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The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended April 2, 1898, was as follows:

Sunday, March 27	23,195
Monday, March 28	40,338
Tuesday, March 29	45,044
Wednesday, March 30	48,472
Thursday, March 31	48,166
Friday, April 1	48,060
Saturday, April 2	49,468
Total	322,743
Daily average (Sunday, 23,195, excepted)	49,924

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1898.

A Nation's Hero.

At last Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has been ordered home, with such Americans as he has been able to gather in Havana, and is expected to arrive at Key West on the steamer Mascotte this afternoon. The whole nation will breathe a sigh of happy relief when the news comes that he has safely landed on his native shore.

It was high time to recall the heroic Virginian. If anything had happened to him through Spanish treachery it is not too much to say that there might have been serious danger of a revolutionary outbreak against the Administration. And this because the baker's dozen of individuals who rule America in spite and defiance of the American Congress and ninety-nine per cent of the American population, have never yet realized what thin ice they are skating on, easy as it seems to them to corrupt or coerce the legislature and to keep the masses under the iron heel of their syndicate despotism.

It would have taken about one more outrage, such as the assassination of Gen. Lee would have furnished, to have undeceived the vultures who are tearing the flesh from the corpse of national honor and manhood. That they will be convinced of their mistake in any case some day is highly probable.

Fitzhugh Lee comes home as a national hero! His cool sense, judgment and courage at the post of greatest danger, during all these long months of Spanish atrocity and treachery and American dishonor and disgrace; his utter indifference to the personal peril he has been in every hour for the past year; his calm, cheerful confidence in the discharge of his duty, and his devotion to his flag and country; all these things have endeared him to his fellow-countrymen, and his return will be little less than the triumph of a conquering Roman general.

Wherever he may appear Fitzhugh Lee will be the popular idol.

The Papal Mediation.

Dispatches from Rome printed in the Administration press this morning go to show that Mr. McKinley has entertained more than a little hope that the intervention of the Pope might be managed in some way to accomplish a result, even if only that of delay, which would help to stave off the danger of Congressional action. All denials to the contrary, it can no longer be concealed that the President's close friend, Archbishop Ireland, has been working in conjunction with the Administration to bring about what would practically be Papal mediation, although it would be finessed in such a manner as to avoid the direct appearance of a scheme to which America was a party.

In support of this view, the reports printed in Administration papers assert that, at the weekly reception at the Vatican yesterday, "Cardinal Rampolla received and accepted congratulations on the Pope's proceedings at Washington." The same cablegram concludes:

Cardinal Rampolla himself asserted that these proceedings had had the result of deferring President McKinley's message, and he made it understood that negotiations were continuing, with a prospect of obtaining an armistice in Cuba. It is announced that the Pope, to set the real truth before the world, will, in due time, publish a history of the whole affair.

The general idea upon which Cardinal Rampolla, Archbishop Ireland and Mr. Hanna appear to have been acting is that the Pope should influence Spain into agreeing to an armistice, while Mr. McKinley would endeavor to secure a relinquishment of the war-making power of Congress to himself, with the discretionary privilege of intervention on his own irresponsible motion. Then he would attempt to coerce the Cuban Republic into accepting the Spanish armistice, although he knows that this could only be done by force and arms.

As it is not presumable that Congress will surrender its war power to the Executive, it is probable that this delicate piece of diplomacy will fall to the ground. Beyond any doubt, the Pope means well, although, as godfather of King Alfonso, he could hardly be regarded as an unprejudiced arbitrator. As to Archbishop Ireland, personal ambition, strong Republicanism, and the financial relations of his archdiocese with Dr. Chauncey Depew and other monetary influences, may reasonably account for his interest in the matter.

In any case, while it may be said that, other things being equal, the mediation of Leo XIII might be as acceptable as that of any other prince, potentate or power of the Old World, it could only be so because no foreign mediation of any kind now or ever will be tolerated by the American people, and the American Executive who even coquettes with that sort of thing will bring certain political destruction upon himself and the party to which he belongs.

The Maine in Madrid.

In the pleasant Spanish capital it is instructive to note that the massacre of Havana harbor is not regarded either as an "accident" or an "incident," but is hugged to the popular heart as a glorious victory for the arms of Spain. The Madrid correspondent of the New York Journal illustrates one way in which this universal Spanish sentiment finds public expression. He cables, by way of Barritz, the following:

These dozy, sandit streets are gay with colored cartoons, insulting the American flag and Government, and glorifying the murder of the crew of the Maine. The pictures are indecent and revolting beyond words to express. The government has full power to suppress them, but does nothing, and the American minister daily sees the wholesale massacre of American officers and sailors in a Spanish harbor caricatured and indorsed publicly in the streets of the Spanish capital.

