

ANGLO-BOER WAR SITUATION

CHANGES IN SOME OF THE HIGHER BRITISH COMMANDS.

Gen. White to Take Supreme Command of Gatacre's Force Which is to be Reinforced by the Tenth Division—Boers Said to Have Made Informal Overtures for Peace—Gen. French Twice Checked in the Recent Flank Movement.

London, March 8.—A readjustment of some of the higher commands is taking place. General White is to go to Stromberg to take supreme command of General Gatacre's division, and the Tenth division now in process of formation, which will go under the immediate command of General Hunter, Sir George White's chief of staff.

The Daily News makes the following editorial announcement: "It was rumored in London yesterday—and we have some reason for believing the rumor to be correct—that the two republics made informal and unofficial overtures of peace in the preceding day. Unfortunately the conditions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of leading to any result. Terms which might have been gladly accepted before the war, in order to avert it, are impossible after the war with all the sacrifices which it has entailed."

The Boers appear to have made no stand whatever except that while in retreat they twice repulsed General French's cavalry with rifle fire. As no report has been made of the capture of prisoners, the enemy probably got away with their entire force. General French is still following them and keeping between them and Bloemfontein.

The evacuation of the northern districts of Cape Colony is now nearly complete. The British are in possession of the railroad crossing. The military critics comment on the discouraging news from Mafeking. Colonel Baden-Powell seems to be in grave need of outside help. Otherwise he would not allow the correspondents to send out information respecting the distress of the garrison.

ROBERTS' PLAN OF BATTLE.

Disposition of His Divisions—Boers Thoroughly Surprised—Lord Roberts' movement to-day again thoroughly surprised, outwitted and outmaneuvered the Boers, who fled almost without firing a shot. The plan of battle was as follows:

General Colville's division extended along the north bank; General Tucker held the center reserve and the Guards Brigade had the center advanced. General Kelly-Kenny's division was ordered to make a huge flanking movement on the Boers' left, following General French, who was instructed to move southeast until opposite the Boer flank, and then to swing around the rear.

Every movement was admirably executed and entirely successful. The Boers were demoralized, as was evident from the state of the deserted camp. Twice the British cavalry were almost in a position to charge, but they admit that they were foiled by the maneuvers of the Boers.

When last seen, General French was pursuing the enemy vigorously. He was between them and Bloemfontein, about eleven miles from the right wing. General Colville merely demonstrated a high mountain occupied by the Transvaal troops, which are now fleeing in consequence of the flight of the Free States south of the river. It is impossible at present to give the Boer numbers, but it is estimated that they reach 14,000, all of whom are now in flight.

In the course of the operations the Ninth Lancers attempted to get close to the Boers' right, but the Boers came out in great force and the Lancers were compelled to retire. A battery was then sent forward to hold the enemy in check, while the Grahamstown Volunteers and a company of mounted infantry, supported by another battery, engaged the Boers on their right flank.

The Boers fired shell, falling short, however, as they made a sudden dash for the high mountain occupied by the battery and killing eighteen of the battery horses. The mounted infantry gradually repulsed the Boers; and the battery then took a position and expelled them from their laager in confusion.

The Boers held a strong position on the north bank of the river, but the flight from the southern bank compelled them to retreat. They showed great adroitness in getting away the wagons and displayed a bold front while the rest of the force was busy in spanning. General French's division consisted of three brigades of cavalry, two of mounted infantry and seven horse batteries.

GEN. FRENCH WAS CHECKED.

Advance of the Mounted Men Too Rapid for the Infantry.

London, March 8.—The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Poplar Grove, dated March 8: "The movements of the mounted men were somewhat too rapid for the supporting infantry and as a result the Boer position was turned before the main body could strike effectively. The Boers fell back precipitately, and extending to the southeast they checked the advance of the British cavalry with a heavy rifle fire at 800 yards range. Accordingly General French moved southward and outflanked them again, but the Boers repeated their tactics."

