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FALL OF BLOEMFONTEIN

Lord Roberts Took Possession of the Free State Capital Tuesday.

MET BY A BOER DELEGATION

KEYS OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES PRESENTED TO HIM.

Bombardment of the Town Was Threatened Unless It Surrendered by 4 a. m.—Inhabitants Gave the British a Cordial Welcome—President Steyn and a Majority of the Fighting Burgers Have Fled Northward—Great Joy in London.

London, March 14, 9 a. m.—It is officially announced that Lord Roberts has occupied Bloemfontein and that the British flag is flying from the top of the capitol.

The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the war office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein.

"Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of her majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the presidency, evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Frazer, member of the late executive government; the mayor, the land-rover and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy has withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

The above despatch, though dated Tuesday, was not received at the war office until 7:30 p. m., Wednesday. It was made public a few minutes before 9 o'clock. The delay is attributed to the field telegraph not being connected with Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening.

French Threatened Bombardment.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, March 13, says:

"Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 o'clock to-day. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burgars, has fled northward. General French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by 4 a. m. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning, and a deputation of the town council, with Mayor Kellner (?) came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitzkop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place."

"Lord Roberts made a state entry at noon. He received a tremendous ovation. After visiting the public buildings he went to the official residence of the president, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag and sang the British national anthem. They were in a condition of frenzied excitement."

"On Monday afternoon previous to the surrender there had been a little sniping and shelling, but the enemy then retired. Lord Roberts has his headquarters at the president's house, and there are many of the British wounded in the building. The railway is not injured."

EIGHT LOCOMOTIVES CAPTURED.

Also Much Other Rolling Stock—Flight of the Boers.

London, March 15.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, says: "We surprised and outflanked the enemy with irresistible force over night. General French held the railway north and south of Bloemfontein, while Lord Roberts' despatch to the war office, threatening to bombard unless the city surrendered. The townsmen became alarmed. President Steyn and the chief members of the executive council fled and proclaimed Kroonstad to be the capital."

"Steyn fled to Winburg. At last only three thousand fighting men remained, and in the morning many, finding themselves so weakened broke their guns. Others fled. The remnant still shelled General French at dawn, but the opposition soon collapsed."

"Eight locomotives and much other rolling stock were captured. The Boer organization is collapsing and the breach between the Free States and Transvaal is widening. Major-General Pretorius has been appointed military governor of Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts and his staff have ridden through the town and been everywhere cheered. The British national anthem is enthusiastically sung by the population. The shops are gladly opening and there is general rejoicing."

CAUSED RELIEF IN LONDON.

The News of Bloemfontein's Fall—Joy of the Queen.

London, March 14.—Lord Roberts' despatch caused a feeling of great relief. The absence of the news eagerly looked for had provoked some apprehension, during the earlier part of the day, that the British had met with a check before Bloemfontein, and anxious inquiries were made at the war office and in the lobbies of parliament.

On the receipt of the news the queen at Windsor Castle, the Prince of Wales at Marlborough house, Lord Wolseley and others were immediately notified,

but at 9 o'clock the war office was almost deserted, the public having given up hope of further news until to-morrow—Thursday. The appearance of the newspapers with the tidings caused great excitement along Pall Mall, at the service clubs and in the West-end generally. Owing to the late hour, however, there were no demonstrations approaching in the remotest degree those which heralded the surrender of General Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith.

It so happened that a torchlight procession, organized on an extensive scale for the widows and orphans, was parading South London with banners and bands. This included a body of uniformed men representing the British field forces, the surrender of Cronje and other inspiring incidents. The route was hung with flags and stands were erected at numerous points for spectators. Naturally the appearance of the extra editions of the evening papers created a future of enthusiasm among the paraders, who greeted the news with cheers and the singing of the national hymn.

At Windsor the news was received with much joy. The queen commanded that it be immediately published and she instructed her equerry at the dinner table to send a note to the officer of the household brigade. That battalion was called on parade at 10.15. Major St. Aubyn read her majesty's note and called for cheers for the queen and Lord Roberts. The band played "God Save the Queen."

LONDON VIEW OF SITUATION.

First Half of Campaign Over—May Yet Be Heavy Fighting.

