TROOPS CHASE REBEL BANDS

NORTH MEXICAN TOWNS ARE HEAVILY GUARDED.

Revolt Will Be Put Down With Severity—Brigands, Probably, Using the Political Situation to Loot—Huge Purchases of Arms—Insurgent Junta Claims

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, June 29.—The two regiments of infantry and the regiment of mounted rurales who were recently sent to the State of Sonora to reenforce the troops in the field against the Yaqui Indians, are reported to have been ordered to proceed immediately to the State of Chihuahua and assist in putting down the revolutionary uprising on that part of the frontier. The Yaquis are reported to be in touch with the revolutionists, and it was on this account that they refused the peace terms recently offered by the Government and resumed their warfare more actively than ever before.

MONTERREY, Mexico, June 29.—The entire north central part of Mexico is under martial law to-day, detachments of troops being stationed at nearly a hundred of the towns and villages where attack by the revolutionists has occurred or is feared. Forty special trains loaded with Federal soldiers have passed through Torreon during the past twenty-four hours and large reenforcements have been added to the garrisons at Juarez, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz and Matamoras.

Two full regiments are scouring the vicinity of Velardena, where the rebels who attacked Las Vacas last week are now operating, and in Chihuahua soldiers are patrolling the streets and the public houses and jails are heavily guarded.

Unless the revolutionary movement spreads to the army the Government now appears to have the situation throughout the threatened district well under control. The Government authorities in this city are confident, they say, that order will be restored throughout northern Mexico within two or three days.

A state of terror exists, however, in the smaller towns and upon the ranches. Business is practically suspended. Armed bands of revolutionists are roving about from place to place foraging upon the country. The Federal forces are waging a vigorous campaign, but so far they have made very few captures. When too closely pressed the insurgents divide into small bands and come together again at some previously appointed place.

The Viesca raiders are said to be using the fund of $30,000 which they stole from the Bank of Nuevo Leon and the Federal stamp office to pay the wages of their men and to secure additional recruits.

President Diaz's order that any rebels captured shall be "severely dealt with on the spot" is being obeyed to the letter, if reports from Torreon and Velardena are correct. These reports say that in both these places a number of revolutionists who have been captured have at once been consigned to a death squad and have been shot summarily without the formality of a trial.

A despatch from Torreon to the Monterey *News* says:

"Torreon is being patrolled by armed men. Word has been received from the bands that they will raid the banks in this city. This afternoon word was received that the band had attacked the town of Matamoros de Laguna and that the greatest terror prevailed there. Since the uprising occurred patrols have been in constant service between Matamoros de Laguna and Villa Veseca. One of these patrols is under the leadership of Guterra. It was attacked and the leader killed. Word was brought to this city by a mounted man who stated that the town was in possession of the bandits and asked that assistance be sent from here. A mounted force of thirty men under Juan Guardo left for the scene of the new trouble and later fifty soldiers of the Second Regiment from Monterey and fifty from the Ninth Battalion from the same place were ordered to Matamoros.

The troops from the barracks here were also loaded on a train and left here last night, destination unknown. Three trains of soldiers arrived this evening from Mexico City and the pursuit of the robbers will be pushed with vigor. The commandant of the forces stationed in this city is in communication with the surrounding towns, which are San Pedro and Gomez Palacio, and also with many haciendas in the Laguna district.

Armed guards are to be seen on all the haciendas and in the towns. The greatest consternation prevails throughout the Laguna district, as no one knows where the next blow will be struck or what the meaning of the movement is. There are many theories advanced, but none of them seems to be a correct solution of the trouble.

Gen. Duran, in command of the Federal forces, has instructions to conduct a vigorous campaign, and the Federal forces and the rurales will undoubtedly drive the insurgents from the country as soon as they get into the field.

Every firearm in the city of Torreon is sold and the doors and windows of all the banks and mercantile establishments have been barricaded. Every one is staying indoors and the city is under strict martial law.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 29.—A message from Torreon, Mexico, says that a detachment of soldiers after a two days march overtook a band of revolutionists about sixty miles northwest of Las Vacas. A sharp fight resulted.

Ten or fifteen soldiers were wounded and about twenty revolutionists killed and many others wounded. The revolutionists numbered about eighty and the soldiers about sixty. The insurgents were almost exhausted when overtaken and were short of ammunition.