Boers Entrenching at Biggarsburg. Lady Smith, March 8.—The Boers are entrenching at Biggarsburg. The scout report that all the Natal Dutch farmers have fled from the surrounding country.

KRUGER CHEERS HIS ALLIES.

A Fervent Address at Bloemfontein—Says Tide Will Turn.

Pretoria, Tuesday, March 8.—A special despatch from Bloemfontein says that President Kruger, addressing a crowd of people said: "Although God is testing our people my personal opinion is that the limit of the test is nearly reached. If the people are sustained by faith in the time of adversity God will soon again turn the tide in our favor. If we have strong faith in God He will surely deliver us. The God of deliverance of the olden time is the same God now."

The speech of the venerable president brought tears to the eyes of men and women alike. The Free States' Volk (National anthem) was then sung. The visit of President Kruger has done much good and has cheered the despondents. Mr. Kruger more recently has been visiting the commandos south of Bloemfontein.

Fighting is proceeding at Mafeking. The outside forces except one have been taken by the Boers. Much satisfaction is expressed here at the courtesies shown to General Cronje.

GEN. BOTHA PROMOTED.

Made Lieutenant-General of Boer Forces—Other Changes.

Boer Camp, Biggarsburg, Monday, March 5.—At a general council of war held to-day Louis Botha was appointed lieutenant-general for Natal and Lukas Meyer, Schalkberger, David Joubert, Daniel Erasmus and J. Fourie were appointed major-generals. The selections have given lively satisfaction to the burghers.

Kruger Tries to Stem Retreat.

Poplar Grove, Thursday, March 8.—President Kruger, who at present is far in the rear, yesterday tried to stop the retreating Boers, who refused to stay. The Bloemfontein police tried to stop the retreat of the Free States, but they declared that they were not willing to fight any longer. They blamed President Steyn. The Russian and Dutch military attaches arrived at the British camp yesterday.

Pretoria Reports a British Defeat. Pretoria, Tuesday, March 6, via Lourenço Marques, March 8.—It is officially stated here that on Sunday last there was heavy fighting at Dordrecht, that the British were repulsed with great loss, and that the federals captured three cannon.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S TERM.

His Continuance Here Discussed in the House of Lords.

London, March 8.—In the house of lords to-day Lord Newton asked whether, in view of the valuable services of Lord Pauncefoot at Washington, the advisability of prolonging his tenure of office would not be considered, adding: "The task of maintaining our relations on their present happy footing is not likely to prove less difficult in the immediate future. In addition to the questions of great delicacy now pending, we have to look forward to the presidential election, which is productive of political eccentricities unknown in less enterprising countries." The speaker also said he thought the present moment was not a happy one for a change.

In reply Lord Salisbury said Lord Newton had done what the French called "breaking in an open door," for the measure which he recommended had occurred some days ago. The premier added: "I entirely agree with any eulogy passed on Lord Pauncefoot and I have shown this in the course taken in extending his tenure of office. The only observation which I have to make is that the question implies that this extension is a reward for valuable services. I think it is rather the other way. It is to Lord Pauncefoot that we have to express our thanks that he has been kind enough to undertake the work for another period. We have every cause to express to Lord Pauncefoot our gratitude that at a critical time and when his remarkable experience and singular aptitude for the peculiar duties of his office renders it desirable that he should continue in it, that he has consented to do so." Lord Kimberley, the liberal leader in the house of lords, associated himself with the eulogy passed upon Lord Pauncefoot.

BOARD OF TRADE BANQUETS.

Annual Events in Hartford and Stamford—H. H. Guernsey's Plans.

Hartford, March 8.—The Hartford Board of Trade held its annual banquet in the Allen house here to-night. There were about 200 present, including about twenty guests from out of town. H. H. Guernsey of New Haven, state secretary of the association, was one of the principal speakers. He referred to the Porto Rico tariff bill, and said that Porto Rico should have free trade as well as one of our states, and the sentiment elicited considerable applause of the merchants. Other speakers were Joseph L. Barber, Mayor Preston, E. Henry Woodward, secretary of the Hartford Board of Trade, ex-postmaster F. B. Furlong, and Attorney E. J. Garvan.