London, March 15.—4:50 a. m.—The first half of the campaign is over. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder River on February 9. He entered Bloemfontein on March 13. Thus, in little over a month he has effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the capture of General Cronje's forces and the holding of the British flag in the capital of the Free State. All this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling losses. It is small wonder that he is the hero of the hour in England. The newspapers eulogize him and congratulate the country. They talk of the Free States as having passed out of existence and as being now one of the shadows of history.

It is not doubted that there may yet be heavy fighting, but the genius of Lord Roberts is looked to for victory over all difficulties. His grim reference to the "Late" President Steyn is understood to show that there shall be no ambiguity as to the position assumed towards the republics. The fact that Mr. Frazer, late chairman of the Free State Road and leader of the opposition to Mr. Steyn came with the deputation to surrender the keys, is regarded as extremely significant of considerable difference of opinion among the Free States regarding the war. It is said that President Kruger hates Mr. Frazer on account of his sympathy with the Outlanders. The demonstrations of the Bloemfontein inhabitants are also regarded as a good augury for the future of British supremacy.

It is interesting with the rapid advance of Lord Roberts to learn that the Russian military attaché with the Boers, who were captured by the British, sent the following telegram to the czar: "I am perfectly amazed at the energy in action and the endurance of the British infantry. I need say no more." The British continue pressing their advantage on the Orange river. The Boers still hold Bethulie bridge on the north side of the stream, but their trenches are dominated by the British artillery. Heavy firing is in progress and there has been some skirmishing. Lord Kitchener seems to be very successful in reducing the extent of the Dutch rising.

OCCUPATION OF BOSHOFF.

Guns and 70,000 Rounds of Ammunition Seized by British.

Cape Town, Wednesday, March 14.—The British troops under Lord Methuen have returned to Kimberley from the occupation of Boshoof, Orange Free State. Guns and 70,000 rounds of ammunition were seized, and a strong garrison was left to guard the town. Sixty Boers were arrested there on charges of treason. Nearly all the residents were wearing mourning, as the Boshoof commando lost two hundred men at the battle of Belmont. A great popular demonstration took place here on receipt of the news that Bloemfontein had been occupied by the British. All the church bells were rung, and a procession, headed by the Union Jack, went to the government house, where Sir Alfred Milner made his acknowledgments. The demonstrators sang "God Save the Queen" and then paraded through the principal streets, cheering and singing patriotic songs.

DISCUSSION OF PEACE TERMS.

A Boer Refutation of British Contentions Under Consideration.

London, March 14.—The Daily Mail has the following despatch from Pretoria, dated Monday, March 12: "Lord Salisbury's reply has been received and a Boer refutation of the British contentions is under consideration. It will deny that any annexation has been made and it will declare that the occupation of British territory was purely strategic. It will express the determination of the two republics to fight to the finish."

Bitter Disappointment in Pretoria.

Pretoria, Monday, March 12, via Lourenzo Marquez, Tuesday, March 13.—Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn caused bitter disappointment and State Secretary Reitz says it means that the war will have to be fought to the bitter end.

Boers' European Deputation Sails.

Lourenzo Marquez, Tuesday, March 13.—Mr. Fischer, the Orange Free State secretary, and Mr. Wolmarans of the Transvaal executive council, sailed for Europe to-day by the steamer Kaiser,

READY TO EXCHANGE BONDS

GAGE CALLS FOR SURRENDER OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

A Circular Issued to Holders as Soon as the President Signed the Financial Bill—Bonds Will be Given in Exchange Bearing Interest at the Rate of Two Per Cent.

Washington, March 14.—Immediately upon receiving notice that the financial bill had been approved by the president Secretary Gage issued a circular to holders of United States 5 per cent. bonds of the act of January 14, 1875; 4 per cent. consols of 1907, act of July 14, 1870 and January 20, 1871, and 3 per cent. bonds of the act of June 13, 1878, in which their attention is directed to section eleven of the act approved to-day. The secretary continues: "Under the provisions of this law, the department will be prepared to receive on and after this date, until further notice, any of the bonds issued under the acts above mentioned, and as early as practicable thereafter will issue in exchange therefor a like amount of United States registered or coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum as provided by the act of March 14, 1900."

