



A Cheerful Countenance Wins Friends.

The JOURNAL is always cheerful, and its winning its way into the hearts of thousands of new readers. Yesterday's JOURNAL printed 20 columns more reading matter than the World of yesterday and 46 columns more than the Sun.

THE JOURNAL

"Made for itself a New and High Place."

From the Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post, Feb. 25.
During the two or three months that the New York Journal has been the property of Mr. Hearst it has drawn far away from old and fixed habits of metropolitan newspaper reading and made for itself a new and high place. In this it has succeeded without being ill-mannered, ill-natured, or even vulgar. The Journal is a genuine proof that there is always abundant room for a newspaper which prints all the news after it has been prepared for publication by talented and original writers. While the enterprise and novelty displayed in the Journal strikes its readers, it does not alienate them. The Journal is successful without being disgusting, and that is what cannot be said of all its New York rivals.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

EMILIO CASTELAR TO AMERICANS.

His Message Sent to the Journal Created World Wide Interest.

Spanish Ambassador to London Thinks It Will Check the Flood of Jingoism in This Country.

Although a Monarchist, He Pays a Glowing Tribute to the Former President of the Spanish Republic.

CLEVELAND CANNOT GIVE ASSENT.

So Says De Casa Valencia, Who Thinks the Resolutions in Congress Will Strengthen the Hands of the Government in Cuba.

By Julian Ralph.

London, March 6—4 a. m.—The Journal's triumph of enterprise in securing for exclusive publication in all the world the proclamation of Emilio Castelar is echoed in all the afternoon and morning newspapers yesterday and to-day.

My fellow journalists have freely offered congratulations to the Journal, saying the "beat" was one of the few that have been of absolutely world-wide interest.

Count de Casa Valencia, the Spanish Ambassador to London, in the course of a conversation on the Journal's enterprise, after his return from the levee of the Prince of Wales yesterday, expressed gratification at the tenor of the message of Senor Castelar. "Castelar," he said, "is a Republican. I am a monarchist. But Castelar is one of my greatest friends, and his patriotism has never been doubted, not even by his bitterest political opponents in Spain. We were educated in the same school, and consequently I can testify to the love he has always borne to the American nation, whose constitution he has always accepted as a model.

"I believe the effect of his message will be beneficial, and will go a long way toward stopping the flood of jingoism in the United States."

In speaking of the recent resolutions in Congress, His Excellency said they would have the effect of solidifying public opinion in Spain, and consequently of strengthening the hands of the Government in their determination to carry on the war in Cuba until a successful issue had resulted. He did not think that President Cleveland would give his assent to the resolutions, and believed a better feeling was rapidly taking the place of that jingoism which had characterized the House of Representatives of late.

Surely, he said, the President would recognize the trend of public opinion in that direction. It was interesting to note that the two houses would not agree upon a resolution, and their disagreement could only have the effect of lessening its influence on the President and nation at large.

In regard to the progress of the campaign in Cuba, the Ambassador said he could speak most hopefully. General Weyler was pursuing an active and effective policy, and was making use of every opportunity. There could be little doubt that the action of the United States Congress would serve to encourage the rebels; but the different sections and hands were now too much engaged in ending the Spanish generals to formulate a combined action. The Government in Spain was confident that before the rainy season set in the insurrection would be quashed. The Spanish Commander-in-Chief had refused further reinforcements, and had now an ample supply of cavalry. That arm was the only one which could deal effectively with the rebels and General Weyler's policy of following up the insurgent bands so closely as to prevent their taking halts was meeting with every success.

KING HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Princeton Students Show Their Patriotism in a Demonstration Against Spain.

The patriotism of the students of Princeton College has been aroused by the demonstrations in Madrid of popular anger against the United States, especially the part taken by the students of the Spanish University.

A meeting was organized on the Campus yesterday and the Madrid disturbances were taken as a text by the speakers. The students then fell in behind a drum corps and paraded through the town, blowing horns and singing patriotic songs. The procession returned to the Campus and broke up.

Last evening a still larger crowd gathered around the famous old cannon on the Campus, where a big bonfire was started. After a number of speeches by the men, the King of Spain was hanged in effigy, amid the jeers of the spectators. It was the most patriotic demonstration Princeton has seen in years.

EVIDENCE AGAINST GARCIA.

Witnesses Before the United States Grand Jury in the Bermuda Case.

The witnesses for the Government in the Bermuda case were called today.

YANKEES AS SCAPEGOATS.

Gardner Williams, an American Mine Manager, Arrested in Cape Colony for Aiding the Uitlanders.

London, March 5.—A dispatch from Kimberley says that Gardner Williams, an American manager of the De Beers mines, was arrested there to-day at the instance of the Government of Cape Colony on the charge of having supplied arms to the Uitlanders of the Rand to be used in their threatened revolt against the Government of the Transvaal.