But Woodford is a man of peace! He is said to be attorney for one or more members of the American life insurance corporation syndicate, of which the Hon. Thomas B. Reed is "referee." "In the name of righteousness and the business interests of the country," as Hanna puts it, there would be vice and wickedness in getting angry or even in finding fault with such little ebullitions of patriotic spirit on the part of a "friendly nation."

It is only the despised Jingo who thinks about the massacred men of the Maine, and of the sharks who are feeding on their bodies! Our "best business interests" regard them as a "closed incident," which it would be unpleasant to the nostrils of Mammon to revive.

Wherefore let the Spaniards have their little scurrilous fun over our murdered heroes! Better anything than to "unsettle values" in Wall Street.

It is the spirit of 1873, and not that of 1776, which seems to rule the American roost in these days of Hanna, McCook and Rothschild!

Seedtime and Harvest.

The Spring elections everywhere, but especially in Ohio, where the chief agents of the Wall and Lombard Streets government reside when at home, ought to remind "recomentrado" Republicans in Congress that there is a "seedtime and harvest." They should remember that a few grains of sterling, honest patriotism planted now might spring up and bring them a crop of popularity in their States and districts next Autumn. They must not forget that, if they fail to cultivate the ground, and, on the contrary, allow themselves to be lashed and goaded into the bull pens of Hanna and Reed, for them there will be no harvest save one of the weeds and tares of public contempt and execration.

There is not a single senator or member of Congress who can escape the rage and indignation of the people if he dares to ignore the national demand for the punishment of Spain and the immediate recognition of Cuban independence. Not to exceed one hundred thousand Tories, a large proportion of whom are foreigners by birth or interest, are favorable to the continuance of the Spanish flag in the Western Hemisphere. The remainder of the seventy-five millions of American population demand that Spain shall be driven away.

The issue is clearly joined between the American people and the syndicate of Spanish bondholders, with its Oil and Sugar allies. Congress may take one side or the other. The nation is watching to see which! There is no middle ground. It must be Cuban independence and the expulsion of Spain for the massacre of the Maine, with other crimes as a secondary consideration; or, it must be Executive intervention to prevent independence and promote the Spanish bond deal.

In other words, there are two candidates for Congressional suffrages. They are "Uncle Sam" and Hanna. There can be no shirking. A split ticket is out of the question. Every man must go on record. Every man must inscribe his name either on the roll of honor or the roll of infamy.

The country means to know who are the patriots in Congress and who are the Tories and Hessians. Sooner or later all will be dealt with according to their several deserts.

Today the Turning Point.

The climax of the crisis has been reached! The events and movements of this day will decide whether Congress and the American people are to decide upon the question of the nation's duty and honor, or whether they are to surrender to Marcus Alonzo Hanna and the Spanish-Cuban bondholders. The developments of the week have shown only too clearly that the personality of Mr. McKinley, as a determining factor of the situation, has been wholly eliminated. The millions who voted for his election to the Presidency have been painfully aware that he is weak, vacillating and timid beyond comparison with any man who has ever been called to high station and charged with important responsibilities in the whole history of the country. They see now that they gave the real executive power into the hands of Marcus Alonzo Hanna, Wall Street, and the house of N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

Realizing this, it must be evident that there can no longer be any excuse to imperil the interests and honor of the nation, through a desire on the part of Congress to show conventional courtesy to the figurehead on the prow of the ship of state, while in full view may be seen the fat pilot at the helm, him with the dollar marks!

It is a most encouraging sign of reviving American manhood and patriotism that senators and members of Congress, without regard to party, have organized for the overthrow of the foreign and Wall Street influence which has dominated legislation for five years; and that this movement seems bound to succeed and save America from the infamy which it has been designed to put upon her.

Although Great Britain has definitely refused to join in any European scheme of intervention between America and Spain, the Spanish-Cuban bond syndicate do not despair of bringing it about, if only Mr. Hanna can get rid of Congressional interference, and secure control of the whole Spanish-Cuban question. Even another delay of a few days would help.

Capt. Sigsbee declares that Spain blew up the Maine. Yet the Administration, knowing this, has treated the massacre first, as an "accident," and then as an "incident." Are Congress and the people likely to delegate the war power and irresponsible discretion to an Administration like that?