"To effect the exchange the outstanding bonds should be surrendered to the secretary of the treasury in accordance with the terms of this circular; they will be accepted for that purpose in the order of surrender of them to him, and new bonds bearing interest at the rate of two per centum per annum will be issued in the same order in lieu thereof. A letter of transmittal should accompany each package of bonds for exchange setting forth the purpose for which they are surrendered, as set forth hereafter in this circular. If any correction is required, the priority of the bonds to be issued will take date from the receipt and acceptance of corrected bonds or papers at this office."

"Any registered bonds forwarded should be assigned to the secretary of the treasury for exchange into two per centum bonds. The assignment should be dated and witnessed by one of the officers named in the note which is printed on the back of each bond. Where a new bond is desired in the name of any one but the payee of the old bond, the old bond should be assigned to the secretary of the treasury for exchange into two per centum bonds for account of—(here insert the name of the person in whose favor the bond is to be issued.)"

"Registered bonds inscribed in the name of an institution forwarded for exchange must be accompanied by a resolution of the board of directors of the institution authorizing the assignment to the secretary of the treasury for such exchange. The resolution must bear the seal of the institution or if the institution have no seal there must be a further endorsement on an affidavit setting forth the fact."

"Upon the acceptance of any bonds for exchange under the conditions of this circular the present worth of the surrendered bonds to yield an income of two and one-half per centum per annum, will be calculated as of the date of their acceptance as except as provided for in the new paragraph and the sum representing the difference between the present worth of said bonds and their par value will be paid to the owner thereof in due course by a check drawn in his favor by the treasurer of the United States. The settlement will include payment by the department of accrued interest on the old bonds to the date of their acceptance for exchange, and a charge against the owner for accrued interest on the new bonds from the date of their issue to said date of acceptance. Bonds surrendered upon which interest has been prepaid need not be accompanied by a deposit to cover such prepaid interest, as the department will deduct at the time of the settlement any amount which may be due on account of unmaturing interest which had been prepaid."

"The new bonds will be dated April 1, 1900; therefore all outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange and accepted for that purpose prior to that date will bear interest to April 1, when interest on the new bonds will begin; and the present worth of such surrendered bonds will be calculated as of the said April 1. The new bonds will be issued in denominations as follows: Coupon, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000; registered, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000."

"All bonds forwarded for exchange will be regarded as the property of the person, firm or institution in whose favor the new bonds are to be issued, and in each case the check in settlement of the present worth, etc., above referred to will be drawn in favor of such person, firm or institution, but if the agent forwarding the bonds shall desire and so request the bonds and the checks may be forwarded to such agent's address for delivery to the owner."

"Packages containing bonds for surrender, or papers representing bonds, held by the treasurer of the United States in trust for a national bank, should be addressed to the secretary of

the treasury, division of loans and currency, Washington, D. C., and be plainly marked "bonds (or papers) for exchange."

"Bank forms of application for the exchanges herein authorized and blank resolutions for use by institutions have been prepared by the department and may be obtained on application to the secretary of the treasury."

"In exercise of the discretion given to the secretary of the treasury under section 11 of the act, he reserves the right to suspend the exchange of bonds above contemplated whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the government may be best served thereby. The secretary of the treasury also reserves the right to change the terms of exchange above set forth, either by requiring the holders of bonds outstanding to surrender the same in exchange for the new bonds at a rate to yield income of more than 2 1/2 per cent. per annum."

EXCITEMENT IN GRANBY.

A Deaf Mute Assaults an Aged Woman Then Attempts Suicide.

Granby, March 14.—This usually quiet village is in a highly excited condition to-night as the result of a dangerous assault committed by Arthur Farrow, a deaf mute, aged about thirty years, upon the wife of Wadsworth Humphrey, a woman of at least three-score, at her home on East street, in North Granby, this afternoon. Mrs. Humphrey managed to escape to a neighbor's house and then Farrow attempted suicide, but had not succeeded when he was taken into custody. They will appear before the superior court to answer to the charges of assault with intent to kill, though it is probable that a more serious charge will be likewise added.

Farrow is a well known local character who has worked in this vicinity for several years, having come here from a deaf and dumb asylum. He has been working for Mr. Humphrey between two and three years. Early this afternoon he attacked Mrs. Humphrey, as she was alone in the house, with the intention of committing a criminal assault. She resisted so vigorously, however, that he drew a jack-knife and stabbed her several times in the neck and shoulders in his efforts to overpower her. Mrs. Humphrey escaped, however, and reached the house of her nearest neighbor, about a quarter of a mile away, where she narrated her experience, and then became unconscious from exhaustion and fright.

