WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Increasing cloudiness today; rain tonight and probably tomorrow; fresh east to southeast winds.

The Washington Times.

READ THE NOON EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NUMBER 2755 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT.

CRUEL MURDER OF LITTLE GIRL.

Colored Child Shot Down Near Anacostia.

TWO BOYS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

A Mere Tot Slaughtered With a Shotgun Without Provocation While Returning to Her Home From a Christmas Rehearsal.

The little colored settlement on the outskirts of Anacostia, knows as "Garfield," was the scene of a most brutal and, so far, mysterious murder shortly after 6 o'clock last night.

Carrie Corbin, a nine-year-old negro girl, had her small body riddled with buckshot by an unknown boy, who fled after seeing the child fall. The girl was killed instantly, some of the buckshot having passed entirely through her body, besides peppering her face and blowing out one of her eyes.

Although the murder was committed at an early hour in the evening, it was not until 8 o'clock that Captain Boardman, of the Detective Bureau, received word of the affair. He at once detailed Detective Sergeants Trumbo, Peck, O'Dea, Lacey, and Miller on the scene to co-operate with a large force of mounted policemen sent out by Sergeant Anderson, of the public sub-station in Anacostia.

Two Boys Arrested.

The police have now lodged behind the bars two young boys upon whom suspicion rests. One is Paul Johnson, thirteen years old, the nephew of William N. Freeman, a well-known merchant of Good Hope Hill. A negro by the name of Ernest Jones is the other under arrest.

The statements made by both youngsters are at variance, and after consideration it was decided to lock them both up, although both profess innocence of the crime.

The scene of the murder is about a mile and a half from Anacostia, near Good Hope Hill. The dead girl resided with her mother, Maria Corbin, on Auguer Avenue.

Early yesterday afternoon she set out for the home of her aunt, Agnes Butts, located directly in the rear of her own home.

Going to a Christmas Rehearsal.

The girl was accompanied by her brother Robert, a lad of about ten years, and both were going to attend a Christmas rehearsal. The exercises in the home of Mrs. Butts were over shortly after 6 o'clock, and both children took their leave.

Holding each other's hand, for it was almost dark, the little ones ran out of the front yard of the Butts home. They were about to go down the road in the direction of their home when a young boy appeared on the scene. The stranger carried with him a gun.

Shot Without Provocation.

After halting the two children he asked them what they were doing there. Before either could reply the boy discharged his gun point blank at the little girl. With a scream, the girl, seizing her brother by his coat, started to run into her aunt's home, and had just reached the side entrance to the house when she fell dead.

Mrs. Butts heard the report of the gun and came to the door. There she found the boy leaning up against the door trembling from fright. She also noticed some one run down the avenue and disappear into an adjacent field.

It was some minutes before the woman could make the brother of the dead girl talk. Upon being informed of what had occurred the woman ran out of the house. There, lying with her head against a board, was the little girl, bleeding from numerous wounds about the head and body, her clothes riddled with the shot.

The news of the shooting spread quickly among the colored neighbors, and in a very few minutes the yard was filled with people. A messenger was despatched to the Corbin home to tell of the affair. Another ran post haste to Good Hope Hill, a short distance away, where word was sent to Sergeant Anderson.

Mounted Men in Pursuit.

Upon hearing that the child was dead, the sergeant ordered out his reserves. Within a short time a score or more of mounted men were scouring that part of Garfield in hopes of securing a clue to the murderer.

Captain Boardman also sent men out from Detective Headquarters. The little livery stable in Anacostia did a thriving business in the hire of buggies to newspaper men and detectives. Every detective that could be spared from Washington was ordered to the scene.

Slayer's Color Uncertain.

The police questioned all residents of Garfield regarding the matter, but no one was able to give a description of the slayer. Even the dead girl's brother, who was with her, was unable to say positively whether his sister's assailant was a colored or white boy, his impression being, however, that it was the latter.

After scurrying around for a couple of hours the police were informed that young Paul Johnson had been gunning during the day. He was soon located and put through a direct examination.

He denied emphatically having been near the scene of the tragedy at the time it occurred. He said that he had been hunting on the farm of a Mr. Lohr, located some distance away and in an entirely different direction. His statements were also corroborated by his uncle, Mr. Freeman, who informed the detectives that his nephew was home long before dusk. The police, however, took the youth into custody, together with a long-barreled shotgun he had used, and escorted him to the station house.

