CALLED EXPLORER PETERS A MURDERER.

Herr Bebel's Bitter Attack on Germany's Colonial Policy in Africa.

Her Emissaries Accused by Socialists with Barbarous Atrocities and Crimes.

The Kilimandscharo Commissioner Said to Have Ordered His Mistress Hanged.

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS CHECKED.

The Proceedings in the Reichstag Have Put a Damper on the Government's Aspirations on the Dark Continent.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, March 13.—A violent attack on Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, by Herr Bebel in the Reichstag to-day has undoubtedly settled all future colonial aspirations of the Government.

Herr Bebel, fully conscious of the truth of his accusations, spoke in a bitter, indignant tone, and seemed glad of the opportunity of arraigning the Government's arbitrary methods in public. He charged Dr. Peters, Herr Leist, formerly Governor of the Cameroons, and Herr Wehlau, Leist's substitute, with having committed all sorts of barbarous atrocities. He even went so far as to demand that Dr. Peters be tried for murder.

Leist and Wehlau, who had received light sentences, were guilty, Herr Bebel said, of far graver crimes than were brought to the knowledge of the court. He claimed that the court had shielded them under instructions from the Potsdam palace.

At every outburst of Herr Bebel's eloquent sarcasm he was interrupted by loud expostulations from his opponents. Throughout his speech the chamber was the scene of tremendous uproar and confusion. The Socialists indorsed Herr Bebel's remarks by shouting stinging denunciations of the Government's course in Africa.

The result of the discussion of the colonial budget is a disappointment to the many friends of an aggressive colonial policy and especially to the Government, which had hoped to obtain large concessions from the Reichstag for further African explorations.

The position of Dr. Kayser, the director of the Colonial Department, is also shaken on account of the weak and stupid defence offered. He seemed unable to refute the scathing charges against the department. All he could say, when he was able to obtain a hearing, was that Dr. Peters had only executed blacks in cases where the safety of the lives and property of Germans required such a course. He was assured, he said, that the lives of the blacks in the German colony were as safe as those of the white.

His assertions, however, are untenable. Bebel and Richter are determined to force the resignation of Dr. Peters. They claim to have indisputable evidence that while acting as Commissioner at Kilimandscharo, he ordered the hanging of his black mistress, because she had fallen in love with a negro.

Prince Hohenlohe is disgusted with the whole affair. To a friend he was heard to refer to all the men connected with the African service as "mauvais sujets." The only man in whom he has any confidence is Secretary Weissman, who seems to be an efficient and trustworthy officer.

Kaiser Wilhelm was highly incensed at the proceedings in the Reichstag to-day, and spoke of Dr. Peters, Governor Leist and his substitute, Wehlau, as rogues and fools, who spent their time in sensual enjoyments instead of attending to the business for which they were sent to Africa.

SLAVE TRADE STILL ON.

All Europe Aghast at the Immoral Practices Reported from the Dark Continent.

By Julian Ralph.

London, March 13.—Americans may well blush for the line of action some Europeans adopt toward native in Africa.

Unfortunately this scandalous conduct is not monopolized by any particular nation. Portuguese, Germans, British, Belgians, French—all are guilty of unchristian treatment of the oppressed Barbarians. Despite this the African affair in Germany calls everywhere for cries of denunciation at the gross scandals revealed in the colonies.

Dr. Peters, the chief propagandist of the colonist enterprise in the Fatherland, would be the last man suspected of the disgusting crimes charged. The explorer is a well-informed, scholarly man, with an international reputation for honesty and integrity.

The religious press of the continent teems with denunciations of the scandals prevailing in the German colonies and elsewhere, a painful testimony whereto was afforded by the recent rising of natives in the Cameroons. Even now the slave trade, more or less open, ourishes in the Congo Free State and in German Africa, where countless subordinates and officials, particularly on the West Coast, keep a species of harem.

In South Africa the natives hate the very name of the Portuguese and the Boers. The latter, perhaps, are more acutely detested.

The report of Sir John Kirk, the special Commissioner sent to investigate the rising of the black natives of West Africa in January, 1895, has just been published tonight. It throws an ignominious light on the action of certain British officials. These natives are bold cannibals, although in constant communication with the European traders, and while in this case their rising is unjustified and induced by the closing of certain markets, the following evidence, on which Kirk's report is discreetly silent, may serve to show the infamy of disgusting practices not all on one side. Let it be remembered that this evidence is from an official inquiry. I give it textually, as an example of the grossly immoral practices of some Europeans. The evidence was, moreover, corroborated, I may add, by Mr. Wallace, who is the Niger Company's native general agent at Akassa.