Frank Judd, a farm hand, at once hastened to the Humphrey place and found Farrow hastening to the barn with a rope with the evident intention of hanging himself. He had previously attempted to end his life by cutting his throat, but although the blade of the knife penetrated the windpipe, the wound was not a dangerous one. Judd succeeded in overpowering the man and later he was taken into custody by Sheriff Griffin. Dr. Chatfield, who was summoned, found that the several wounds that Mrs. Humphrey sustained were not of an alarming nature, though on account of the shock to her nervous system her condition was serious. Dr. Chatfield then sewed up the wounds in Farrow's throat, which necessitated a number of stitches.

Later Farrow was taken before Justice Jewett and pleaded guilty to the charge of assault with intent to kill. He was then bound over to the superior court and taken to Hartford jail immediately afterwards.

MRS. JOHNSON'S WILL SET ASIDE.

It Bequeathed \$900,000 to the Catholic Church and Charities.

New York, March 14.—A jury in the supreme court to-day returned a verdict practically setting aside the will of the late Mrs. Mary Johnson and returned a sweeping verdict in favor of the contestants. Mrs. Johnson died in March, 1897, leaving an estate estimated at nearly \$900,000. Mrs. Johnson bequeathed almost her entire fortune to the Roman Catholic church and charitable institutions in the church. Her relatives instituted proceedings to set the will aside. The jury passed on six questions of fact. They found that Mrs. Johnson was not of sound mind when she executed the two wills and codicil and also found that the will and codicil were procured by undue influence, fraud and circumventions on the part of Rev. J. W. Power, pastor of All Souls' Roman Catholic church; Lawyer Peter Condon and Mary Kelly, a servant.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Information Relative to the B. & A. Given to Massachusetts House.

Boston, March 14.—In the house to-day, the railroad commissioners' report was submitted in answer to the order of the house for certain information relative to the Boston and Albany railroad. The report contains the list of the hundred largest stockholders—the four largest being B. P. Weston of Springfield, 5,000 shares of S. S. Sargent and John Codman, trustees of Brookline, 2,563 shares; Edwin L. Davis, Worcester, 2,700 shares; Springfield Fire and Marine insurance company, Springfield, 1,500 shares. The commissioners state that they are unable to answer the questions regarding the discriminations on freight because no one appeared at the advertised hearing of the commission some weeks ago.

Harvard Team Throes.

Cambridge, Mass., March 14.—A team to represent Harvard at the intercollegiate gymnastic meet, was chosen as a result of a competition to-night. The men are J. B. Burnett, 2L, in horizontal bars and flying rings; W. T. Starr '03, in double tumbling and in special event; F. B. Bakley '02, in tumbling, horizontal bars and special events; A. A. Shearer, 1G, in club swinging; J. P. Jones '02, in horizontal bar, parallel bars, tumbling and specialities; A. A. Bryant, 3G, in tumbling.

Will of Late Professor Phelps. Burlington, Vt., March 14.—The will of the late Hon. E. J. Phelps was filed for probate here to-day. The entire estate is bequeathed to the widow.

REV. DR. SCHELL BRINGS SUIT

ASKS \$25,000 FROM THREE PROMINENT METHODIST MINISTERS.

Alleges That Revs. Charles Parkhurst, B. C. Jennings and Joseph Berry Conspired Against Him—Tried to Drive Him Out of the Church and Out of the Epworth League Secretaryship.

Chicago, March 14.—Rev. Mr. Schell, D. D., formerly general secretary of the Epworth league, has brought suit for \$25,000 damages against Revs. Charles Parkhurst of Boston, publisher of Zion's Herald; Rev. B. C. Jennings, western agent of the Methodist Book Concern, and Rev. Joseph Berry, editor of the Epworth Herald, for alleged conspiracy. The charge is based on the statement that the three defendants attempted to drive Dr. Schell out of the Methodist church and incidentally to deprive him of his position as secretary of the Epworth league, with the loss of the accompanying annual salary of \$4,000. The trouble arose from a controversy over royalties on a song book published by the Methodist Book Concern.

SHOT BY A DOCTOR.

A Chicago Woman's Flight—Said to Be an Accident.