Suspicion Against a Negro.

The strongest suspicion, however, according to statements made by the police last night, rests on Ernest Jones, the negro youth, who, the police claim, tells anything but a straightforward story concerning the affair. He was taken into custody by Detectives O'Dea and Trumbo. The boy claims to have been told of the affair by the little brother of the dead girl.

Stories Fail to Agree.

The brother of the girl is said to have made an incriminating statement regarding him to Detective O'Dea, which caused the latter to take him into custody. The police have secured statements from both colored boys that are not corroborative.

The tragedy caused intense excitement in the vicinity, and the body of the little girl was left lying for hours in the spot where she had fallen, surrounded by a curious crowd of citizens.

When Detective Lacey arrived he ordered that it be taken into the house.

RUMOR OF INTERVENTION.

Boer Autonomy Conditional Upon British Suzerainty.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Brussels correspondent of the Standard says that Mr. Kruger has been informed of the willingness of some of the powers to intervene in South Africa if the Boer leaders will accept autonomy under the supremacy of Great Britain.

THE DECATUR'S CLOSE RUN.

New Torpedo Boat Destroyer Just Exceeds Requirements.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 12.—The torpedo boat destroyer Decatur, built by the William R. Trigg Works, of Richmond, Va., had her final speed test over the Barren Island course today. The speed required was twenty-eight knots for two consecutive hours' run, and that obtained was an average of 28.137 for the period.

At the conclusion the machinery was in perfect condition and all the requirements of the test were obtained. The Thornton will begin her tests tomorrow.

JAILED FOR FORMING LABOR UNIONS.

PORTO RICANS FOUND GUILTY.

Establishment of Such Associations Declared to Be Criminal—Regarded as Conspiracies Under Old Spanish Statutes.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 12.—In the District Court today Santiago Iglesias and seven other labor agitators were found guilty, under the Spanish law, of being the founders of the local labor federation, which the court holds is an illegal organization in that it conspired to raise the price of labor, which is a violation of the Spanish statutes still in force here.

Iglesias was sentenced to three years four months and eight days in the penitentiary, and the other seven to four months and twenty-one days in jail. The court also ordered that the local federation, which is now under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, be dissolved, and Governor Hunt was notified that the society no longer exists.

A Dissenting Opinion.

Judge Savage, who is an American, dissented from the decision, holding the federation illegal, but agreed that Iglesias was guilty of conspiring to raise the price of labor. He, however, did not concur in the sentences imposed.

An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, but the plans of the federation have been at least temporarily frustrated. As a result of the decision a labor mass meeting, which was to have been held here, has been called off.

PLEADED FOR HER RECREANT LOVER.

CAUSED ARREST, BUT REPENTED.

Threatened Suicide to Secure His Release—Wedding May Complete Hartford Girl's Pitiful Romance.

Vadda Geszler fell upon her knees before Captain Boardman last night, and with tears begged for the liberty of her lover, for whose arrest she had been importuning the police since Tuesday night, when she arrived in the city.

The young woman brought a letter to Major Sylvester from Chief of Police George F. Bell, of Hartford, Conn., where she was employed as a domestic. Her story was both romantic and pathetic. She speaks but little English, and it was only through a German interpreter that she related her story and asked for help.

They Became Engaged.

She stated that while employed as a domestic in Hartford she became acquainted with Joseph Deutcher, proprietor of a nearby grocery. They were mutually attracted, and an engagement of marriage was entered into.

Deutcher, she averred, drew for her a roseate picture of the happy little home they would build, and with this in view she advanced $500 to her lover, which, she states, he was to put into his business. She had hardly done so, she says, when fire destroyed the butcher shop and Deutcher received $1,000 insurance.

Left With Insurance Money.

Following the receipt of the money Deutcher disappeared from the city, and it was with some difficulty that Miss Geszler finally located him here through the general delivery. The young woman was almost entirely without means when she reached the city.

Captain Boardman detailed two of his best men on the case. The young woman, who has a most pleasing face, was cared for for the night at the House of Detention, but the following day was provided with a room opposite the City Postoffice, where she could see those who might come and go.

Caused Lover's Arrest.