Stamford, March 8.—The second annual banquet of the Stamford Board of Trade was held to-night at the Burlington Arcade with more than two hundred guests in attendance. President Charles H. Lounsbury presided during the discussion of the menu, and Commodore James D. Smith officiated as toastmaster. Toasts were responded to by Governor George E. Lounsbury, Hon. William J. Hendrick of Kentucky, Major Smith S. Leach of New London, Colonel N. H. Pratt of Bridgeport, Rev. W. J. Long, Ph. D., of Stamford.

Montrose Postmaster.

Washington, March 8.—D. H. Cooper was to-day appointed a fourth-class postmaster at Montrose, Conn.

VICTORIA AND HER PEOPLE

QUEEN'S APPEARANCE IN LONDON CAUSES GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Popular Demonstrations Exceeded Those of the Diamond Jubilee—Many Expressions of Love—The Queen Now and Again Moved to Tears—Lords and Commoners Join in Singing the National Anthem.

London, March 8.—Queen Victoria and the people of the greatest city in her empire to-day celebrated the victories which they believe have transformed the campaign in South Africa from one of reverse into one of success. That is the only explanation of the unbounded, the unparalleled enthusiasm with which hundreds of thousands hailed their sovereign as she drove through London to-day. In many ways these demonstrations outdid those of the diamond jubilee, although there were no glittering pageants, no triumphal arches, no procession of princes, but only a dozen Life Guards, followed by a little old lady in the plainest black costume, who had come for a few days' stay at Buckingham palace, as she had done many a time before.

Queen's Hold Upon Her People. Yet her hold upon the hearts of her people was probably never more strikingly manifested. Unlike that once-diamond jubilee to-day's popular outburst was almost all impromptu. The fierce pride in the strength of a mighty empire that pervaded London's exultation when the queen last drove through the streets in 1897 had vanished, and in its place there was a genuine thankfulness and rejoicing for the victories which had succeeded months of gloom.

Depth of Feeling. The depth of feeling which these demonstrations represented could only be gauged by those who mingled with the crowd. Mothers in deep mourning for sons killed on the far off yeld struggled bravely with the most hilarious to catch a glimpse of the queen whose womanly sympathy and thoughtfulness for the soldiers had touched their hearts. Often the long, cold vigils were rendered futile by tears that dimmed the eyes and blurred the vision as the royal carriage passed. As one very old woman said: "I have seen her many a time, but she said she was sorry for my boy, and I must see her again afore I die."

An Outlet for Jubilation.

Thousands braved the raw east wind and stood for hours waiting patiently who have often seen the queen and who in ordinary circumstances would scarcely budge to watch her pass. Among these were many personal friends of the sovereign, for instance, the Countess of Brownlow, a great friend of Victoria, and a favorite at court, who sat on the curb, shivering for hours with the crowd outside Buckingham palace. In short, it was not so much a desire to see the monarch, as it was an overwhelming need of an outlet for jubilation over the war and a natural inclination to let the queen see and share the gladness of her people, that prompted London spontaneously to make the day one of the most memorable celebrations of Victoria's reign. It was quite different from the mad rejoicings that marked the relief of Ladysmith. Rowdiness was conspicuously absent, although the crowds reached such proportions that the number of police would have been quite inadequate had the people been obstreperous.

The Queen in Tears.

Moreover intermingled with the rejoicing of patriotism, there was an appreciation of the queen's personality, her womanliness, great as it was, little to the poorest of her subjects. This little touch of reverence for sex rather than for sovereignty rendered the huge crowds perfectly tractable in the hands of the good natured police; and it was not a hard task to induce them to surge back and to make way for the royal carriage. When the queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the empress of India did pass, nothing as if to many friends instead of bowing with royal restraint, there echoed under the roar of cheers many heartfelt expressions, such as "God bless her," "God keep her," "My, but she's a brave woman," and scores more like them. It was small wonder that now and again tears of joy rolled down the cheeks of the aged sovereign.