There was once a man who had a dog, and he was very proud, not of the dog exactly, but of the way in which it came when he called, and went when he told it to go, and so on. One day he was expatiating to a friend on the obedience of that dog. He said, "Why, my dog will do just what I tell him to, without an instant's delay." He called the animal: "Here, Prince! go out of the door there." The dog looked at him a moment, then trotted over to the fire and sat down. The owner added, "Or, go and lie down. See how he minds me!" Now, that man was an excellent type of some people in authority. Just so long as they think they can oppose a thing they will do it, and when they find that their commands are not heeded they acquiesce and claim to have had their own way all the time. Should Congress determine to listen to the voice of the American people, and do its duty no matter what happens next, we shall hear the President remark: "The duty of the American Congress is to maintain peace—or, declare war. See how the Administration has controlled the situation!"

The fact that the Presidential veto of the naval strategy board's plan to send the flying squadron to St. Thomas has leaked out, has had the salutary effect of changing the Executive mind again. Now it is said that Commodore Schley has orders to proceed to the Danish islands forthwith. It is about time!

Said the President last Wednesday, when the committee of eleven called upon him and he begged for sixty hours' delay: "If by next Friday I have not secured the freedom of Cuba I shall ask Congress to make her free." Mr. McKinley always has prided himself upon being a man of his word. He also is quoted as saying, "Cannot a man change his mind?"

SPOILING A KIDNAPING PLAN.

A Teacher Prevents the Abduction of a Schoolgirl.

New York, April 6.—A cunning attempt to kidnap Beatrice Howard, who is nine years old, was frustrated by a school teacher yesterday. Beatrice, a pretty girl, affectionate and intelligent, is an orphan. The man with whom her mother consorted after her father's death tried to steal Beatrice. Nor was it the first time he attempted to gain possession of the child.

After her father's death Beatrice's mother wished to remove her daughter to a purer atmosphere than that in which she lived. So she placed her in the care of Mrs. Antonio Richie, who lives in Mackin Street, West New York, N. J. Both Mrs. Richie and her husband have come to love Beatrice almost as if she were their own. The child is a scholar at Public School No. 1, near Mrs. Richie's house.

A man went to the school yesterday afternoon and Principal Van Sickle received him in his office. The visitor was polite and plausible. He introduced himself as John Howard, Beatrice's father, and said he had prepared a home for her in New York city.

"I am perfectly able to take care of her," said Howard. "I want her with me, for I love her dearly. I will take her to Mrs. Richie's, get her clothes and then take her home."

Mr. Van Sickle sent for Beatrice and told her to put on her wraps and go with her father. The child, perhaps fearful, restrained her tears while she was in the principal's office, but directly the door closed behind her she wept, and, running to her teacher, Miss Meehan, sobbed:

"I don't want to go with that bad man. He was bad to my mamma and she died."

The sympathetic Miss Meehan told Mr. Van Sickle, who, suspecting the truth, used diplomacy to keep Beatrice from Howard. The principal hurried a messenger to Mrs. Ritchie, who came to the school with her mother, Mrs. Condon, and then hastened home with the frightened Beatrice. Mr. Van Sickle talked for half an hour with Howard, who finally said:

"where is Beatrice? Is she not yet ready?"

"Mrs. Ritchie happened to come for her and has taken her home," answered Mr. Van Sickle, softly.

Howard threw off his mask; stormed, swore, and rushed from the school to Mrs. Ritchie's house. She had locked Beatrice in a room. Luckily, Mr. Ritchie was at home.

"Give me that child!" yelled Howard as soon as the door was opened to him.

"You can't have her," retorted Ritchie.

"I'll kill you or I'll take her with me!" shouted the infuriated Howard, and he drew a long-bladed knife. The women shrieked; people halted before the house. Angry as Howard was, he saw it would be foolish to try to use force. He pocketed his knife and went away. But long he walked in the neighborhood, muttering to himself and pulling out his knife and brandishing it. He went before Justice Elsbeck at last, and asked that Beatrice be given into his care. The justice learned the state of affairs from Ritchie and refused.

ACCUSED OF FORGERIES.

John L. Tucker Suspected of Being Implicated in Boston Frauds.

New York, April 6.—John L. Tucker, twenty-two years old, who gave his address as No. 252 West Twenty-second Street, is under arrest at police headquarters, awaiting the arrival of Boston officials, who suspect him of being the maker of a large number of forged notes. The notes all purported to be signed by John Stewart, a dealer in machinery, at Nos. 374 and 376 Canal Street, and were passed in Boston by John C. Cottum, Michael Keyes and Henry Curris, all residents of Boston, and now under arrest there.

Tucker, it is alleged by the police, made the notes here and then sent them to Boston, where they were negotiated by his alleged confederates.