It is said that Williams sent supplies of arms to Johannesburg in trucks, the weapons being placed in the bottom of the trucks and then covered with coke.

A ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.

Robe Courted One Sister, but Ran Away with the Other—Alleged to Have Cashed Worthless Checks.

Ridgely Park, N. J., March 5.—The people of Ridgely Park were informed of an elopement with some side plays to-day. The elopement occurred on Monday, but the whole facts in the case did not come out until to-day.

Frank W. Race for some time past had been paying attention to Miss Frances Percival. Miss Frances had a sister, Miss Maggie. Although Race had been most devoted to Frances, it was Maggie he went away with.

It appears the couple were fairly well supplied with money when they left town. The men who furnished the money for the elopement have appealed to the law to find Race, and bring him back a prisoner. As near as can be ascertained, Race had about \$300 with him. Captain John Engle, of Hackensack, cashed a check for Race on Saturday. It was for \$40, and was on the Hudson National Bank. It was worthless. E. W. Hill and Shields & Sons, of Hasbrouck Heights, cashed similar checks for \$40, and have the worthless paper on hand. E. R. Stevens, of Hackensack, got off lighter, as he has lost only \$21. Several checks are held by others, who would like to have private interviews with Race.

The checks were cashed one after another on Saturday. After Race obtained the money he went to the Percival home, and Miss Frances says he asked her to elope with him. She refused to do so. It would appear he later asked Maggie, and she consented. Mrs. Percival has asked the authorities to try and recover her daughter for her.

DOCTOR'S CLOTHES GONE.

A Tall and Gaunt Stranger Swapped His Tattered Garments for Dr. Scholer's Fine Ones.

A tall, gaunt man called at the fashionable boarding house, No. 311 West Forty-eighth street, early yesterday afternoon and asked if Dr. Gustav Scholer was at home. The servant girl said that he was not, whereupon the stranger said he thought he had met the doctor on the street and would wait in his room for him.

The servant expostulated with the tattered individual, who finally scored a point with his scurrilous eloquence and gained admittance to the doctor's suite. He immediately locked the door and, discarding his ragged trousers, torn coat, broken derby hat and tattered shoes, donned the doctor's full-dress suit, spurs, overcoat and an ulster, his silk socks and underwear, and patent leather shoes.

Although Dr. Scholer is short and stout, that in no way prevented the tall, lean visitor from wearing the clothes, which were of more respectable appearance and of an infinitely finer quality and make than his own.

When Dr. Scholer returned at 4 o'clock he was greatly agitated. He cross-examined the girl after she had removed the filthy articles from the room. An examination revealed to the surprised doctor that his satchel, containing valuable instruments, was also missing.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station are searching for the gaunt individual in a fat man's clothes.

WAITER GIRLS IN BLOOMERS

Shaap Advertised for Six and Nearly Sixty Applied.

Louis Sharp, the proprietor of a restaurant at Nos. 59 and 62 West Thirtieth street, advertised yesterday for six young women who would not object to wear bloomers to act as waitresses. In response to the advertisement nearly sixty females appeared at the restaurant before 9 o'clock in the morning and applied for positions. The applicants were of all ages and sizes. Among them were artists' models, chorus girls and bicycle riders, and after inspecting them Proprietor Sharp selected seven.

The new waitresses were fitted out in colored shirt waists, blue bloomers, dark stockings, and slippers, at the expense of Mr. Sharp, and entered upon their duties at noon. The customers were surprised when their orders were taken by the bloomer waitresses in place of the colored waiters who had attended to their wants.

Proprietor Sharp stated that the "bloomer girl" had come to stay and that both the waitresses and customers were satisfied.

JUMPED INTO THE RIVER.

Arnold Kohn was Rescued by a Tugboat Crew.

A man who gave his name as Arnold Kohn was fished out of the Hudson River more dead than alive yesterday afternoon near the Hoboken landing of the Fourteenth Street Ferry. He would not state where his home was, but claimed to be employed at No. 63 Mercer street. At this address there are several concerns employing hands, but no one in the neighborhood could be found last evening who knew Kohn.

It is believed that the man who was rescued from the river by the crew of a New York Central tugboat had jumped from a ferryboat in an attempt to commit suicide.

Mr. Kohn had sufficiently recovered last evening to go home. He was called for by members of his family, who declined to be interviewed, and drove away in a private carriage, which crossed the Fourteenth street ferry.

It is not necessary to call a doctor for a cut or bruise, get Salvation Oil. Only 25 cts.

PANDEMONIUM IN ITALIAN CITIES.

Riots and Uproars from One End of the Kingdom to the Other.

