boiler exploded, practically ripping the long shop in two. The concussion caused the longest L to collapse, and it was here that most of the employees perished. The boiler went through the air in a northerly direction like a huge projectile. Passing completely through the upper part of the house occupied by Engineer Rockwell, it struck the house occupied by Fred Hood, on Denton street, knocking it from its foundations. The wrecked boiler now lies in Hood's yard a battered mass of metal.

As soon as the noise of the explosion was heard hundreds of persons rushed to the scene and began the work of rescue, just as flames began to shoot through the dismantled buildings. Men and women began leaping from the windows or crawling from under the débris, while from the main part of the factory the workmen poured in a stream with terrorstricken countenances. The men turned to aid their fellows as soon as they collected their senses and heard the screams for aid of those imprisoned in the blazing place.

The sounding of the fire alarms brought all the fire fighting apparatus in the city and aid was sent from nearby towns, but the flames swept through the entire structure with such suddenness that the work of the rescue had to be abandoned, the heat being so intense that the firemen and others were forced to retreat. Thousands of gallons of water were poured into the L where it was thought employees were buried, as fully one hundred had been at work there before the explosion took place.

Within an hour of the explosion the entire factory had been destroyed and the flames had attacked Dahlborg Block, a four story building on the opposite side of the street. This structure and several wooden buildings were destroyed before the firemen could get control. Many other houses were damaged by embers that were carried in a southerly direction by the high wind.

The work of recovering the bodies began while the fire was still raging and injured persons were being conveyed to the hospitals. The charred remains were carried in quilts to undertakers' wagons. Few can be identified, so completely did the flames do their work.

The firemen were handicapped in their work because of the network of steam pipes in the ruins. Many of the bodies were in the cellar, and it was found necessary to cut the pipes to reach them. In the south side of the building the rescuers found a man pinned to the floor. He was unable to move, and the policemen could not extricate him before the flames killed him.

Rockwell, the engineer, was terribly injured by the explosion and died before he could make any statement of how the disaster occurred. Michael Leary witnessed the death of his sister Mary. He says he saw his sister crushed by a huge machine as he was endeavoring to reach her side. John Southworth tells a story of how Philip F. Smith lost his life trying to help others from the ruins. He says he saw Smith rushing back into the shop, after once escaping, to rescue two girls. A big machine crushed Smith as he was working his way into the building.

One of the men whose work resulted in the saving of many lives was the Rev. Father James A. Rourke, a curate of St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church. He was near the factory when the explosion occurred. He secured a ladder from a blacksmith shop and took a girl from a window where the flames were surrounding her. Father Rourke personally saved five or six men who were injured. He went into the blazing ruins and worked like a hero.

With him was Edward A. Garfield, a

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla—Adv.