The Leatherbee Lumber Company, of Boston, and Frank E. Lyman, representing a New York millinery house in Boston, bought all the notes the Boston police have so far recovered. Mr. Stewart was called to Boston on Monday and pronounced as forgeries two notes, each for $1,000, and two for $1,000 each, purporting to be signed by him and negotiated by the three men under arrest there.

Tucker was said not to be known at the address he gave.

No Effacement.

(From Kansas City Star.)

"If we desire to avoid insult we must be prepared to repel it," was remarked by George Washington, and time has not dimmed the luster of the sentence, or the sentiment.

THE WEST INDIES.

America Needs a Naval Base Near Porto Rico.

In the event of war between the United States and Spain the attitude of the governments of the islands of the West Indies in the vicinity of Cuba and Porto Rico will by virtue of their situation be of immense importance to the hostile nations. Special attention is being paid by the authorities to the positions which will be assumed by Haiti and San Domingo. These two republics share the island lying between Cuba and Porto Rico, and both would make admirable bases of supplies for vessels of the United States.

Haiti, through her minister here, M. St. Leger, has informed the State Department of her intention to remain entirely neutral. San Domingo, on the other hand, has intimated to this Government that her wishes lie with the American people, and she may make public acknowledgment to the world of her desire to aid the United States in every way possible, even to her own cost, by parting with one of her naval vessels.

In the event of war the naval authorities would undoubtedly seize a point in the West Indies, and employ it as a base of operations against Porto Rico. This could be done with the consent of San Domingo, but that government would probably object, at least on the surface, to such action, in order to prevent herself from liability growing out of violation of neutrality.

Anticipating that American men-of-war cruising against Porto Rico will need coal, instructions were sent some days ago to the American consul at St. Thomas directing him to purchase as much bituminous coal at that point as his discretion dictated. This coal is now the property of the United States and cannot therefore be obtained by Spanish vessels. The authorities are confident that Denmark will not consider that she is violating her neutral obligations by permitting American vessels to get their own coal. In order to prevent any protest it is proposed to have a number of lighters take the coal out to American men-of-war if necessary.

The authorities deeply regret the action of the Senate in rejecting at this time the proposition to purchase the Danish West Indies, as they say it may have an important bearing upon the relations between the United States and Denmark in the event of war. Naturally Spain is trying to work up a sentiment against the United States, and it is expected she will use the St. Thomas matter as the basis of her insinuations.

Confident that Great Britain will remain neutral, the authorities are making no attempt to purchase coal in Jamaica. It has been decided to abandon the effort to establish coaling stations on Swan and Navassa Islands. In fact, an attache of the Haitian legation said today that Haiti might object to the use of Navassa Island as a coaling station. He said that Haiti had a prior claim to the island, and that if the United States were to use it as a coaling station his government might be liable to Spain for damages. On the other hand, it is contended by the authorities that Navassa is a guano island, is owned by an American corporation, and is therefore the property of the United States.

CIVIL SERVICE GETS A BLOW.

An Appointment in New York by Writ of Mandamus.

New York, April 6.—Judge Cohen, in the supreme court, yesterday granted a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the comptroller to place on the pay roll the name of Ferdinand Glaser, who was appointed a special assistant deputy clerk in special term, part 3, of the supreme court, on February 24, last, by the judges of the appellate division.

This proceeding is the result of a fight between the State civil service board and the appellate division as to whether the nominees of the judges are exempt from competitive examination under the civil service rules. Glaser maintained that his relations with the county clerk were of a confidential nature, and that the civil service board had no jurisdiction over county employes. The civil service commissioners held that Glaser's appointment came under their classified list. Chief Examiner Fowler pointed out that all such previous appointments had been subject to the rules of the commission.

Judge Cohen in his opinion says that it seems to him that Glaser's contention is sound. Glaser, he says, is the representative of the county clerk in special term, part 2. He has, in that capacity, received fees in his behalf, and has retained such fees until he has turned them over to him. The civil service commission, Judge Cohen adds, admitted by its resolution in July, 1896, that it did not claim jurisdiction over such positions, which are those of trust and confidence.

"This question of trust and confidence," he says, "is so purely a personal question that it is not 'practicable' that such a representative can be selected by examination."

BACK AGAIN BEHIND BARS.

A Pardoned Embezzler Once More in Police Custody.

New York, April 6.—George W. Curtiss, who in 1890 was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for seven years for embezzlement, and who was pardoned at the instance of a woman, is again a prisoner, charged with grand larceny, and may be sent to prison again under the habitual criminal act.