Spreading of Cheers.

The semi-official duties undertaken by the queen during the day would have tried the resources of many a woman far under eighty-one years of age. Starting early from Windsor by train, she reported at the metropolis shortly after noon. Until she reached Buckingham palace there was never a moment of quiet. Cheers spread along her route like prairie fire. Previous to her arrival Lord Roberts, General Buller and other heroes of the war had monopolized the lung power of the waiting crowds, and such crowds were never seen in London even on Jubilee day. Whenever a soldier or a sailor appeared he was almost mobbed, so anxious was the populace to show its patriotism. The staid equipages of nobles there were never more gaily displaying anything more startling than a crest with a lion along the route to the palace made some effort at decoration. When the hoarse voices announced the royal approach, children and women were hoisted on the shoulders of men. The students at Kensington, male and female, as on Ladysmith day, were again to the fore, bunched and singing patriotic songs, while throughout the day medical students in large bodies led the cheering and singing.

An Unprecedented Scene.

The scene in the quadrangle of the palace after the queen's arrival when lords and commoners joined in singing the national anthem, was unprecedented.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

LARGE RAILROAD SHEDS BURNED

Incendiary Fire in Charleston—A Damage of \$70,000.

Boston, March 8.—For a third time this week the large hay sheds of the Boston and Maine railroad on Rutherford avenue, Charlestown, and rented by them to various firms, were visited by fire this afternoon, when a shed containing eighty-five carloads of baled hay was almost wholly burned, together with four loaded freight cars and an adjoining building occupied by E. A. Gillette & Sons, carriage manufacturers. The losses will aggregate \$25,000, divided as follows: Boston and Maine Railroad company, \$8,000; E. L. Gillette & Sons, \$5,000; William Leavitt, hay, \$7,000; Gilman Smith & Co., hay, \$5,000. So menacing was the fire for two hours that about all the available fire apparatus was turned out. The loss this week have caused nearly \$70,000 loss to commission merchants and the railroad. The belief is that incendiaries are responsible.

Admits He Set Fire.

Boston, March 8.—The mystery surrounding the three fires in the Boston and Maine Railroad company's hay sheds at Charlestown within the past four days, by which \$60,000 worth of property has been destroyed, was partially cleared away by the confession of Nicholas J. Canfield of Charlestown, who was arrested during this afternoon's fire. Canfield, who is eighteen years old, tall, strongly built and slovenly appearing, has been at work clearing away burnt hay from the ruins of the previous fire. To-day he was seen coming from a shed, turning to look back and two or three minutes later the shed was a mass of flames. The crowd gathered by the sheds, and officers took him into custody. He says he set the fire because he was sick and tired of looking for work. He had made twenty-five cents to-day loading up teams with burnt hay and thought it would give him a chance to get more work. Canfield denies that he set Monday's and Tuesday's fires. The prisoner's mother lives in Charlestown, but he was taken by the state board of lunacy and charity at the age of five and sent to a farm in New Hampshire, where he remained until about a year ago.

CHICAGO CHURCH DESTROYED.

The Second Presbyterian of Chicago—A Loss of \$200,000.

Chicago, March 8.—The Second Presbyterian church, at the corner of Twentieth street and Michigan avenue, was completely destroyed by fire to-night. The building was the home of one of the most aristocratic congregations in the city and was erected twenty years ago. A panic was with difficulty prevented at the meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Loss \$200,000.

POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Lengthy Statement by Cabinet Member on Porto Rico Matter.