A Great Popular Outbreak of Indignation Against the Crispi Ministry.

The Wildest Scenes of Excitement Also in the History of the Chamber.

KING HUMBERT IN A DILEMMA.

He Can Find No One to Form a New Cabinet, and a Revolution is Menaced in Case Crispi Remains.

Rome, March 5.—Reports from every city and town of consequence throughout Italy show that the excitement caused by the Italian reverse in Abyssinia displays no sign of waning; on the contrary, in many places it grows greater as the meagre details of the defeat filter through the press from official sources.

Prime Minister Crispi and the other members of the Cabinet have been compelled to retire from office, that fact having been announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day amid a scene that can fittingly be described as pandemonium.

The situation in Rome is so critical that the troops have been confined to their barracks, a measure of precaution that will enable them to be hastily dispatched to any part of the city should their services be necessary to quell disturbances.

The university has been closed, the authorities fearing the hot-headed students would attempt to make a demonstration, which, in the present condition of public temper, might lead to serious rioting.

Despite the precautions taken, however, there were several disturbances to-night, but the police were able to handle the crowds without calling upon the military for aid. A number of arrests were made for disorderly conduct.

The popular indignation is directed against Signor Crispi and the other Ministers, who, rightly or wrongly, are held to be responsible for the disgrace that has befallen the Italian arms. As a matter of fact, however, Signor Crispi did not at first approve of the country's embarking upon the hazardous undertaking of conquering the Abyssinians, and it was only due to the pressure exerted upon him that caused him to support the policy of expanding the Italian possessions in Africa.

CRISPI MUST GO.

This fact counts for little now, and the Prime Minister's enemies, of whom he has a great number, took advantage of the popular feeling to incite the whole Italian people so far as possible to pour out the vials of their wrath upon Signor Crispi and his colleagues in the Ministry. Their success was marked, and it is feared now that the storm they have raised will assume such proportions that it will indeed be a hard task for the King to secure any man to undertake the formation of a new Cabinet.

There is a probability that His Majesty will be forced to request Signor Crispi to again assume office, in which event there will be a further and still louder outcry against him. The calling out of the reserves of 1872 to serve with the colors has also added to the dissatisfaction, and in some instances has been one of the causes that have led to the disorderly demonstrations.

These reserves are the men born in 1872, and the calling of them from their employments will cause serious financial loss to them. Naples, Brescia, Palermo, Catania, Florence, Venice and Sassari were the scenes last night of disturbances, growing out of the feeling engendered by the army's defeat and the opposition to having the young men of the country forced to throw aside their means of earning a livelihood to take up arms.

Many people argue that in view of all the circumstances of the case it would be foolhardiness for Italy to further continue her attempted conquest of Abyssinia, but it is claimed by others that it is absolutely necessary for the country to carry out the campaign and restore her tarnished prestige. They believe that if a decisive blow is not inflicted upon the Abyssinians the latter will eventually drive the Italians out of Erythraea.

A STORMY SITTING.

The scene in the Chamber of Deputies to-day was one to be long remembered. Long before the hour of opening the Chamber enormous crowds of people thronged the vicinity and practically surrounded the building. As time went on the crowds increased, and the excitement of the populace grew more intense.

The streets in the vicinity of the Chamber were patrolled by troops, who experienced difficulty in making their way through the packed thoroughfares. The

The only water filter that can be depended upon to make Croton water pure and clear at all times is the Pasteur Germ Proof Filter, sold at 1192 Broadway, bet. 29th and 30th sts.



MISS MARY E. SULLIVAN, THE MURDERED GIRL.

The pretty music teacher was on her way home from a visit to her married sister in Paterson, N. J., between 9 and 10 o'clock Wednesday night, when she was knocked down with a railroad coupling pin, her skull fractured, and she died not long afterward in the hospital. She regained consciousness for a moment only, and exclaimed, "For God's sake let me up!" The police are utterly at fault as to the identity of her murderer.

members of the Ministry in proceeding to the Chamber evaded the crowd as much as possible.

When Signor Baccell, Minister of Public Instruction, arrived in the Chamber he was hissed by the opposition Deputies and cheered by those who adhere to the Ministry.

The sitting of the Chamber was of the wildest character, the uproar beginning as soon as the Chamber was called to order. Signor Crispi announced the resignation of the Cabinet, and stated that the resignation had been accepted by the King.

This announcement was received with prolonged and passionate applause. The members of the Extreme Left shouted insults at Signor Crispi, but the Premier preserved his temper and when he was enabled to obtain a hearing, declared with great firmness that the Ministry until the nomination of their successors would retain office and maintain public order.

CRISPI'S IMPEACHMENT DEMANDED.