The party was hurrying to a rendezvous where the leaders expected a fresh supply of ammunition and reenforcements.

Orders have been passed through the ranks of the soldiers not to take any prisoners. Gen. Morez made the statement that political prisoners are very expensive and extremely dangerous. But the ringleaders will be taken alive where possible. They will get a speedy trial and if convicted will be publicly executed at once.

The Government has offered a reward of $100 for every revolutionist dead or alive after conclusive evidence is furnished to show that he was a member of the party plotting against the Government. This afternoon about forty of the Mexicans whom the soldiers call bandits were captured at different points near the Rio Grande on the Mexican side of the river and started for Torreon, where nearly ,000 troops are mobilized.

About twenty miles above DelRio, on the Texas side of the river, twenty Mexicans, presumed to be escaping revolutionists, were arrested to-day by United States officers. At Del Rio it was discovered they were Mexican officers in pursuit of revolutionists. They were disguised as peons and had crossed the river expecting to capture some of the revolutionists and hurry them into Mexico. The United States authorities ordered the Mexicans back across the border and warned them that they were trespassing and if further attempts were made to invade Texas they would be arrested and prosecuted for violation of the immigration laws and carrying arms.

DEL RIO, Texas, June 29.—The revolutionary uprising on this part of the Mexican border came as a surprise to several American fishing parties who came from points in Texas and crossed over into Mexico at Las Vacas several days ago. They were encamped on the San Diego River when a force of revolutionists swept down upon them yesterday with the intention of confiscating their arms and ammunition as well as food supplies. When the insurgents found that the campers were Americans they let them alone.

John Hegler of San Antonio, a member of one of these fishing parties, arrived here to-day. He says that the country south of here for fifty miles is in a state of turmoil. A number of ranches, including the magnificent estate of Gen. Geronimo Tervino, has been raided by the insurgents. Americans are getting out of that part of the country as fast as possible. There are several ranches below here which are owned by Americans, but they have not been molested so far as known

Arrivals here to-day from points south say that one body of revolutionists is in the Santa Rosa Mountains and that another band is marching toward Sabinas, evidently with the intention of attacking that place. Sabinas is a town of much industrial importance. It is in the centre of the coal mining district of northern Mexico and there are many thousand Mexicans employed in the mines in the territory adjacent to the town. Hondo, Barolewan, Esperanza and Soledad are coal mining towns situated near Sabinas. The Mexican Coal and Coke Company, an American concern, operates large coal mines and many coke ovens at Esperanza.

The people of Monclova are much excited over the report that the revolutionists are to make an attack upon the place. It is the largest town between Eagle Pass, Tex., and Torreon. A force of Federal troops arrived there to-day and their presence has caused abatement of the scarce.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 29.—Thomas T. Labrada and Antonio P. Arajua, the two members of the Mexican revolutionary junta who have their headquarters here say they have recieved a number of telegrams from the leaders along the border and in the field since the uprising was started a few days ago. These telegrams picture the situation from the standpoint of the revolutionists as exceedingly favorable. Mr. Labrada says that the number of insurgents is increasing rapidly and that men from the small villages and the ranches are rallying to their standard along the border.

According to Mr. Labrada's alleged advices not less than six towns have already been captured by the revolutionists. These include Viesca, Las Vacas, Jiminez, Matamoros, San Pedro and Pelota. Large sums of money and a big quantity of supplies have been obtained in these raids. Receipts are given for the money and supplies that are taken and if the movement succeeds reimbursement will be made in each case. Mr. Labrada declines to say who is financing the movement. He says that it is a popular uprising and that it will gain in force and strength as the days go by. He predicts that many accessions from the ranks of the regular army of Mexico will soon take place.

The revolutionary newspaper which Labrada and Arajua have been issuing at Austin for several months had a wide circulation. It was distributed secretly all through northern Mexico, the chief object being to reach the men on the ranches and small villages. Labrada and Arajua disappeared from their offices to-day and are said to be in hiding.

EL PASO, June 29.—After arriving in Juarez last night a company of the battalion of Federal troops was transported this morning to Casas Grandes, over the Sierra Madre and Pacific. This was the scene of the first uprising and citizens have been guarding night and day stores that carry large stocks of arms and ammunition and also the residences of prominent officials whose lives were threatened.