Washington, March 8.—A member of the cabinet to-night gave a lengthy statement of the position of the administration so far as Porto Rico is concerned. The central idea of the explanation given to-night is that there is no radical difference between the position assumed by the president and the position assumed by the republican majority in congress; that both have been anxious to have the question of the regulation of the Porto Rican customs settled in accordance with the dictates of humanity. The president, it is explained, favored at the outset free traffic with Porto Rico. The imposition of a 15 per cent. duty, the turning of the revenues collected over to Porto Rico, is pronounced practically the equivalent of the plan proposed by the president.

ISTHMIAN CANAL INFORMATION.

Senator Mason Asks for Correspondence Between England and America.

Washington, March 8.—Senator Mason to-day introduced in the senate a resolution calling upon the state department for all the correspondence between the government of the United States and the government of Great Britain relative to the Isthmian canal authorized by the late Secretary J. G. Blaine, and also a chronological recapitulation of the contentions made by the various secretaries of the state department since the signing of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as to the validity of the treaty, the replies by the government of Great Britain and the violations of the terms of the treaty on the part of Great Britain which have been held by the government of the United States to be an abrogation of the treaty.

SERIOUS LABOR RIOT IN CHICAGO.

One Man Probably Fatally Shot and Six Injured.

Chicago, March 8.—Labor troubles culminated in a riot at Thirty-sixth and Wallace streets this evening. One man was shot and probably fatally wounded and six others were injured, one of them severely. The injured: William Schindler, shot in the breast by Joseph Watts, will die; Joseph Walsh, foreman for the Link Belt Machine Co., was badly broken and severely bruised; H. K. McLain, superintendent; James Coffey, machinist; Samuel Bonstra, machinist; Peter Speck, machinist; Nicholas Debar. Strikers to the number of forty made an attack upon the workmen, who defended themselves vigorously. Watts was placed under arrest.

Doings of Congress.

Washington, March 8.—The house to-day passed the bill for the relief of a democrat from the Fourth Alabama district, and seated in his stead William P. Aldrich, a republican who has been three times a contestant from the same district on the ground of fraud, and who is now given his seat for the third time by a republican house. The vote was a strict party one.

Formal discussion of the Porto Rican tariff and McKinley's bill from the senate to-day and continued uninterruptedly for four and a half hours.

A FILIPINO ON THE WAR

RAMON LALA BLAMES ANTI-IMPERIALISTS FOR BLOODSHED.

Declares Aguinaldo is Assisted by Their Attitude—Shows Their Documents.

His Followers—Erving Winslow Says Lala is an Expatriated Filipino and is Under Influence.

Boston, March 8.—Ramon Reyes Lala, a native of Manila and a firm believer in imperialism, who is at present on a lecturing tour in this country, had a cordial reception from Mayor Hart to-day. They had an interesting talk over the present situation in the Philippines. Mr. Lala also visited the office of the Anti-Imperialist league by request of Secretary Winslow. William Lloyd Garrison was also present. The three had a long talk after which Mr. Lala said that he and his new-found acquaintances could hardly agree on a single point. During his conversation Mr. Lala told the Boston men that Aguinaldo has no intention of returning to his country, and that he fills the people full of stories, making them believe that if they accept American government they will only return to Spanish oppression. Mr. Lala further said: "Aguinaldo is assisted by the Anti-Imperialists in this country. These latter I blame for the bloodshed in the Philippines. They have sent documents to that country, and these are published in the Filipino papers. Aguinaldo reads them and shows them to his followers with the statement: 'I told you that the Americans want us to continue the war.' As a result the poor fellows continue to fight."