Chicago, March 14.—The woman who was taken to the county hospital wounded in the right lung and who refused to say anything except that she was Mrs. Brover of 604 North Homer avenue, told the police to-day that she was Mrs. Bertha Richter. She said that she had been shot by Dr. Ostrowski of 279 South Halsted street, who accompanied her to the hospital, but she refused to tell any of the details. Last night Dr. Ostrowski took the woman to the hospital in a carriage. He said she had called at his office and had complained of feeling faint. On examining her he found that he right lung had been pierced by a bullet and on the way to the hospital she became unconscious.

The doctor was arrested later at his home. He at first denied having shot the woman, but later admitted it, claiming, however, that it was an accident. He was taken to the hospital and Mrs. Richter was asked if he was the man who shot her, but she refused to say a word. A revolver with one chamber discharged was found in the doctor's apartments and he said it was the weapon with which Mrs. Richter had been shot. The hands of the woman were powder burned, and this caused the police to believe that the shooting was the result of a struggle between the two. Dr. Ostrowski is an Austria who has lived in Chicago but a short time. The condition of Mrs. Richter is critical. She is the wife of Paul Richter, an artist of this city. She has not been living with her husband. He said to-day, when informed that she had been shot, that he had not heard of her in several months.

WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Kruger Says His Forces Are Retiring in Good Order.

New York, March 14.—The Journal prints the following telegram from President Kruger of the South African Republic:

"Pretoria, March 13, via Berlin. New York: 'The burghers will only cease firing with death. Our forces are returning in good order to our present line of defense on our own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than we expected. The British will never reach our borders. The burghers, Steyn, Jonkhout and myself, as well as all the others are united. There are no differences. God help us.' 'Kruger.'"

THEIR CASES CONTINUED.

Arraignment of the Men Arrested in New York's Tenderloin.

New York, March 14.—The eight proprietors of resorts in the Tenderloin district, who were arrested last night on orders from the district attorney's office, were arraigned in Jefferson Market police court to-day. In each case the station house ball given last night was continued and all the cases were adjourned until Friday next. The reform crusade is having its effect and to-day there was an unusual quietness among the gambling houses and pool rooms.

YOUNG PEPPER KILLS HIMSELF.

Son of Ex-Senator W. A. Pepper of Topeka, Kan.

Kansas City, March 14.—A man identified as the son of ex-United States Senator W. A. Pepper of Topeka, Kan., was found dead in his room at the Smith hotel, a cheap lodging house in East Eighth street, to-day. He had taken morphine and left a card inscribed: "Father, I'm tired. J. S." Mr. Pepper, who was about thirty-five years of age, was a printer, and bore a card of the Topeka union. No cause for the suicide is known.

The Chamber of Commerce.

Addressed Last Night by C. A. Green of Philadelphia.

The chamber of commerce at its regular meeting last night was addressed by C. A. Green of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. Mr. Green is well known to New Haven business men, having accompanied the Spanish-American delegates on their trip to this city about two years ago at the time when those delegates were making a tour of the larger American cities under the auspices of the Philadelphia Museum. Mr. Green's address last night was on the trade possibilities in China, Japan and Australia. He has personally visited those countries and with the keen eye of a business man looked into the possibilities and openings there for the extension of America's trade. Last night he gave to the members of the chamber of commerce the result of his observations. He told of the opportunity for introducing American goods into the countries mentioned and told just what classes of goods could be introduced there. The address was listened to with much interest by the members present and at its close a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Green.

Previous to the address a business session was held. In the absence of the secretary, John C. Gallagher, who is ill, Wilson H. Lee, at the request of President Adler, acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were elected to membership in the chamber: W. Pickett, L. H. Herz and J. C. English. President Adler, who is a member of the committee on new enterprises, reported that the committee had conferred with a soap manufacturing firm which was thinking of locating in New Haven.

PORTO RICAN LEGISLATION

REPUBLICAN SENATORS REACH A PARTIAL AGREEMENT.

Tariff Bill to be Delayed for the Present—House Bill Appropriating \$2,000,000 for the Island to be Passed at Once—Measure Providing Civil Government Also to be Disposed of as Soon as Possible.