A District Court officer of Juarez is now taking testimony in the cases of the sixteen alleged revolutionists and the cases will probably be disposed of soon. President Diaz, it is said, will make an example of every man found guilty of being a revolutionist and they will be executed as is the custom in Mexico, by being shot.

Even with an armed force of Federal troops, rurales and police which is 400 strong vigilance is not being relaxed, and the streets are constantly patrolled. A Juarez official expressed the opinion to-day that the disturbance was all over, but at the same time he said they did not want to be caught napping, and for this reason the troops are being held in readiness for immediate action.

Because the United States Government had not a legal representative present to-day before United States Commissioner Oliver when the cases against P. G. Silva, B. G. Silva, Leocardio Trevino, J. M. Remirez, J. M. Ruiz and Laure Aguiree, publisher of *La Reforma Social*, came up on charges of violating the neutrality laws the cases were postponed until later in the week.

Assistant District Attorney Engleking is absent in San Francisco securing depositions in cases against Chinamen who have been ordered deported, and District Attorney Boynton is now hastening from San Antonio to dispose of the cases against the alleged revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—At the request of the State Department Secretary of War Taft sent instructions to-night to Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Myer, commanding the Department of Texas, to send an adequate force of troops to Del Rio, Eagle Pass and El Paso to preserve the neutrality of the border. The number of the troops and their distribution along the border will be left to the judgment of Gen. Meyer. The troops will cooperate with the United States marshals who are now patrolling the Mexican border.

Maps of Mexico do not show any city or town of the name of Las Vacas, where Mexican revolutionists are reported to have started an outbreak. Las Vacas is not mentioned in the gazetteers. There is a river Las Vacas in the northern part of the State of Coahuila, which joins the Rio Grande at Jiminez on the American border. Del Rio, Tex., is six or seven miles north of there, and Del Rio has for a long time been noted as a rendezvous for revolutionists, some of whom the Mexican Government had marked and wanted extradited.

Señor Godoy, Mexican Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, believes that some settlement along Las Vacas River is referred to in the despatches. Torreon is more than 215 mountain miles southeast from the Las Vacas River. Matamoros is about twelve miles east of Torreon, Viesca is twenty-five miles southeast of Matamoros on Lake Viesca. The country between these points is mountainous and unsettled. Jaral is 100 miles east of Torreon on the direct line of the Mexican International Railroad.

Between Las Vacas on the north and Matamoros on the south there is nothing but cactus deserts broken only by high and rugged mountain chains. It is not an opened or penetrable country except by way of the Mexican International Railroad, which has Eagle Pass, Tex., as its northern terminus. The road runs close to the eastern border of Coahuila south for 200 miles, where it turns westward across the State of Torreon.

Manifestly the rebels of two days ago at Las Vacas are not the band operating twenty-four hours later at Jarel and the Jarel rebels are not the bandits that sacked a store and committed murder at Matamoros and created terror at Viesca all in the same day.

Concert of action between the revolutionists at the north in Coahuila and in the southern part of the State seems likely, though Señor Godey cannot believe there is any connection between the raids. It is his opinion that mountain bandits at different points seized an opportunity to descend on the cities to the south for loot, while the Government was taking the precaution of moving troops to central points, and possibly the bandits were encouraged to believe that the revolutionary outbreak at the border had such dimensions that the Government forces would be engaged elsewhere and that they would enjoy immunity.

The reported hurried departure of Ambassador Creel to Washington, where he was not expected for an indefinite period, gives color to the suggestion that the Mexican Government regards the situation as of more than passing moment. It is not known here officially that Ambassador Creel is coming, but there is an impression in official quarters that he is on the way.

Strength is also found for the belief that the Mexican outbreaks have the aspect of revolution, in that despatches describe extraordinary precautions as being taken to protect the city of Chihuahua against possible attacks. This is the centre of a rich mining country and the home of Ambassador Creel, who is also Governor of the State of Chihuahua.

Mr. Creel is expected to make vigorous representations to the United States Government on the ground that the present revolution, if revolution it is, was planned and equipped in the United States. For years Mexican revolutionists have been active in this country, where they are safe from arrest in the absence of some overt act.