Curtiss is a prisoner in the Tombs under the name of Henry Frost. He was arrested March 27 for having robbed the flat of Mrs. Lillian M. Williams, at No. 54 St. Nicholas Avenue, on the previous day. While he was looting the premises Mrs. Williams returned. Curtiss drew a pistol and threatened to kill the woman if she made an outcry. He succeeded in making his escape, and was at liberty until the following day. When arraigned in the Harlem police court he was recognized by Detective Sergeant McNaught as George W. Curtiss, whom he arrested in 1890 on a charge of embezzling $6,000.

When charged with being Curtiss the prisoner declared that he was not the man. The detective was positive, however, and took the prisoner to police headquarters where his identity was fully established. He was taken to the Tombs and will be placed on trial in special sessions tomorrow.

Curtiss at one time lived with his family in Plainfield, N. J. His mother married twice, her second husband being John F. Plummer, who was the senior member of the dry goods house of John F. Plummer & Co. in lower Broadway. Young Curtiss entered the firm as a boy, and after being there thirteen years became the manager of the concern.

The firm failed in 1890. The assignee retained Curtiss because of his familiarity with the business. A few months later it was found that he had stolen $6,000 worth of goods.

When Curtiss learned his dishonesty was known he left the city. Detective Sergeant McNaught went to Solsville, Madison County, N. Y., where Curtiss lived at one time. McNaught found Curtiss there and brought him to New York. He was sentenced to Sing Sing for seven years.

While serving his term, Miss Elsie Van Horne, stepdaughter of Charles Guibert, of this city, visited the prison. She saw Curtiss and became so greatly interested in him that she resolved to work for his pardon. This she did successfully, and Governor Flower gave him his liberty. Nothing more was heard of him until his arrest for the robbery of Mrs. Williams' flat.

Conscience Awakened.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"What are you laughing at?"

"Put an advertisement in the paper saying that the man who appropriated my umbrella at the reception was known. There were twenty-seven umbrellas at my house before I left this morning and I met a messenger boy in every block on the way down."

DEATH OF AN AFRICAN PRINCE

The Nephew of a Kaffir King Dies at Southern Pines, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., April 6.—Prince Alfred Impey, a student in Shaw University here, died of consumption in the Pickford Sanitarium, at Southern Pines, yesterday morning. He was not robust when he entered Shaw University last August, and the Winter affected him greatly, so that consumption began in January. He went to Southern Pines two months ago, but the disease made progress. His funeral will take place at the sanitarium today. President Meserve and members of the Shaw faculty will attend.

Impey was a nephew of King William, of a Kaffir tribe, of South Africa. He came here from Milledrift, South Africa, under the auspices of the Foreign Missionary Convention of the United States, to study theology and medicine for eight years. He was nearly twenty years old and was of a pronounced negro type, but the highness of his cheek bones was a marked feature.

In an interview a few months ago Prince Impey said:

"The present king is my uncle, King William; my grandfather was King Khama. After my father's death I lived with King William. I am a Methodist and attended the mission school at Barnsnill. I have been baptized. My uncle's capital is King Williamstown. Our Kaffir people are of two kinds; many attend school and wear trousers, but there are the red Kaffirs, who do not go to school and do not wear clothes, but only a loin cloth."

Prince Impey thought his cousin, Montie Khama, would succeed to the throne, since Khama's father is older than Impey's. Impey said he did not wish to be king, but a physician and a missionary.

AN ACCOUNTING ASKED FOR.

Accusations Against the Executor of an Indiana Man's Estate.

New York, April 6.—Surrogate Arnold was asked yesterday by J. Newton Johnson, counsel for Charles W. Martin, to order William G. McCormack, as trustee under the will of William H. Martin, to render an accounting as to the property left by the testator. The surrogate reserved his decision.

Mr. Johnson said that William H. Martin, who died in May, 1867, at Arcachon, France, was a rich manufacturer in Lafayette, Ind., and left property worth nearly $70,000. By his will he appointed William G. McCormack, his brother-in-law, and Maria Martin, his widow, executors and trustees.

The will provided that $1,000 annually should be paid out of the income of the estate for the maintenance and education of Charles W. Martin, the son of the testator, until he should become of age, and $1,500 a year for Mrs. Martin for the same time. The widow was then to receive the income of one-third of the estate for life, and her son the residue, with the exception of bequests amounting to about $6,000. Upon Mrs. Martin's death the principal of her life estate was to be paid to her son. Mrs. Martin did not qualify as executor and trustee, and Mr. McCormack received all of Mr. Martin's property.

Mr. Johnson said his client received only about $7,000 on coming of age, and had got nothing since. His mother died in October, 1897, and by her will, which had been admitted to probate, her son was entitled to the principal from which her income had been derived, but Mr. Johnson said he had received none of it.