Last evening she saw Deutcher call for his mail, and he was taken into custody by an officer and carried to Police Headquarters. Captain Boardman had no sooner directed that he be locked up for the night, however, than the young woman repented of what she had done and pleaded for Deutcher's freedom. They both declared that they would marry at once if they were permitted to do so, but the experienced chief of detectives considered it unwise to let them do so at the time.

Threatened to Kill Herself.

Following Deutcher's removal to a station house, Miss Geszler, finding that tears and pleadings were of no avail, dramatically declared that she would take her own life if her sweetheart was not released. Fearing that they had a serious case on their hands, and knowing that they could do nothing if the woman refused to appear against Deutcher, Captain Boardman at last ordered the butcher's release, with the understanding that he would return to headquarters this morning with fifteen dollars with which to pay the expenses of the young woman back to her home in Hartford.

Owing to the excited condition of Miss Geszler she was sent to the House of Detention last night, where she was comfortably provided for. She will probably leave the city this morning.

$1.25 To Baltimore and Return. $1.25

Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, December 14 and 15, limited to return until Monday, December 16. All trains except Congressional Limited.

THEOSOPHISTS LOSE A LEADER.

President of the Blavatsky Branch Resigns.

MAJOR CLARK'S OPINION CHANGES

Teachings of Present American Universities Better Than Oriental Mysticism of the Past—Reasons for His New Views.

"If the teachings of American Universities are followed as to psychology—and they ought to be—people will not lose mental balance as they now do, by following such weird, uncanny and incredible teachings, coming from so-called teachers who are psychically insane and who have roamed, clairvoyantly drunk, on unseen plains."

Having reached this conclusion after a thirty years' study of theosophy, psychology and ethics, Maj. James Albert Clark, veteran soldier, lawyer, journalist and Government official, has tendered his resignation as president of the Blavatsky Branch, Theosophical Society of America. The resignation was presented last evening at the regular weekly meeting in Metzerott Hall.

A Widely-Known Theosophist.

Major Clark's resignation will be a great surprise to the leading theosophists of the country, among whom he is well known. His long standing interest in theosophy has grown with increasing investigations, and for the past seven years he has been a close student of the "Eastern wisdom." During five years of this time he lectured without pay in Baltimore and Washington, feeling that as a theosophist he ought to do as the society requires of its members. For the past three years he has held in the local society the office which he resigned last night.

The Letter of Withdrawal.

The resignation of Major Clark is as follows:

"To the Officers and Members of the Blavatsky Branch:

"I herewith tender my resignation as president of your organization. For five years I have devoted serious study and effort to the diffusion of theosophic teaching (as I saw it) in Baltimore and Washington, and in parting from the work I hope to carry the friendship of the members with me.

"The memories of these years of toil are very dear to me, and I would gladly continue the work as heretofore were it not that my conscience tells me I can do greater work in a larger field.

"Thanking you, each and all, for the happy moments I have passed with you, I remain, sincerely,

"JAMES ALBERT CLARK."

Major Clark's Reasons.

The reasons which impelled the president of the Blavatsky branch to leave his associates of the past and seek a broader field were explained to a Times representative last night by Major Clark, who said:

"I have come to the conclusion that, accepting the results of the latest scientific achievements and in conformity with the 'Zeitgeist'—the time spirit—which seeks to attain not only the best thought, but even to strive for higher, I could not conscientiously bind myself to the grooves of any specialized school.

The Drift of Present Thought.

"The whole drift of the higher thought of the day is irenic, as opposed to polemic—taking the best there is to be found in everything, magnifying the essentials and minimizing the non-essentials. Theosophy and all other schools will be obliged to succumb to the irenic method.

Injured by Dissensions.

"Theosophists, by dissensions, have inflicted more injury upon themselves than it was possible for the whole outside world to inflict upon them. There has been so much tearing down that it has been impossible to build up, and therefore do a greater work in irenic methods.

The Local Theosophists.

"There are already in Washington four camps of theosophic thought, without counting the theosophists at large, who will not unite with any camp, but who are numerous enough to make a respectable camp.

"The theosophical society in America to which I belong has clung nearer to scholarly methods, in my opinion, than any other. The so-called Besant branch, located in India, and presided over by Colonel Olcott, has become so unduly weighted with vapid mysticism that it can never be assimilated in American thought.