Washington, March 14.—The republican senators in caucus to-day reached a partial agreement on Porto Rican legislation. The house bill appropriating \$2,000,000, the money received from the island's custom receipts since it fell into the hands of the United States, is to be taken up and passed immediately. The bill for a civil government of the island is to be taken up and disposed of as soon as possible and the tariff bill is to be delayed for the present, while a committee of seven senators to be selected by Chairman Allison, is to try to compromise differences on the revenue bill and secure a measure which republican senators generally can support. This partial agreement was reached after a caucus lasting from 2 o'clock until 5 p. m.

The temper of the debate to-day was much milder than that of yesterday. When it was generally understood that the tariff features were to be postponed, the discussion reverted to the governmental features of the bill and upon this subject the time was mostly spent. Senator Foraker explained many features of the bill and was frequently interrogated, so that he was on his feet a great deal of the time. He was questioned by different senators, most of whom wanted to know the effect of different provisions of the bill. It was intimated that the bill could be amended if no satisfactory and senators opposed to a tariff on Porto Rican products said that they would not be the least objection to passing the government bill. Senator Elkins said that he favored leaving not only the question of revenues but the government of the island as well to the president. He thought the island would be much better off under military rule for the next two years than under any government that could be devised by conditions. He particularly counseled delay. "We will know a lot more about this whole question in a year or two years than we know now," he said, "and the islands will be as well taken care of during that time as they would be under any legislation we may pass."

Senator Elkins said that haste was not necessary and earnestly supported the proposition to delay the tariff bill and said he thought the governmental bill might well be delayed too.

Senator Foraker said that the question of dealing with the islands was before congress and he for one thought congress should act. The committee on Porto Rico had given a great deal of time to the subject and felt sure the bill prepared would meet all emergencies. There was general unanimity as to the wisdom of providing for immediate action on the \$2,000,000 relief proposition, the opinion of all the senators being that that measure should be passed for humane reasons. There was some effort to have the appropriation bill, the house tariff bill and the senate bill considered at one time, but this was antagonized as likely to result in too great delay.

Senator Foraker talked at considerable length about the legal phase of the question, expressing the opinion that the senate could not act with too great deliberation in considering so momentous a subject.

Many other speeches were made on the same line, notably by Senators Aldrich and Mason. At this point the suggestion of a committee was made, and as soon as the authority for its appointment was given the caucus adjourned sine die.

MORE ARRESTS IN TENDERLOIN.

Proprietors of Fashionable Restaurants Taken—Some Are Enraged.

New York, March 14.—The police to-night arrested the proprietors of several fashionable restaurants, including the proprietor of the Hotel Imperial, on the charge of having music in the restaurants without a concert hall license. The police also visited such places as the Hotel Majestic, the Marie Antoinette, the St. Andrew in Central Park West, and the Empire at Broadway and Sixty-sixth street and ordered that the music be stopped.

Some of those who came under the severe hand of the police to-night were enraged that they should be arrested in the same class with the proprietors of places of unsavory reputation. Manager Eugene S. Laurant of Sherry's was compelled to send his musicians home as he did not have a concert hall license. The Waldorf-Astoria has a concert hall license, and the strains of music were heard in that vicinity throughout the evening. The managers of the Buckingham, the Savoy and the Netherlands, all on Fifth avenue, also received notice to stop their orchestra, until they secured concert hall licenses, and they did so.

This action was taken by the police after a consultation between Inspector Thompson and several captains at the Tenderloin station. Detectives were sent out about 7 o'clock, during the busy hour at the restaurants, and they brought back a number of prisoners, among whom were Morgan J. Ross, proprietor of the Hotel Imperial, and his orchestra director, Edward Raper; John F. Marsh of Marsh's restaurant on West Thirty-fourth street and his musician, Gustav Goldsmith; Angelo Morelli of Morelli's on West Twenty-ninth street, and his leader of his orchestra, Richard Perenshaw; Samuel A. Martin of Martin's restaurant on Broadway; Albert Hesse, proprietor of the Black Cat on West Twenty-eighth street, and his chief musician, Bernard C. Mahler.

Captain Crossly Dead.

New London, March 14.—Carroll Barry, managing owner of the schooner John Booth, received a telegram announcing the sudden death of Captain Crossley, who commanded the vessel, as she was being loaded with lumber in Baltimore. No details were given. Captain Crossley's home was in the suburb of Boston. He leaves a widow and several children. Captain Amos Lamphere left for New York to-night en route for Baltimore and will take charge of the remains and will also bring back the schooner.