The lawyer stated that since Mr. Martin's death Mr. McCormack had received more than $68,000, for which he has not accounted. He filed an accounting in May, 1889, but this, Mr. Johnson alleged, was fraudulent. In this accounting, which was filed while young Martin was a minor and at school in Germany, he charged himself with having received only $7,000.

Abner C. Thomas, for Mr. McCormack, denied that he had appropriated the property. He said Margaret Martin, a sister-in-law of the testator and of Mr. McCormack, had received a large amount of the proceeds of the estate, and had lent it to his brother, Joseph McCormack, by whom it had been expended.

HELD ON CONSPIRACY CHARGES.

The General Manager of a Finance Company Under Bail

Philadelphia, Pa., April 6.—Richard F. Loper, vice president and general manager of the Guarantors' Finance Company, charged with conspiracy with the late John S. Hopkins, cashier of the People's Bank, was held in $25,000 bail yesterday, after a hearing at the Central Police Station. Loper was represented by an array of experts and attorneys, including A. S. L. Shields, Senator Grady, J. Howard Gendell, and Lawrence Brown. The People's Bank was represented by John G. Johnson and receiver Thomas W. Barlow, who is also special district attorney.

Myer Goldsmith, an expert accountant, was the first witness. He testified that the books of the People's Bank showed a total of loans and overdrafts to Loper and the Guarantors' Company combined, $791,650. This money had been obtained at various times from January, 1897, to the time the bank closed. At times the books would show the two accounts heavily overdrawn, then they would be credited with a loan equal to the overdrafts and the books would be balanced. When the bank closed there was only $38.91 in Loper's account and $3,845.18 in the account of the Guarantors' Company.

Minor facts were brought out by various witnesses and Bank Examiner Mercer gave the list of Loper's collaterals. It makes a comparatively poor showing.

French Sailors.

New York, April 6.—Fifteen French sailors, anxious to follow in the footsteps of the great Lafayette, applied for information as to the best means of entering Uncle Sam's Navy. All of them were moved by the same spirit that moved Lafayette, and that was to help a struggling nation to secure its freedom.

"What we want," said G. B. Sabale, the leader of the party, "is to help the Cubans. We would not be worth much to these brave fellows ashore, because we do not know anything about fighting on land. We are good sailors, however, and as America is going to send her vessels against those of Spain, in behalf of Cuba, we want to serve under the Stars and Stripes."

Sabale then went on to say that he and his company had served five years aboard of the French man-of-war Redoubtable, and all had received honorable discharges. They were asked to reenlist in the French navy, but all of them wanted to have a hand in winning independence for the Cubans.

With that object in view, they paid their passage to this country from La Rochelle, and arrived here on the steamer La Bretagne.

"What made us more anxious than ever to fight for the Cubans," said Sabale, "was the action of our captain, De Bonneville. Two months ago he resigned his commission, and he is now fighting with the insurgents in Cuba."

Like Unto Ephraim.

(From the Boston Herald.)

Poor Joseph Jefferson! These complimentary banquets to him must be an awful task on his digestive apparatus. He has undertaken to swear off from indulgence in these festivities on several occasions, but he doesn't seem to be any more successful in this respect than Rip was.

Plain English Will Suffice.

(From the Boston Herald.)

Call it raveonthentraedes and you will get it pretty nearly right. That is to say, if you want to talk Spanish instead of English.

THEFTS OF RAILWAY BONDS.

A Clerk of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Arrested.

New York, April 6.—After working two weeks as stenographer in the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, Charles Edward Dowling took his leave with $100,000 worth of stock certificates, which lacked only one signature to make them negotiable.

He is now on his way back from Buffalo, handcuffed to a detective, having already been indicted by the grand jury. In addition to the matter of the bonds, he will be asked to explain how it happened that $1,000 worth of diamonds belonging to his confiding landlady in Jersey City disappeared just a week before he did.

It was during November that Charles Edward Dowling was introduced to the family of Major Louis H. Broome, whose home is at No. 353 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. His sponsor was an old friend of the family, and he himself showed all the traces of good breeding, besides being an agreeable, entertaining young man. He said that he belonged to a Washington family.

After making a thoroughly good impression on the Broomes, Dowling asked if he might take up his residence with them, and they gladly accommodated him with a room.

Two weeks ago Mrs. Broome's jewels disappeared. There was a great hue and cry about them. Dowling was fertile of suggestions as to the best method of detecting the thief. No one dreamed of suspecting him, and he continued to depart every morning for the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, in New York, where he had shortly before that secured a position.

Last Wednesday, however, the plausible lodger himself went away, quite unannounced. In the course of cleaning up his room, Mrs. Broome made discoveries which gave rise to misgivings about his honesty.