"The third branch, known as the Tingley faction, with headquarters at Point Loma, Cal., is now practically a reincarnation of the strictest pontifical authority known on the face of the earth. Her rule is absolute. The fourth differentiation carries the teaching through the medium of 'The Temple,' the most recent organization. Its great strength is in the occult power claimed by the originators.

An Esoteric Teaching.

"Back of all these camps there is an esoteric teaching freighted with all the mysterious and vague problems peculiar to Oriental thought. The theosophy of Americans who do not belong to any of the camps has been taken from Emerson and the transcendental school in New England, and when properly interpreted would appear not to go beyond even the teachings of Prof. Ladd, of Yale University, in his 'Philosophy of Knowledge.'

Dubbed a Heretic.

"In addition to the American teaching the liberal theosophist has clung closely to Prof. Max Muller, but where these broad teachings are forced upon the members of the various camps the teacher is dubbed a heretic; in short, he does not give 'strict theosophy.'

"The substance of the six systems of Indian philosophy by Max Muller, the various commentaries on the ancient Upanishads and all of the Vedic literature, is now compressed in serviceable form by Prof. Ladd, who has attained by his flight as high thinking as this age can assimilate in that direction, thus proving what I and other liberal theosophists have tried to advocate that 'we are the ancients'—in other words we inherit the best of all past thought now developed in the broader light which science is throwing upon both philosophy and religion. This was made clear by the late Prof. Brinton, of the University of Pennsylvania, who elaborated the idea that there are fixed psychic laws ever working over the same material from age to age, and an older authority, the sage of Kobeleth (Solomon) declared 'there is nothing new under the sun.'

(Continued on Second Page.)

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. from foot 7th st. to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Newport News. See ad. page 9.

NOT A CLUE IN DENNIS CASE.

Police Believe Revenge the Motive for Assault.

VICTIM'S CONDITION DESPERATE.

Nothing Tangible Evolved From Many Theories and Rumors—Report of Coat and Apron Found in a Sewer Discredited as Bearing on the Mystery.

No sign, no finger of suspicion, yet points to the perpetrator of the murderous assault upon Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis last Monday night at her residence, 1117 K Street northwest. Profound mystery surrounds what may prove a tragedy. At Garfield Hospital Mrs. Dennis lies in a semi-conscious condition. Her recovery is unlikely. At no time since the assault has she been able to make any clear statement.

One theory alone bobs up persistently as the police delve into the labyrinth of mystery. It is that of revenge as a motive for the crime. On this the police base their investigation, yet they see no bottom to the perplexities of the case. Yesterday a ray of light beamed, when a man's overcoat and an apron were taken from the sewer at Thirteenth and N Streets northwest.

The Clue Worthless.

Already this supposed clue has been found worthless. The District chemist, John D. Hird, has examined the two garments and finds no blood stains upon them. A sensational story, representing that the garments might have been worn by persons who assaulted Mrs. Dennis, is thus discredited.

An effort to locate the owner of each garment will be made, merely as a matter of precaution. The police, meanwhile, have charge of the coat and apron, and the makers of each article have been found.

It is worthy of notice that Dr. Richelderfer, one of the staff of Garfield Hospital, finds Mrs. Dennis utterly unable to speak intelligibly. He says:

"Notwithstanding all reports, it is certainly that Mrs. Dennis has not been able to tell anything at all about the attack upon her. She has uttered sound and also words, but while in a semi-conscious state, and therefore not tangible or of a reliable nature.

Patient's Condition Critical.

"It is an unfavorable symptom," said Dr. Richelderfer, in speaking of the prolonged state of semi-consciousness of the patient. "Her present condition cannot remain such beyond three or four days at the most. A change must soon come, either for the better or the worse. This will determine whether Mrs. Dennis will live."

Judge W. B. Fleming, of Chicago, formerly of this city, whose family is at Louisville, Ky., visited the hospital yesterday, but was not permitted to see Mrs. Dennis because of her condition. He was accompanied by Mrs. Silas Merchant, of 1318 S Street northwest, at whose home he is a guest.

Last night Judge Fleming had an interview with Major Sylvester, the second one since the arrival of the former in this city Wednesday afternoon. An old personal friend of Mrs. Dennis, under whose roof he once found hospitality and good cheer, Judge Fleming is a striking character. A typical Western lawyer, he is likewise a Southerner, as may be told by his demeanor.