Mexico has endeavored to obtain the arrest of the revolutionary leaders through the State Department and have them extradited to Mexico for trial. The requests were denied because the offences charged were clearly political offences. In the present instance it is more than probable that Mr. Creel will insist that at least the offenders be apprehended and tried in the United States for violating the neutrality laws, an offence which under the Revised Statutes is punishable by a fine of $3,000 and imprisonment for not more than three years.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Edward S. O'Reilly is reported to have been shot by revolutionists in Mexico. He was formerly engaged in newspaper work in Chicago. He had served in the Philippines both as a correspondent and a soldier. One night a few years ago when sent by his paper to write up an anti-vice crusade on the West Side of Chicago O'Reilly was set upon by a gang of thugs. After being knocked down he drew a big army revolver, shot one of his assailants and put the others to rout.

SECRET TRIAL FOR EULENBURG.

Kaiser's Former Favorite Carried Into Court to Answer to Perjury Charge.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, June 29.—The trial began this morning of Prince Philip zu Eulenburg, who is accused of perjury and inciting another person to commit perjury in connection with the exposure of the "Round Table" scandal in the German court by Editor Max Harden. The accused, accompanied by his wife and two sons, arrived at the court in a closed carriage.

Apparently he was in a most enfeebled condition, for he had to be carried into the building. In the court room the Judge permitted him to sit in an armchair propped up with cushions. A physician will remain in attendance upon him throughout the trial. The court room was crowded. Only holders of tickets were admitted.

After the witnesses had been duly sworn and had identified the accused the Judge announced that further proceedings would be held in camera and the court was cleared.

AMBASSADOR RIDDLE VERY ILL.

Suffering From Effects of an Operation at St. Petersburg—His Heart Weak.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—The *Novoe Vremya* says that the condition of the American Ambassador, John W. Riddle, is causing grave anxiety to the physicians who are in attendance. Recently he suffered from inflamation of the lungs, which was followed by complications.

He underwent a serious operation, and while there were at first hopes of his speedy recovery, these have not been fulfilled and he has become worse. The *Novoe Vremya* says his temperature is now high, that he is unable to take nourishment and that his heart is showing weakness.

BIG MONEY FOR DAUBIGNYS.

Famous Pictures of Scenery on the Oise Sold at Christie's—Corot and Troyon Also.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 29.—At Christie's to-day C. F. Daubigny's painting "On the Oise, Morning," was sold at auction for $18,375. Its companion piece, "On the Oise, Evening," brought $15,225.

Corot's "L'Etang" sold for $11,650, and Troyon's "The Ferry" for $11,275.

The Weather.

Warm weather continued yesterday from the Lake regions and Ohio Valley eastward to the Atlantic Coast and south to the Gulf, and temperatures were still higher in the Ohio Valley, the middle Atlantic States and the New England States.

A high pressure area covered most of the West, with cooler weather in the upper Lake regions, the middle and upper Mississippi Valley, Nebraska, Kansas and northern Texas.

This cooler weather engendered showers in the central valleys and Southwest, with heavy rainfall in Kansas and Missouri.

Showers and thunderstorms also occurred at some points in New York, New England and the Lake regions, but for the most part the weather in the Atlantic States was fair.

In this city the day was generally fair; showers at night; warmer; wind, fresh southerly; average humidity, 57 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.10; 3 P. M., 29.99.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1908.	1907.		1908.	1907.
9 A. M.	74°	67°	6 P. M.	85°	65°
12 M.	85°	72°	9 P. M.	80°	68°
3 P. M.	87°	70°	12 Mid.	81°	61°

Highest temperature, 87°, at 3 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, showers and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; light to fresh winds, mostly southwest to west.

For New England, showers to-day and slightly cooler, except in northern and eastern Maine; fair to-morrow; fresh southwest to west winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, showers and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow, with moderate temperature; winds mostly westerly and light.

For western New York, showers and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh southwest to west winds.

For western Pennsylvania, generally fair to-day and to-morrow, preceded by showers this morning; light to fresh southwest to west winds.

MEXICANS AT THE PRESIDENT'S

TWO OFFICIALS CALL AT SAGAMORE HILL WITH MESSAGE.

They Express Diaz's Good Will and President Roosevelt Replies—Assistant Secretary Bacon Introduces Them—More Planning for That African Hunt.