Erving Winslow to-night gave out the following statement: As Mr. Lala has given out some account of his visit to me I wish to say that he is an expatriated Filipino who has no intention of returning to his country. He was not a participant in the affairs which took place at the critical moment of his country's history. He does not deny that Aguinaldo had a wonderful influence over his people, that it extended to other islands than Luzon, and that his congress at Malolos was a remarkable body of men, nor that the opportunity of setting up that government with American co-operation was an extraordinary one. He acknowledges that Aguinaldo harmonized warring elements and represented the great "middle class." As a friend of Artacho, whose attempt to get a part of the Spanish forfeit money was resisted in the most honorable manner, as General Gregorio testified, by Aguinaldo, and of De Luna, who opposed his chief and was killed in a conflict, Mr. Lala is naturally influenced by a profession. But he controverts none of the facts in our possession which show that with an alliance with the United States and neutralization the Philippine government would have had a fair chance at self evolution without any war.

Brakeman Mahoney Killed.

Brakeman Mahoney, single, who boarded at 154 Columbus avenue, was instantly killed at 2:30 o'clock this morning. He was on an extra freight train which was leaving the yards at the time, and in some manner he fell under a car. His body was cut in two. The remains were taken to Beecher & Bennett's.

ANOTHER DOLLAR DINNER

Held in New York by Workmen—Imperialism Denounced.

New York, March 8.—More than 550 men and women sat down to the Lincoln dinner given by the workmen's committee of one hundred at Terrace Garden to-night. It was a "dollar dinner," but both menu and decorations exceeded those of the celebrated Bryan dinner given in the Grand Central Palace last year. Some of the organizations represented were the Actors' association, the Brooklyn Single Tax club, Central Federated union, Central Labor union of Brooklyn, District Assembly 220, Knights of Labor; the Engineers' club, the Jewelers' association, the Clothing Cutters' union, the M. J. Coffey association, Pressmen, Social Reform club, Storekeepers' union, "Workers' union, Typographical union No. 6, Women's Bryan league, etc.

Ernest H. Crosby presided. Others who sat at the table were Mr. and Mrs. Bartley J. Wright, Congressman William Sulzer, Controller Bird S. Coler, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, ex-Congressman McKewen of New Jersey, Charles Sprague Smith, Sylvester Malone, Hon. J. Hall, Hon. John J. Lentz of Ohio, Eugene V. Brewster, James M. Nolan of Rochester and Hon. Samuel H. Jones of Toledo. Blank circulars containing a petition to be circulated for signatures favoring free trade with Porto Rico were given out to those present. The following telegram was read:

"I regret that I cannot attend Lincoln dinner. Lincoln's praise of the Declaration of Independence will prove a stumbling block to those who favor militarism and imperialism."

"W. J. Bryan."

Others letters and telegrams were read from Samuel Gompers, H. D. Lloyd, Norman E. Mack, Amos Cummings, S. C. Darrow, Samuel B. Donnelly and others. Ernest H. Crosby said that the man who wrote criminal aggression on the flag pulled it down. "Who pulled down the flag?" he asked. "The president of the United States." (Applause.) "I wish Abraham Lincoln would arise." (Three cheers for Bryan) shouted somebody and there was great applause.

Bartley J. Wright said the workmen are not in politics, but if they were they could overcome every evil from which they suffer. Congressman William Sulzer spoke upon the theme of the

legislation in congress in which the workmen of the country are interested.

Controller Coler next responded to the toast "Municipal Ownership." Edwin Markham recited his poem on "Lincoln." Congressman John J. Lentz responded to the toast "Militarism; The Idaho Bull Pen."

George Van Sicken responded to the toast "Imperialism and the Boers." A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of one hundred workmen to solicit contributions for the aid of the sick and wounded Boers and for support of the families of the killed. Other suitable resolutions were adopted. Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo, O., made an interesting address upon labor topics which was well received.

AN EIGHT CLUB CIRCUIT.

National League Managers Decided Upon It Last Night.

New York, March 8.—At the meeting of the National Baseball league to-night it was decided that the league for the coming season should comprise eight clubs. After the adjournment of the afternoon session the circuit committee got together and called before it the clubs whose franchises it desires to get possession of in order that at eight o'clock it may be organized. President Pulliam of Louisville was first called. When he came out he said the committee had agreed to report the purchase of the Louisville franchise for \$10,000.