Judge Fleming's Statement.

"I came here from Chicago," said Judge Fleming last night, "to lend what aid was possible toward ferreting out this mystery. I find I can do nothing. I really know nothing. On learning that Mrs. Dennis had been assaulted, and because of my past business relations with her and her family, it was thought possible that something I might know might have some bearing on the case. This has proved a fallacy.

"About ten years ago I first met Mrs. Dennis, when she kept a boarding house at 720 Thirteenth Street northwest. With several members of my family, I occupied apartments there. At that time Mrs. Dennis was quiet, agreeable, and a good business woman. It was part of my professional work, while I remained in this city, to advise her as to certain investments, both here and elsewhere. Of her girlhood days I know nothing. Major Sylvester and Captain Boardman have advanced several theories about the assault, but I have not been able to assist them."

Yesterday was a day filled with rumors and fruitless investigation. Detectives came and went, visiting everyone who might in any way, however remotely, be connected with the Dennis household. After all had been said and done, at 10 o'clock last night, Captain Boardman made this statement:

Police All at Sea.

"We have no clue to the assailant of Mrs. Dennis. We have nothing to go upon. All seemingly is conjecture. A hundred theories have been suggested, and as many run down, with no result. No attention should be paid to the shirt or apron found in the sewer today. Nothing has ever been suggested in the way of a clue by the discovery."

Half a dozen detectives worked continuously on the case yesterday and last night. Two of these were detailed at Garfield Hospital, so that a statement might be secured if Mrs. Dennis became conscious. Last night Detectives Helan and McNamee slept at the hospital.

At the house of Mrs. Dennis, where the elder Mrs. Dennis sits through the long day and far into the night, attended by an occasional friend or relative, several detectives were on duty until four o'clock in the afternoon. At that time the premises were turned over to the elder Mrs. Dennis. She was given the keys to the house.

Before the residence stood a curious crowd most of yesterday. Carriages and wagons stopped in front of the house, while their occupants made enquiries as to the latest phase of the case. Within, following the transfer of the premises to the senior Mrs. Dennis by the detectives, a few friends of the family gathered. Smith Winchell, a lodger in the dwelling, formed one of the party. He said:

"The detectives have left us, but mystery still reigns. On the night of the assault, I attended the theatre, returning home about 11:30 o'clock. I stopped a moment on the little porch, while taking my door key from my pocket. At that time I saw nothing, heard nothing."

Mr. Winchell then stated that he might possibly have been the man seen by Willie Lansdale, of 1219 I Street northwest.

(Continued on Second Page.)

WAR LIKELY TO RESULT.

Crisis Between Chile and Argentine Republic.

A DISPUTED BOUNDARY THE CAUSE.

United States Ministers Report Relations Strained to the Utmost—The Slightest Incident May Precipitate Hostilities.

Official dispatches received here yesterday indicate that the differences between Chile and the Argentine Republic have reached a crisis. Efforts to avert war have not been abandoned, however, and the information conveyed to the State Department shows that a continuance of peace is not impossible. But the state of feeling is such betwen these two most progressive South American Republics that the slightest incident may bring about hostilities.

Ministers Inform Department.

William, P. Lord, United States Minister to Argentina, and Henry L. Wilson, United States Minister to Chile, both communicated by telegraph with the State Department yesterday. The texts of their communications are not obtainable, but the two diplomatic representatives agreed substantially in the opinion that the relations of Argentina and Chile were strained to the utmost.

Both, however, were of the opinion that war might be averted.

The legations of the two South American Republics received information also of the [illegible] condition of affairs, and the first [illegible] of the Argentine Mission [illegible] State Department to talk [illegible] nation with Secretary Hay [illegible] reference, it is supposed [illegible] United States [illegible] adjustment of the [illegible].

[illegible]ible Mediator.

[illegible] will not offer its services [illegible] unless requested by both [illegible] neighbors. It has, however, [illegible] intimation to each that [illegible] Roosevelt stands ready to exert [illegible] to bring about a better understanding between them. So far there [illegible] no disposition on the part of [illegible] Argentina or Chile to seek outside [illegible] bringing them into more amicable [illegible], and that would tend to give the [illegible]ression that the United States Government bears to them the relation of the [illegible]rent to his children.