OYSTER BAY, June 29.—Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, who as acting head of the Department has been holding down the lid in Washington during the hot weather, ran down to Oyster Bay this morning to introduce to President Roosevelt Senator Manuel Calero and Mayor Maria Molina of Vera Cruz, Mexico. Other luncheon guests at Sagamore Hill were Col. William L. Marshall of Ambrose Channel fame, Dr. Albert Shaw of the *Review of Reviews* and Caspar Whitney, editor of *Outing*.

Secretary Bacon declared on his arrival that his visit had no official significance and that he had come only to introduce Senator Calero and Mayor Molina to President Roosevelt. The Senator and Mayor visited the United States to witness the game of nominations as played at the Chicago convention. They brought with them a verbal message of good will from President Diaz of Mexico, and finding that President Roosevelt had left Washington journeyed to Sagamore Hill to deliver it.

The Mexicans and Secretary Bacon left the Hill immediately after luncheon. Senator Calero and Mayor Molina seemed greatly pleased with the reception accorded them. They had the usual remarks to make concerning Mr. Roosevelt's surprising knowledge of foreign countries and affairs.

"Your President was much pleased with Diaz's expression of good will," they said. "In return President Roosevelt has entrusted us with a message of greeting and good will for President Diaz, whom he described as one of the greatest factors of civilization in the Western Hemisphere."

Secretary Bacon refused to discuss the situation in Venezuela or Mexico and declared that he had made no official communication to the President while at the Hill. The Mexicans said that they were at present out of touch with affairs in their country, but expressed a belief that the reports of the threatened revolution had been greatly exaggerated.

After the departure of the Mexican visitors Secretary Bacon drove over to his summer home, near Westbury, for a short stay. He leaves for Washington to-night.

Col. Marshall, since the retirement of Gen. Alexander McKenzie, Chief of the Army Engineer Corps, on May 25, has been mentioned for that place. It is understood that the President invited him down to Oyster Bay to talk matters over.

Caspar Whitney was probably the most eagerly looked for of the luncheon guests. He is familiar with big game hunting in Africa, and that is the topic which holds the most interest for President Roosevelt at present. Mr. Whitney had so much interesting information to impart that he remained at Sagamore Hill after the others had gone. The President is talking and corresponding with all the well known African hunters and explorers whom he can reach in order to plan for his great hunting trip, on which he is to start about the first of next April. Secretary Loeb said to-day that the President's plans had not yet assumed definite form and that it would probably be some time before the details could be announced.

The President is corresponding with several well known English hunters, among them Frederick Courtenay Selous and Edward North Buxton. He is planning to hunt both in British and German African possessions. It takes some time for correspondence to pass between Sagamore Hill and England and that is one of the reasons that the President has begun so early to work out the details of his African campaign. Another is doubtless the pleasure to be got from talking over even a little fishing or hunting trip with the men who know and tasting in fancy the pleasures that so often are rather bitter when actually experienced.

Secretary Loeb denied this morning the rumors that Secretary Root had visited the President yesterday. He declared that no arrangements had been made for the President to receive Secretary Root during the latter's stay at Muldoon's and that there was no reason for him to break training in a trip across the Sound.

If the intimations given out here are correct last Saturday's gathering of political experts at Sagamore Hill will be the last excitement of that kind that Oyster Bay will experience for many a summer's day. Meanwhile President Roosevelt is to devote himself to wood chopping, boating and horseback riding to get into condition for the big hunt. Secretary Loeb is also training for something or other, apparently not a job in the Cabinet, and has retired to the solitude of Centre Island to work out his physical salvation with a tennis racquet and daily swims. The secretary, whose steady working pace has become a proverb in these parts, has let down a peg or two this summer. He leaves the executive office earlier than formerly and when he gets out to the Seawanhaka Yacht Club he has a long and sandy six miles between himself and troublesome questions.

BAILEY TO BE BROUGHT HERE.

He and His Three Companions Turned Over to Police Lieut. Beery of This City.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The State Department was advised to-day that Francis M. Bailey, former president of the Export Shipping Company of New Jersey, and his three companions, Albert W. Bailey, his brother; Herbert H. Myers and Alfred Oxley, master of the steamer Goldsboro, had been turned over to Police Lieutenant Peter W. Beery of the New York Police Department, who will bring them to the United States for trial.