A girl named Beber states that she formerly lived at Akassa, but now at Nimbe. Her master lived also at Akassa. She was mistress to a clerk at Akassa, being sent there by her mistress from Nimbe.

When the clerk was going home he wished her to accompany him, but the Christian European beachmaster at Akassa sent word to the captain of the ship, who sent her back. The beachmaster then took her into a store and coal-tarred her in the presence of another white man. After this she went back to Akassa. She did not report the matter to any one, as she feared further maltreatment.

Mr. Wallace says that the beachmaster left his post nearly three years ago and is now at Sierra Leone.

ENGLAND'S BIG GRAB GAME.

Venezuelan Government's Report Places Viscount Gormanston in an Awkward Position.

Washington, March 13.—The Venezuelan Commission held its regular meeting today, all the members being in attendance for the first time in several weeks.

The British Blue Book and the complete official correspondence collected by Venezuela were formally laid before the body.

The Venezuelan Minister has been notified by his Government that the first instalment of official evidence for the consideration of the High Commission is due to arrive in New York next Tuesday. The documents relate exclusively to the period near the close of the eighteenth century, taken from the Royal Spanish Archives, and are not quoted in the English Blue Book. They are put forward to demonstrate the inadmissibility of Dutch claim to any territory west of the Essequibo.

The agents of Venezuela have presented to the Commission an official report of the Ministry of the Interior at Caracas, covering the advances of the British Colonial officers into the disputed territory, following the discovery of gold, from 1885 to 1890. The report shows that as late as 1883 no British settlements existed, even as far west as the Pumaron River. As late as 1888 the settlements are referred to by the English as the "recently acquired district."

These documents, and especially those relating to Venezuela's formal protest against the usurpation, seem to place Viscount Gormanston, Governor of British Guiana, in the light of suppressing the facts, although it is shown that he was in constant communication with Lord Salisbury.

Testimony is adduced to demonstrate that the British authorities were most generous to the Indians, thereby securing access to the gold districts in the interior deserted by Venezuelans, who were attracted by British blandishments to the coast settlements.

The publication has been submitted without argument, Venezuela relying altogether upon the simple statements of facts.

The expedition sent by the Venezuelan Government to gather the data from which the report was made was sent out because Venezuela became alarmed lest the British should attempt to seize the entire Orinoco River and prevent the Republic from using the stream in any way Viscount Gormanston had pushed his personal explorations incognito as far as the Venezuelan city of Angostura, or Cuidad Bolivar, two hundred and fifty miles up the Orinoco, and was most energetic in establishing military outposts through the interior.

The chief of the commission, R. F. Reijas, formerly Venezuelan Minister to England, found everything to confirm the most serious fears of his Government, and only through his energetic protests to the colonial Governor and the activity of Venezuelan Ministers abroad was the policy of boundary extension temporarily allowed to rest by Lord Salisbury.

DEGREES FOR ENGLISH WOMEN.

A Recommendation That Cambridge University Should Follow Harvard's Example.

London, March 13.—Dr. Besant has issued a circular to the Senate of Cambridge University, advising them to imitate the example of Harvard University and found a women's university which may confer degrees upon women.

As the matter stands now, as the result of the action of the Senate yesterday in rejecting the proposal to appoint a committee to consider the question of conferring degrees upon women, the proposal is virtually shelved, temporarily, at least.

REPUBLICANISM IN CANADA.

Objection Made in Toronto to a Pamphlet That Advocates It.

Toronto, Ont., March 13.—In the Ontario Legislature last night Mr. Whitney drew the attention of the Attorney-General to a circular, which he said, had been distributed among the members, and which he characterized as scandalous and disreputable.

The circular was headed "Manifesto of the Canadian Republican Committee," and purported to be an appeal for the establishment of a Canadian republic.

Sir Oliver Mowat replied that he had not seen the document, and knew nothing of it.

ANOTHER REVOLT IN HAYTI.

Government Troops Reported to Have Been Defeated by Insurgents.

Kingston, Jam., March 13.—A steamer arriving here this morning from Jacmel, Hayti, reports the outbreak of a revolt in that town.

The report says the Government troops have been scattered by the insurgents and their commanding officer has fled.

The revolt is spreading.

A 617

A strange story about a new dissipation indulged in by young girls of New York will be told in to-morrow's Journal.