The disposition to repudiate any suggestion that the Washington Administration exercises a paternal or corrective influence over the Latin American Republics has been growing in Chile ever since the Baltimore affair in 1891, which nearly involved this nation and the Chilean Government in war.

There are indications, too, that Argentina, while more friendly to its northern neighbor than Chile is, does not desire American mediation until the absolute impartiality of the United States in the questions at issue has been demonstrated.

One-Sided Intervention.

In their general disposition to resent anything that would indicate the existence of the right of the United States to a voice in the affairs of Latin America, some of the South American Republics have shown an independence which shows no signs of inconsistency except when the danger exists of reprisals by European nations for the failures of these Republics to liquidate long overdue obligations. Then the United States Government is reminded that there is such a thing as the Monroe Doctrine.

Cause of the Trouble.

The troubles between Chile and Argentina involve a disputed boundary and the accusation that an international agreement not to fortify the Straits of Magellan has been violated.

SCULPTOR DENIES ENGAGEMENT.

Trentanove Not to Marry Mrs. Lucille Blackburn Lane.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—Signor Trentanove, the sculptor, whose marriage to Mrs. Lucille Blackburn Lane has been announced as set for January 7 in London, says that the report of his coming marriage is not true. This information is contained in a letter which has been received here by his friend, Dr. Horace M. Brown, of this city.

Trentanove is well known in this city and the report recently from Washington that he was to be married to Mrs. Lane caused a good deal of surprise here. Papers containing the announcement were sent to the sculptor in England and brought a prompt answer from him that there was no truth in the stories that have been circulated. This statement from the sculptor himself shows an interesting state of affairs.

Mrs. Lane from time to time has announced in Washington that they were to be married. She is the widow of Thomas F. Lane, whose sensational suicide in Washington caused much comment. Recently she gave it out that the marriage would take place in Washington. Several days ago she said that the place had been changed to Lady Carlton Carew's home in London because the sculptor could not come to Washington.

Yesterday it was rumored that the engagement was broken off, but today's despatches from Washington brought a prompt denial from Mrs. Lane.

CLEAN BASEBALL COMING.

Spalding Expected to Win in His Fight Against Freedman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The situation in the affairs of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs was reduced today to a fight between A. G. Spalding, on the one side, advocating clean sport and healthy competition, and Freedman on the other, offering the trust scheme of the Cincinnati magnate, presented to the delegates in a new form. By the handwriting on the wall, it was deduced that Freedman will be vanquished, and that Spalding will hold the whip hand in the near future.

Brooklyn, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia are a unit against the trust scheme which, though it received a death blow on Wednesday, was revived by the schemers tonight with a thick coating of sugar.

Firemen Salute the President.

One of the most recommendatory features of the parade was the doffing of their caps by the District firemen as they passed the President's reviewing stand, and also as they passed Patrick Cannon's, 1004 Pennsylvania Avenue, who is the proprietor of the celebrated whiskey known as "Cannon Ball." $1 full quart. Delivered anywhere.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

President Roosevelt to Preserve Non-Committal Attitude.

The caucus of the Republicans on the question of reducing Southern representation will not be called until after the holidays. Representative Crumpacker has enough signatures to the call to force a caucus if he desires, but he wishes to give the members opportunity to consider the question.

Whatever the attitude of President Roosevelt may be on this project, assurances have been received that he will not exert his influence to promote or defeat the measure. It is well known that President McKinley frowned upon the movement last session, and prevented consideration of the subject by means of his personal influence. The attitude which President Roosevelt will assume, according to reliable information, is one of non-committal, believing that the House should determine this matter for itself.

Those in favor of action believe that something will be done at the present session.

LAWYERS LISTEN TO REED.

Crowd in Boston Court to Hear the Ex-Speaker.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Thomas B. Reed made his first plea in a Boston court today before Judge Barker in the Supreme Court. It became noised about that Mr. Reed was to plead and the room was soon packed with lawyers, courthouse officials, and outsiders.

The case was a suit brought by the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York against Insurance Commissioner Cutting of this State. It raises an interesting question relating to the discretionary power of the commissioner in the matter of computing reserve liability and fixing the valuation of a foreign company's assets.

MORE TROUBLE AT BOCAS DEL TORO.