Bailey, as president of the Export Shipping Company, loaded the steamer Goldsboro with a cargo of unpaid for goods and sailed away from New York about May 1. The latter part of May the steamer arrived at Tela, Honduras. Her name had been changed to the Atlantida. At the request of the United States, Bailey and his companions were arrested and the cargo of the vessel seized. In view of the fact that there is no extradition treaty between Honduras and the United States it was an act of unusual courtesy on the part of Honduras to grant the extraditions. The men are charged with using the United States mails to defraud.

The steamer is still at Tela in the custody of the United States Consul at Puerto Cortes. A representative of the receiver of the Export Shipping Company is in Puerto Cortes to arrange the details of extraditing Bailey and his companions and arranging the disposition of the Goldsboro and her cargo. According to reports received at the State Department she is said to be in an unseaworthy condition. Her cargo will be disposed of as the receivers of the company direct.

The proceedings brought for the return of these men to the United States were before the Supreme Court of Honduras, which decided that the men should be turned over to the United States authorities.

LAWYER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

E. W. Searing Commits Suicide With a Copy of Browning's Poems in His Hand.

MOUNT VERNON, June 29.—With a copy of Browning's poems clutched in his right hand, Edward W. Searing, a lawyer, with offices at 309 Broadway, Manhattan, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head with a .38 calibre revolver in a yard near the residence of his neighbor, Stephen P. Hunt of 461 South Fourth avenue, Mount Vernon.

Coroner Van Patten, who made an investigation, could not learn the cause of Mr. Searing ending his life, unless it was that the intense heat had affected his mind.

Mr. Searing was 50 years old He leaves a widow.

IN TERROR OF SUFFRAGETTES.

To-night's Raid on Parliament Creates a Serious Problem for London Police.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 29.—The police are making preparations for a busy time to-morrow evening in connection with the intention of the suffragettes to surround the House of Commons to voice their woes. The leaders of the movement will meet at Caxton Hall in the afternoon and choose a deputation to visit Prime Minister Asquith at the House to demand the right to vote.

Mr. Asquith has not announced whether he will receive them, but it is very unlikely that he will. One suffragette leader said significantly in an interview: "We hope he will be wise and receive us."

Another, while disavowing any intention to commit violence, and ascribing past breaches of the peace to the Government, said that nothing, however, would alter the suffragettes' resolve. The fact that it is to be an evening demonstration causes the chief concern to the officials.

The commissioner of police has taken the somewhat unusual course of warning the public by a formal notice of "the danger necessarily created by the assembling of a large number of persons in the restricted area of Parliament Square, through which traffic will be passing, and the passages must be kept unobstructed to afford Members of Parliament access to the House."

That a big force of police will be kept in readiness at Scotland Yard, which is close to the Parliament buildings, is certain. It is equally certain that a big crowd will not be allowed to fill the square. How the suffragettes propose to marshal their hosts is unknown. "The exigencies of the moment will determine our action," says one of the Pankhursts grandiosely.

It is very probable that the exigencies of the moment will be represented by phalanxes of constables, who will be instructed to do their utmost to prevent trouble. An act of Charles II. empowers the police to prevent more than ten persons assembling within a prescribed distance of the Parliament buildings on pain of a fine of £100 or three months in prison.

SEVIER ACCUSED OF BLACKMAIL.

Counsel for the Joels Tells in Court of Repeated Demands for Money.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 29.—Robert Sevier, sporting man and editor of the *Winning Post*, was brought up in the Bow street police court to-day on the charge of attempting to blackmail Jack Joel, a nephew of the late Barney Barnato, by threatening to publish a defamatory article unless Joel paid him $25,000.

Counsel for the prosecution said that the *Winning Post* had persistently published libels upon the Joel family and that several attempts had been made to extort money. No legal action was taken by the aggrieved parties, he said, until they found themselves able to present a conclusive case.

Sevier, he continued, had finally secured $25,000 by threatening Joel that he would print further libels, including a copy of a warrant issued for Joel's arrest in 1884. Sevier was remanded to July 7.

FIGHT ON THE JERSEY SKEETER.