The Wagner Brothers went in next. They said they had asked \$46,000 for their franchise. They had agreed to deduct, however, \$7,300, the sum paid them last fall by Boston for players. They then asked \$38,700. The Brooklyn-Baltimore people next conferred. Neither the combination nor the committee would disclose the result of their negotiations.

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 o'clock. President Young made the announcement that a verbal agreement for an eight club circuit for the season of 1900 had been reached unanimously. The written agreement and details will be formally executed to-morrow. F. M. Knowles represented New York, but it is said Mr. Freedman will sign the agreement. All the clubs dropped have the right under the agreement to reserve their players except Washington, which has been purchased outright by the league. Washington's players will be distributed among the eight clubs. The Brooklyn-Baltimore combination controls the Baltimore players. The terms demanded by the clubs and concessions will not be made public.

F. De Haas Robinson said that his negotiation with Pittsburgh for Donovan will probably be completed to-morrow. He said Mr. Freedman has an option on Donovan's services and can have him if he wants him. F. A. Abel, the financial man of the Brooklyn club, intimated that he will secure McGraw, third baseman; Robinson, catcher, and DeMontreville, short stop of the Baltimore team. Colonel Rogers of Philadelphia will draw up the agreement to-morrow. It is said to be practically signed by everybody but Mr. Freedman and he is counted upon as in full agreement with the others.

Each club received a money consideration for its franchise. The money will be raised by setting aside a percentage of all gate receipts in the future until the obligation is liquidated. Colonel Rogers said the Washington team had received "about what it asked for." It was purchased outright, with all its assets of every sort. According to Mr. Ebbitts of the Brooklyn-Baltimore combination, it cost him all it asked for. The story told by Robinson is that Mr. Hanlon would not say which of the Baltimore club's men will be annexed to Brooklyn, but intimated broadly that the pick will be made. According to the agreement, Louisville, Cleveland, Baltimore and Washington drop out of the league.

FASCINATION FOR ELOPEMENTS.

A Winsted Woman Has Fled Seven Times—An Arrest.

Winsted, March 8.—Hiram Suydam of Norfolk, who it was reported several days ago, eloped from Norfolk with Mrs. Homer Robinson last Monday, has been arrested at New Hartford, charged with assault upon Homer Robinson, the woman's husband. The story told by Robinson is that he effect that yesterday, having learned that his wife and Suydam were in New Hartford, he went there and found them at the home of a wood cutter in the southern part of the town. He pleaded with his wife to return home with him, but she flatly refused to do so. Robinson says that while he was talking with his wife Suydam entered the house, and the two men had some warm words. Finally, he says, Suydam sprang upon him and in the fight which ensued he was roughly handled. He at once reported the matter to the police and Suydam was arrested, charged with assault. What further complication the prosecution of the case may lead to, only can be determined by time. Robinson says he has had considerable trouble with his wife who, he says, has a peculiar fascination for elopements, this being her seventh venture.

Evidence of a Steamer's Loss.

Yarmouth, N. S., March 8.—William A. Law & Co. have received a letter from the Elder Dempster company's office, Montreal, dated March 3, stating that the "Planet Mercury" carried four of Jennison Bros. & Co., "Jersey Lily" brand, daisies, stenciled "W. R. & S." and cattle branded with three parallel strokes slanting from right to left upon the right hip, and two horizontal strokes on the shoulder. Since the bugs and pieces of boats came ashore, however, the question of identity is settled beyond a doubt. Loyde's agent now has incontestable evidence upon this point, in the shape of a wooden name plate which came off a shattered lifeboat, with the name "Planet Mercury" carved upon it. It seems certain that the steamer has gone down with all on board, possibly in collision off shore.

OPPOSE PORTO RICAN TARIFF

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE TAKES ACTION IN THE MATTER.

Resolutions Adopted Condemning the Bill—Senators and Representatives Urged to Use Their Influence to Defeat It—Bill Appropriating Customs Already Received from the Island Commended.