Most significant of all the articles found in the missing ledger's room was a canceled $10,000 bond of the company for which he had been working. Major Broome exhibited this document to Chief of Police Murphy, to whom he communicated his suspicion that Dowling had taken Mrs. Broome's diamonds. The chief sent his men to the offices of the railway company, where they learned that Dowling had not been there since Tuesday evening.

On seeing the canceled bond the officials of the company looked grave and caused the safe to be searched. This led to the discovery that ten certificates having a face value of $10,000 each had been abstracted. They bore all the requisite signatures except that of the treasurer, and the inference was at once formed that the missing stenographer had stolen the canceled certificates found in his room in order to imitate the treasurer's signature.

The New York police were called in and collaborated with the men from Jersey City. Yesterday the assistant treasurer of the railway, George F. Bogas, called on Col. Gardiner, and on his representations the case was presented to the grand jury, which body at once found an indictment against the fugitive.

Later in the day Chief Murphy received a telegram from Buffalo notifying him of the arrest of a man who was trying to dispose of Chicago and Rock Island Railway bonds made payable to J. S. Dodge, of No. 263 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. This prisoner proved to be Charles Edward Dowling. The name Dodge and the address were fictitious.

The Buffalo detectives found in his room the ten missing certificates and blank passes valued at several hundred dollars.

MANY FISHERMEN MISSING.

Supposed to Have Been Lost in the Gales Off Delaware.

Newcastle, Del., April 6.—Great excitement prevails here on account of the failure of many fishermen to return. The men went out about 2 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of catching shad. The heavy gale and snow storm which set in drove them down the river and several were driven down the bay.

Three boats of the entire fleet of thirteen returned to the city last night and the men upon returning to the wharf were unable to get out of the boats. Willing men rushed to the wharf, helped the men out and looked after the nets which were frozen in the bats.

George Bartlett, one of the fishermen, had his feet badly frozen and it is feared that serious results may follow. The heavy seas had broken over the boats and the men were thoroughly drenched. Telegrams were received from Delaware City to the effect that several men had been rescued at that place. It was also learned that several boats had put into Port Penn and others at Ship John Light. Five boats containing twelve men have not been located, and it is feared that they may have perished.

DECLARES AGAINST WAR.

The Savannah Cotton Exchange Would Avert the Conflict.

Savannah, Ga., April 5.—The Savannah Cotton Exchange is not for war. By a vote of 21 to 12 that body today voted in favor of averting a conflict with Spain or any other country so far as it can be done honorably. The resolution was not passed without a contest. Some of the members were opposed to showing any inclination to back down with the Spanish authorities and showed their disapprobation of the resolutions as passed by voting against them. The resolution that passed follows:

"Resolved, that the Savannah Cotton Exchange appeals to the President and to the members of Congress to exhaust every effort to settle amicably any differences that have arisen between Spain and the United States. We commend the conservative action of the President and call upon the members of Congress from Georgia to sustain him in averting war if possible."

J. H. Williams, one of the most prominent naval store factors in the South, opposed the resolution. He made a great speech in defending his position.

The Savannah board of trade passed a resolution similar to the above this afternoon. Both resolutions have been telegraphed to the President.

HUGH M'LAUGHLIN AT HOME.

Return From Florida of the Kings County Democratic Leader.

New York, April 6.—Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran Democratic leader of Kings county, arrived in Brooklyn last night from Merritt, Fla., looking the picture of health. He was accompanied by Mrs. McLaughlin, former Fire Chief Thomas F. Nevins, Mrs. Nevins, and their son. Mr. McLaughlin went South in mid-winter and arrived back in Brooklyn to find the weather almost in the same condition.

When the McLaughlin party arrived at the railroad station in Jersey City they were met by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Courtney and Thomas McNeely. Mrs. Courtney is a daughter of Mr. McLaughlin. When they reached Brooklyn they were met at Mr. McLaughlin's residence, No. 163 Remsen Street, by James Shevlin, former Senator John McCarty, Senator P. H. McCarren, former Police Justice Campbell, and a few other personal friends. Mr. McLaughlin will be at headquarters today to meet his political friends and the Democratic leaders.

A Hyphenated Joke.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

This Wei-Hai-Wei session proves that in Chinese land partition England ties a part little different from the others.

A Good Trait.

(From the Atchison Globe.)

We are always willing to excuse a woman who is offensive individually.

LADIES,

Get Ready for Easter.

We furnish your entire outfit at less than cost of material.

$7 Silk Skirts, $3.98.