BRITISH STEWARD ASSAULTED.

Colombian Soldiers Attack a Member of the Crew of the Cruiser Tribune—Dispute Over Punishment of Offenders.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Passengers from Bocas del Toro, Colombia, report great excitement there over the demonstration of the British cruiser Tribune over a matter which had not been relieved when they left.

The Tribune, which was at Colon at the time of its recapture by General Alban, went to Bocas del Toro, being the first to bring the news of the Government victory. The Tribune came to Bocas del Toro with Consul General Hudson, of Colon, to investigate a number of outrages reported on British subjects by the local authorities.

British Steward Attacked.

The news of the recapture of Colon was celebrated in Bocas, and most of the soldiers got drunk. The steward of the Tribune, while visiting the cuartel, or military barracks, on business, was assailed by the Colombian soldiers and beaten.

Captain Galloway, of the cruiser, already indignant over the report of outrages on British subjects, at once made a military demonstration against the town.

Seven boats, equipped with rapid-firing guns and a full force of marines, formed in battle order in front of the town, and Captain Galloway, accompanied by the two British Consuls of Colon and Bocas, respectfully called on the alcalde or mayor and demanded that the men engaged in the outrage on the steward be punished.

The alcalde offered to flog them, but to this Captain Galloway objected as unmilitary, and suggested that they be subjected to some military punishment like imprisonment. This was agreed to, but the next day British Consul Jackson found one of the Colombian soldiers engaged in the outrage at large.

Punishment Demanded.

When protest was made to Alcalde Facio of this breach of faith the latter replied that under Colombian law the offending soldiers could not be imprisoned. The Consul General then informed the alcalde that unless this was done he would send for the Tribune, which had left Bocas in the meantime. The question remained in this status when the steamer left Bocas for New Orleans.

PRESIDENT'S CHURCH PLANS.

Designs Adopted by the Committee in Charge of the Work.

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 12.—At a meeting of the committee of the Reformed Church having in charge the erection of the new edifice for Grace Church, where President Roosevelt worships, it was decided to adopt the plans submitted by Paul J. Pelz, of Washington, and A. A. Ritcher, of Lebanon, Pa.

The design of the new edifice will be Tudor Gothic, the main structure to front 52 feet on Fifteenth Street, with a depth of 58 feet, bringing it back nearly to the present building.

When this portion is completed the building now in use will be removed and a structure for Sunday school purposes will be erected.

The new building, independent of the organ and the furniture, it is estimated, will cost $35,000.

STIFF'S LIFE EBBING.

Dr. Washington Says Marx Treated Miss Taylor With Disrespect.

At a late hour last night at the Emergency Hospital it was announced that there was no material change in the condition of John Q. Stiff, one of the victims of the Marx shooting. Stiff constantly grows weaker.

A despatch received from Warsaw, Va., says that Dr. W. Washington, the family physician of Miss Rose Taylor, of Oak Grove, denies emphatically that he had said that Miss Rose Taylor made denial of the allegation that Herbert Marx was ungentlemanly toward her on Thanksgiving evening. Dr. Washington made the statement in writing, and the language is as follows:

"The newspapers do me great injustice in stating that I did not think Mr. Marx treated the young lady with disrespect. I said that I did not believe a crime, meaning an assault, had been committed.

"But from the statement the young lady made to me I think Mr. Marx committed great disrespect. No one who has heard the young lady's own testimony can think Marx free from censure."

$1.25 to Baltimore and Return. Via B. & O. R. R., Saturday and Sunday.

December 14 and 15. Tickets good returning until following Monday. Good on all trains except Royal Limited.

RAIDERS GET POLICY KING.

Al. Adams Caught in New York Police Dragnet.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE GATHERED

Headquarters of the Game Visited By an Armed Party—All the Clerks Prisoners—Devery's Brother-in-Law Among Captured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The three-story brownstone house [illegible] West Thirty-first Street, which [illegible] the headquarters of Al Adams, who [illegible] the system of policy shops in the city, was completely surrounded this [illegible] the combined forces of Captain Goddard's anti-policy society and Frank Moss' Society for the Prevention of Crime.

Armed with crowbars, axes, sledges, and jimmies, the invaders [illegible] a way into the house. Every avenue of escape that Al Adams' young men thought open to them was, to their great surprise, closed. Even Adolph Jantzen, the business manager of the Adams system of policy shops, was headed off.