New York, March 8.—At a meeting of more than a hundred members of the New York Produce exchange to-day the following set of resolutions was adopted:

Whereas, By the displacement of Spain's sovereignty, the people of the United States became the custodians of the interests and welfare of the people of Porto Rico, and

Whereas, The welfare of the people of Porto Rico, who have trusted their destinies to our guidance, and the observance of public faith, demand that our administration of their affairs be undertaken in a spirit of beneficence and broad statesmanship, and

Whereas, The president of the United States, the secretary of war and the government in charge of Porto Rico have been emphatic in asserting that it is our duty to place Porto Rican commerce upon a basis of unrestricted trade, which assertions have elicited overwhelming approval from the common sense and conscience of the country regardless of the island's geographical lines as expressed through the press, from the pulpit and through the utterances of public bodies, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That legislation which violates the public conscience can never be expedient.

Resolved, That the members of the New York Produce Exchange earnestly urge the senators and representatives from New York to use their influence to defeat the pending Porto Rican tariff bill, and to effect the passage, at the current session of congress, of a law granting to Porto Rican products free access to our markets and we urge the president of the United States to withhold his approval from a bill which is not in harmony with his own explicit utterances on this subject;

Resolved, That the bill appropriating for "the use and benefits of the island" the duties already collected on imports from the island of Porto Rico is a measure which offers immediate relief to the distressed islanders, is eminently just and humane and in accordance with the president's recommendation in favor of unrestricted trade between the two countries.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and the resolutions signed by the president and the secretary of the exchange be forwarded to the president, the secretary of war, to Hon. T. C. Platt, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, senators from New York, and to each member of the house of representatives from this state.

President Barrows pointed out the difference between the conditions existing in the islands of Cuba and the Philippines and Porto Rico. The United States did not undertake to annex Cuba, he said, and the Philippines were in a state of insurrection when taken and are still so. The Porto Ricans on the other hand were a highly civilized people and prior to the war enjoyed high privileges. They were enlightened and peaceable and had received the American soldiery with open arms.

Last Night's Polo.

Meriden, March 8.—The home team played all around the Fall River quintette in the local rink to-night and found little difficulty in winning by the score of 8 to 3. Williams proved the laughing stock of not only the crowd but of his own team as well. He played all positions but his own and did so none too well. Lincoln and Pierce and Russell and McGilvray did exceptional work. Score—Meriden 8, Fall River 3. Rushes—Russell 5, Lincoln 8, tie 1. Fouls—Hayes. Stops—Burgess 18, Fernan 31. Referee—Leahy. Timer—Fagan.

Singular Tide Phenomenon.

Providence, March 8.—A singular phenomenon was reported as having occurred at Block Island this forenoon and it caused much uneasiness among the island folk for a time. During the forenoon the sea flowed a two-thirds full tide, occupying from five to seven minutes in its ebb, and its reflux was of the same duration, the flow and ebb occupying about fourteen minutes, when, according to all known regulations of tides, they ebb and flow twice in twenty-four hours.

Death of a Well Known Teacher.

Newton, Mass., March 8.—Granville Bradstreet Putnam, formerly head master of the Franklin Grammar school, Boston, died at his home in West Newton to-day, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Putnam was appointed to the Franklin school in 1885. He was the first to introduce into his school the Ling system of gymnastics, now so widely adopted.

Husband and Wife Die Together.

Boston, March 8.—Jonathan Frye and his wife Mary, a respectable Roxbury couple, about seventy-five years old, died to-day in their bed at their home. Death was due to natural causes, although it is thought they had not received proper care in their last illness. They were said to have several children somewhere in New England.

Cleveland's Sister Calls on McKinley

Washington, March 8.—Miss Rose Cleveland, sister of ex-President Cleveland, accompanied by Miss Ames, daughter of ex-Governor Ames of Massachusetts, called on President and Mrs. McKinley at the white house to-night.