$7 Silk Brocade Skirts—has earmarked figures you ever saw—well made and well lined. Others ask for same skirt $7. You can have your choice at

$3.98

Another lot of those Lace Brocadine Black Skirts, look like silk, handsomest $5 skirt ever shown, but we shall offer them to you for a few days only at

$1.29

500 Roman Striped Moiréne Skirts, full width, full length, with wide ruffle. $1 value for

49c

$3 Silk Waists, $1.69.

Lot of handsome and stylish Silk Waists, worth $3, for only

$1.69

Don't fail to look at those Satin Waists, in all colors and black, perfect beauties, worth $7, at

$3.98

Eisenmann's

806 7th St., bet. H and I.

1924-1926 Pa. Ave.

PREPARING FOR FLIGHT.

The Spanish Consul General Makes Ready to Leave.

New York, April 6.—At the Consulate de Espagna, in the Merchants' Building, No. 4 Stone Street, every preparation is being made for flight. Clerks and subordinate officers were busy all day copying documents, packing books and getting everything in readiness for immediate departure.

Senor Baldasano y Topete was "incommunicado," and to gain admission to the sultan's harem would be an easy matter compared with getting an interview with the Spanish consul general. As usual, the swarm of Spanish spies which has infested New York since the beginning of the hostilities in Cuba, and who make their headquarters at the consulate, were in evidence. They came and went hastily from the consulate, evidently carrying out the orders of Consul General Baldasano.

The minions who guard the inner sanctuary of the Spanish consul had no information to divulge, and had nothing to say about the report that orders from Madrid have been received to leave the country.

"Do you suppose the consul general would be fool enough to tell it if he was getting ready to leave?" was the reply made to a reporter's question.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that members of Consul General Baldasano's family have hidden good-by to their neighbors in West Ninety-seventh Street and have been busily engaged in packing their household effects in the last three days.

The consul general has three sons, Antonio, Gabriel and Tomas, and it is said that they have been telling their friends of their expectation to leave New York in a few days, and that passage for the family has been engaged on an outgoing steamer which sails this week. Gabriel, the youngest son, has been employed as a clerk in the Washington Building, and it was said there yesterday that he had tendered his resignation, saying that his family expected to leave the country.

It is said in consular circles in New York that the French consulate will assume charge of the affairs of the Spanish consulate, and this was not denied at the French consulate yesterday.

Jean C. Charpentier, acting consul general of France, said:

"Although Consul General Baldasano y Topete has not asked me officially to take charge of his affairs, if there is war between the United States and Spain I have no doubt that he will do so. I also have heard that he has received orders from his government to prepare to leave at any time on short notice. I have been expecting a call from him any minute.

"If he makes a request of me, to take charge of his affairs, of course it will be perfectly proper for me to grant his request. France is a neutral country, and there is no reason why we should not look after the affairs of Spain.

"The Government of the United States cannot look upon it as an unfriendly act on the part of France, and will not. I am sure, for all such matters are perfectly understood in diplomatic circles. During the Franco-Prussian war, when all the German consuls had to leave France, many of them asked the consuls of the United States and Great Britain to attend to the affairs of their offices. The French government did not look upon it as an unfriendly act or as showing an unusual friendliness toward Germany.

"I have met Consul General Baldasano several times. I have heard all along that he will ask me to take charge of his affairs, and have also heard that the French minister in Washington will be asked to look after Senor Polo's affairs when he leaves. I shall not refuse, and there is no reason why I should."

Among all the foreign consuls in New York city, the exodus of Consul General Baldasano and his official and private family is expected every day.

How Could She Expend It?

(From the Chicago Post.)

"Here's a case," she exclaimed, indignantly, looking up from her paper, "of a man who actually had the nerve to put his wife on an allowance of 10 cents a day."

"What did she do with it all?" he asked, absent-mindedly.

It was several hours before she felt that she was calm enough to discuss matters with him dispassionately.

The Work Will Be Warmer.

(From the Houston Post.)

The young Texans who are joining Uncle Sam's Navy are displaying considerable more judgment than those who are preparing to try the Klondike, even though war should come. Uncle Sam is a good provider, and Spain isn't near so dangerous as the Arctics.

Sounded Bigger.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"I offered that lady $500 for her interest in the property and she refused to consider the proposition."

"I offered her $499.99 and she jumped at it."

A Hot Summer Probable.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

There is beginning to be a suspicion that the persistence of the early Spring is caused by the universal warmth of this country, generated by the Cuban situation.

America's Advantage.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

It is pleasing to remember that we have no official poet to rouse the jibes of English critics.

Admitted Without Argument.

(From the Duluth Herald.)

A Chicago man who bought a gold brick made of brass confessed in court, "I am an old fool." No one attempted to impeach his testimony.