The members of the Extreme Left gave notice of their intention to introduce a motion demanding the impeachment of Premier Crispi, and the members of the Ministry.

The uproar continued throughout the sitting, with more or less volume, and the scenes of extreme disorder were renewed when the President declared the sitting ended.

Meanwhile the crowds outside were shouting, cheering, cursing, hissing, howling and groaning. Ten arrests were made by the police of men who hissed members of the Ministry as they came out of the Chamber, but the hissing and howling continued just the same. The Ministers paid no attention to the crowd, but, escorted by police, entered their carriages and were driven rapidly away.

To-night the demonstrations against Signor Crispi became more energetic, and the outlook was very threatening. Great crowds gathered in the streets, and Social and Radical orators, mounting steps, boxes or anything that would lift them above the level of the mobs, passionately harangued them, pointing out that all the evil that has befallen Italy came from the maladministration of the present Cabinet.

The Prime Minister and his supporters were violently assailed and the crowds were worked up into a condition bordering upon frenzy. At this point the police force intervened and broke the meetings up, not, however, without great difficulty.

THE PREMIER'S LIFE THREATENED.

Later a crowd marched to the residence of Signor Crispi and made a demonstration before it. Every opprobrious term in the Italian language was hurled at him, but no

FOUGHT WITH HER BRUTAL MURDERER.

Terrible Fate of Miss Mary Sullivan, a Pretty Paterson Teacher.

No Clue Found to the Assailant Who Left Her Dying Near a Vacant Lot.

Coupling Pin Found Eight Feet from the Body Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used.

A MYSTERY AS DEEP AS RAHWAY'S.

Other Attempted Assaults Upon Women in Paterson Reported to the Police of That City, but no Arrests Have Been Made.

A murder, brutal almost beyond belief and as mysterious as the now famous Rahway mystery, is puzzling the Paterson police.

The victim, Miss Mary E. Sullivan, a young and pretty music teacher, died in the General Hospital in that city at 2:45 a. m. yesterday, five hours after receiving a terrible beating about the head and face. As in the Rahway murder, there is no clue whatever to the assailant.

So far it appears that when Miss Sullivan died, crying in delirium, "My God, let me go! let me go!" her sealed lips ended the hope of apprehending the assailant whose murderous blows ended her life.

Hobbery Not the Object.

The assault was made on a street lined with houses. The object could not have been robbery, for a diamond ring and a gold one, which the girl wore, as well as a breastpin set with small jewels, were not removed.

The weapon used was undoubtedly a coupling-pin, weighing perhaps eight pounds and made more dangerous by a flange at one end. It was used with such force that the object must have been murder, not simply to make the victim insensible.

The case is the more puzzling because of the popularity of Miss Sullivan and the absence of knowledge as to any one who might have wished for her death. She was twenty-eight years old and a favorite in the small social circle in which she moved.

Six years ago she was a society belle in Paterson, but her father, who is a keeper in the County Jail, failed in busi-



MISS SULLIVAN'S HOME IN PATERSON.

ness, and when she began to earn her living by teaching music she kept away from many of her former companions. She went out in company seldom, and there were none who could be said to be a suitor. She lived with her sisters and her brother in a neat cottage at No. 193 Park avenue, and was on her way there from the home of a married sister, eleven blocks down the street, when the assault occurred.

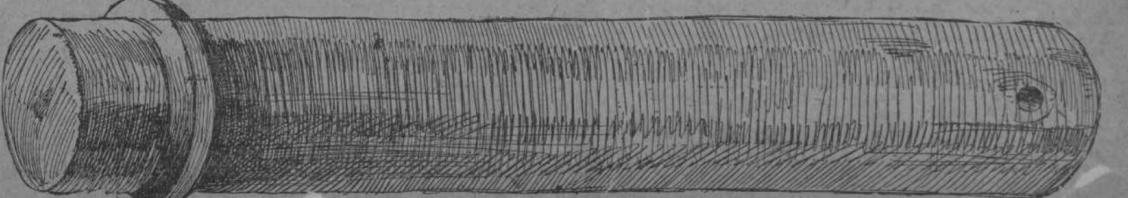
During the afternoon Miss Sullivan had been giving music lessons to a number of

There has been another collision there between the police and citizens. The police used their swords and wounded nine persons.

Further advice was received this afternoon from the Italian headquarters in Abyssinia. These show that large bodies of troops who were supposed to have perished in the rout of the Italian forces last Saturday are now coming into the Italian

Italy to seek revenge. A Blockade of Abyssinia Will Be Declared and All Her Forces Will Be Utilized.

Rome, March 5.—Everybody is now anxiously discussing the question of what



COUPLING PIN WITH WHICH MISS SULLIVAN WAS KILLED.