State Entomologist Says Results Have Been Satisfactory—$40,000 Spent.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 29.—That the war waged against the Jersey mosquito has been productive of good results despite the fact that some of the cities interested in the matter have not been as active in the warfare as they might is indicated by Prof. John B. Smith, the State entomologist, who some time ago started the movement to rid the State of this pest.

With the limited money at his disposal he has gone to work systematically and is slowly carrying the warfare down the coast. This year he expects to carry the battle lines as far south as Toms River and next year the fight will be continued near Atlantic City, where there are numerous meadows and marshes.

Bids were received this morning at Dr. Smith's office for the draining of the Cheesequake meadows, where the New Brunswick mosquitoes breed. The contract was awarded to Jesse P. Manahan of Monmouth Beach for $3,100. The work will be begun at once.

"A wrong impression has gone forth," said Prof. Smith at his home on College avenue to-day, "that we have had $300,000 to carry on this fight already. True, a bill has been passed giving $350,000 for this campaign, but the full amount has not yet been secured. The bill only provides for $25,000 during this calendar year, and so far we have spent but $40,000 since the fight was started. Considering the territory covered and the amount expended the results have been very satisfactory."

L. ARCHER, JR., KILLED BY GAS.

Telephone Company's Confidential Man Found Dead in His Home in Brooklyn.

Lawrence Archer, Jr., son of ex-Judge Archer of San José, Cal., and for several years employed in a confidential capacity by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, was found dead Sunday on the floor of his room at 275 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. His death was due to gas poisoning and the fact that the stopcock was turned on only partly suggests that the escape was accidental.

Mrs. Ella Archer, his wife, returning from an outing late Sunday night with her two boys, 7 and 5 years old respectively, climbed the stairs to her apartments on the second floor, opened the door and struck a light after cautioning the children not to waken their father. The flare of the match revealed the body on the floor.

Archer was 36 years old. He was born in San José and received his education there, but came East early in life and several years ago settled down in Reading, Pa., where he married. Since then he has been moved from place to place by the firm that employed him, and so confidential was his work that even his wife is not familiar with the duties he performed. Those duties had kept him in Brooklyn for almost two years immediately prior to his death.

The father of the dead man was a Judge of the Superior Court of California and formerly served a term as Mayor of San José. He is 85 years old.

Archer was an Elk, having joined the order in Reading, Pa. The funeral services will be held to-night at the Schermerhorn street address under the auspices of that organization. The remains will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I.

CAR EXPLODES A CARTRIDGE.

Washington Merchant Standing in Front of His House Gets the Bullet in His Back.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Abraham Stein, a merchant, 53 years old, of 1524 Seventh street, is lying dangerously wounded at the Emergency Hospital, shot by a cartridge that was placed on the street car track. Stein lives over his place of business, and to-night was standing on the curb in front of it. A Seventh street car came along, and as it passed there was an explosion. Stein threw up his hands and sank to the pavement unconscious. Physicians said that the missile entered his back and penetrated his right lung.

Several persons saw a man in uniform place something on the track a moment or two before the car passed. It is supposed that either a soldier or a marine off duty put the cartridge on the track in a frolic.

Tropical Weight Suits for Men

Distinctive Two Garment Models

$15 to $33

We present a superb assortment of ready-for-service 2-garment Suits made of extremely light weight materials; yet so thoroughly have our tailormen done their work that the absence of weight will not penalize the garment, in length of service or in shapeliness after prolonged wear.

Outing Trousers, $3 to $8

White or fancy flannels, tropical worsteds and serges. Finished with side buckles and turned up at the bottom; full bloomer effects.

Our assortment is most extensive.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

BROKAW BROTHERS

Here's the Glorious Fourth coming with a Friday to Monday vacation. Lots of people going out of town. Everybody going to celebrate.

Many of our newest and best suits, in the prevailing styles and colors, are now $25, instead of $32, $30 and $28.

Grouped in another lot are suits that were $26, $25 and $22, reduced to $18.

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JOCKEY CLUB VERSUS POLICE

LIBERTIES OF THE TRACK ARGUED IN INJUNCTION CASE.