May Stop the Game.

Captain Goddard and Frank Moss claim that the raids struck a blow at the policy game in this city which will not only send Al Adams, the man who has made $6,000,000 out of his policy shops, and all his partners and managers to Sing Sing, but will also put a stop to the game here.

It was the first and most important of a series of raids that Captain Goddard and Mr. Moss had planned for the afternoon, and the others were equally successful, although not so important as this one. It was in one of these other raids that Al Adams himself was caught, and with him was taken a lot of letters and papers which, Mr. Moss says, will not only prove beyond any doubt his supreme control of the policy game in this city, but may result in showing why he has been long undisturbed in his conduct of cheap gambling houses.

Descent of the Raiders.

Pandemonium reigned in the Thirty-first Street house. The big men in the place were surprised, but they did not stand still. Jantzen, known in the sporting world as "Dolph," who is business manager for Adams, tried to get out by way of the roof, and when he found the roof guarded he was frantic.

The raiders wanted Al Adams. They had reason to believe that he was in the house, but he wasn't. In the bunch of prisoners trying to pose as one of the clerical force was Mike Bergen, the chief of Adams' clerks, who is Deputy Police Commissioner Devery's brother-in-law. Mr. Moss almost danced with delight at this, and Captain Goddard's face beamed.

Other Important Arrests.

The prisoners were sent down to the Criminal Courts building, where Justice Hinsdale, who had issued warrants for all the John Does in town, was waiting for them.

The first batch of prisoners had scarcely left the house when Agent Dillon said that he thought he saw Thomas Coughlin, whom he had expected to find in the house, on the street. Dillon grabbed him and hustled him into the house. He was an important arrest because, with a man named Bernard Levy, he has been entrusted with the collection every day of all the printed slips from the downtown and uptown policy shops.

After bagging Coughlin, Dillon suggested that he get Levy. Levy was at his post at the Ninth Avenue Elevated station when Dillon got there and told him he was under arrest. Levy struck Dillon and there was a lively battle.

Capture of Adams.

When the raiders failed to find the policy king in the house they decided to go to his office at 49 West Thirty-fourth Street, close to the Waldorf-Astoria. Adams was out, but while his visitors were looking around for him he came in as though in a great hurry, and it is believed that he was after those very things that Mr. Moss got later and to which he attaches so much importance, viz: Adams' letter book and sundry reports and sheets showing something of the present profits of policy. The minute Adams entered his office he was placed under arrest.

Profit of the Game.

The financial accounts indicated that the shops under control of Adams were doing about $7,000 a day. One sheet which had been balanced and put in the form of a report showed that more than $300,000 had been taken in during the past eight months.

Meanwhile several policy shops were raided, the inmates arrested and truck loads of evidence seized. In all seventeen prisoners were arraigned before Justice Hinsdale, in special sessions. Three most important, of course, were Adams, Jantzen and Brother-in-Law Bergen.

ANARCHISTS ABUSE PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt Declared Responsible for the Assassination of McKinley.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The anarchists are beginning to crawl out from the hiding places to which they scurried in such haste after the assassination of President McKinley and already their talk is almost as incendiary as it was before. Last Monday night a gang of them had a meting in Civic Council Hall. Emma Goldman presided and Alexander Horr, who is now under arrest for shooting Francis McGinnis-Iveagh, joined fith others in abusing President Roosevelt. Horr said:

"Teddy Roosevelt is the only one who had an object in the killing of President McKinley, as by it, he being Vice President, stepped into the Presidency. He is, therefore, responsible more than anyone else for the taking of the late President's life. No other one could have had such a motive.

"Teddy Roosevelt wanted to be Governor, but Tom Platt wanted it otherwise. Teddy thought he was being placed in an obscure position by being made Vice President. Then he thought to himself: 'If McKinley is removed I will be President.'"

Horr then put his hand to his cheek, the gesture supposed to be illustrating Mr. Roosevelt communing with himself, and said:

"Then Roosevelt says to himself, 'McKinley must be removed. He stands in my way. He must be got out of the way.' The assassination of McKinley followed, and Teddy Roosevelt became President. So you see that as Teddy Roosevelt had a motive, he is responsible more than any one else for the crime."

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