Court Asked to Prevent Arrests for Betting by Word of Mouth, Which, Counsel Say, Is Not Illegal—Corporation Counsel Maintains That It Is—Decision Reserved

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard reserved decision yesterday on the motion of counsel for the Coney Island Jockey Club to have continued the injunction order restraining Police Commissioner Bingham and the police from interfering with its business and from molesting persons on the racetrack. Counsel for the club, John B. Stanchfield, De Lancey Nicoll and Herbert Barry, went a little further yesterday and asked the Court to restrain the police from arresting persons making oral bets.

Mr. Stanchfield contended that it is not now and never has been a violation of the law to make verbal bets. The new amendment was aimed at poolselling and bookmaking and not against individual bets, he said. It could hardly have been the intention of the Legislature that persons making oral bets should be sent to prison while card cheats are merely fined. He read to the Court a number of affidavits of men who set forth that while they were merely engaged in ordinary conversation at the racetrack and were not discussing betting or making bets they had been ordered to move on and had been arrested without due cause. He said that the business of the Jockey Club was being ruined by such conduct. He declared that the club had expended $70,000 on the Sheepshead Bay racecourse, had conducted its business in a lawful way and intended to continue to do so.

"Your Honor will understand," said Mr. Stanchfield, "that upon this application the plaintiff seeks in no way to emasculate or weaken the laws of this State and we do not desire or ask you to render inoperative in any manner the enforcement of the criminal law. Our complaint proceeds upon the theory that these police officers are unlawfully interfering with personal liberty."

Mr. Stanchfield read from a letter sent by Gov. Hughes to Commissioner Bingham calling upon him to enforce the new law, and said it was not surprising that the Commissioner should be overzealous in doing so when he is removable by the Governor. The question whether a verbal bet is a criminal act was to be passed upon by Justice Bischoff, and the question before Justice Blanchard was whether or not the injunction should be continued. He insisted that it should be, even to the extent of restraining the police from making arrests when verbal bets were made.

De Lancey Nicoll said the amendment did not change the law and did not make betting, apart from bookmaking and pool selling, unlawful.

Corporation Counsel Pendleton in reply said it was clear that verbal betting was a violation of the law and that it was the intention of the Legislature to prohibit verbal betting. The police had acted within their powers in their efforts to prevent violations of the law at the racetrack. He read affidavits of police officers who said they knew personally men who prior to the enactment of the amendment had been engaged in bookmaking and laying odds on the races. These officers said that since the law went into effect these same bookmakers were in the betting ring and near it holding up programmes with the odds marked upon them. They had seen these same men accept bets, and before each race was run such bets were made, and while the race was being run the crowd moved away and at the end of each race the crowd again gathered in the betting ring. Mr. Pendleton said the Court had ample power to vacate the injunction.

Justice Blanchard said he would not give a decision before next week

Betting on the Nod at Denver.

DENVER, June 29.—The races at Overland Park were resumed this afternoon with gambling on the results as one of the important features. Bets were taken freely in the old betting ring, but not according to the regulation bookmaking methods. A person of known reliability can make any kind of a wager with a bookie who knows him by merely nodding his head or holding up his finger and saying "I bet you so much on so-and-so," and the bet goes.

CLOUDBURST COSTS FIVE LIVES.

Sudden Rise of Small Kansas Stream Carries Death and Destruction.

WELLINGTON, Kan., June 29.—Four persons were drowned, twoscore lives were endangered and much property was destroyed last night by a sudden rise in Hargis Creek, running through this city. The dead are Mrs. Edward West, Mrs. Shirley Sherman, Mrs. George Jackson, a negress, and Albert Hurst, 4 years of age.

Vene Brothers, a young married man, was drowned this afternoon while wading the still swollen stream in search of missing bodies. The stream rose because of a cloudburst.

POOR DAY AT STATE TREASURY.

The Receipts Were Only $376.88, While the Payments Were $57,368.77.

ALBANY, June 29.—State Treasurer Hauser's office did not make expenses to-day. The receipts were $376.88, the smallest amount in any single day in years, returns being received only from one corporation license and some few hundred dollars from corporation organization taxes. The disbursements of the day were $57,368.77. There are days when the receipts of the State Treasurer figure up to $1,500,000 for one day, and in the period when the taxes are coming along the average is between $150,000 and $200,000 daily.

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Beginning To-morrow, Wednesday we open our Summer Clearance Sale

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$35 Suitings now reduced to $20
$45 Suitings " " " $30
$60 Suitings " " " $40

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