BRITAIN TO FIGHT FOR THE SOUDAN.

The Government Determined to Reconquer the Evacuated Territory.

Egyptian Troops Are Ordered Up the Nile as Far as Dongola.

A Force of 13,000 Well Drilled Men Under English Commanders Against the Dervishes

HAS FRANCE GIVEN HER CONSENT?

Whether or Not Other European Powers Have Been Consulted—The Magnitude of England's Designs Cannot Be Over-Estimated.

By Julian Ralph.

London, March 13.—The topic of all-consuming importance here to-night is the contemplated Egyptian advance up the Nile to Dongola, for it undoubtedly foreshadows military operations of a serious character, which may change the whole future of Egypt and react on Europe in a manner whose consequences it is impossible to forecast.

There is no doubt whatever that for several months past there has been some sort of understanding between Great Britain and Italy, probably of a very indefinite character, with respect to joint action in the Soudan. I say Great Britain advisedly, because it should be remembered that although few British troops may figure in the coming campaign—for such it really will be—it is the Cabinet at St. James's which really pulls the strings that set in motion the regiments of Egyptian soldiery.

There is reason to believe that the plan for reconquering the Soudan is not confined to Great Britain and Italy. It has been often stated, and the facts adduced bear out the statement, that the Congo State is also in this understanding.

It is perfectly true that the Belgian Foreign Minister recently absolutely denied any knowledge of such plans, but then, the Belgian Government is not the Congo State; moreover, for months past the British public has been watching with interest and curiosity, not unmixed with concern, the advance of a mysterious but strong force of Congolese troops to the reaches of the upper Nile, on the extreme northeast border of the Soudan and the Free State.

Nothing is exactly known as to the intentions and objects of this force, but it is certain that the State officials of Belgium have been recently sending great quantities of arms and ammunition to Africa with manyoffic ers, so these facts cannot at the present juncture be wholly disregarded. They are not, however, of prime interest at the present moment, it being rather the question on everybody's lips, "Will the British troops be engaged, and where? When this advance is once initiated where will it end?"

The position of the Italians after the disastrous reverse near Adona makes a reply difficult. Had Baratieri driven Menelek back to the interior of Abyssinia this would have liberated the Italian troops in order to extend the area of conquest further in the direction of Kassala. This is now hopeless. The Italians are themselves in a more or less critical position. They have lost prestige, and they are utterly unable to act on the offensive. Little can, therefore, be expected from them.

They hold Kassala, but its position is somewhat precarious. Still, despite unfounded rumors now current, it is certain that the garrison still holds out, and is likely to.

ITALY WAS CONSULTED.

The Duke of Sermoneta, the new Italian Foreign Minister, has just had a long and important interview with the British Ambassador at Rome on the subject of English and Italian interests in Africa at which the latter was assured that the Rudini Cabinet had no intention of abandoning Kassala. By acting strictly on the defensive, and, although burdened with several hundred wounded and fugitives from the battle of Adona, Major Hidalgo, who commands, is likely to hold the place against all attacks, and it is very unlikely that he will retire. If he did so, his force would be certainly cut to pieces.

There are, it is true, 20,000 to 30,000 Dervishes in the vicinity who, inspired by the news of Italian reverses, are desirous to emulate the Abyssinian success, but more plunder and easier resistance is to be obtained by raiding in the district stretching right away down the country to Wady Haifa. This is the outpost of the Egyptian troops, and here occur the occasional border fights, one of which a few months ago caused considerable losses on each side, but ended in the retreat of the Dervishes.

There are ample signs of recrudescence of Dervish activity and it is noticeable that Lord Cromer in his usual annual report on Egypt, compiled long before the Italian reverses, foreshadows further trouble in his remarks, which are now very interesting. They are as follows:

"With the exception of a small raid on a village in the Wady Haifa District and an insignificant incursion into the Nokar Delta against Dervish forces in the immediate vicinity of the Egyptian advanced posts, although they were of considerable strength, have maintained a strictly defensive attitude. I fear raids similar in character to those which took place last year must from time to time be expected. I may mention telegraphic communication has been established between Korosko and the wells of Murad, which are situated half way to Abu Hamed.

The British Government accordingly deems the present moment propitious to partly aid the Italians to release Kossala, and still more to suppress Dervish agitation, and at the same time to reconquer its portion in the Soudan, all the while keeping in view as an ultimate goal any forward movement on the all important town of Khartoum.

A WELL-TRAINED FORCE.

For the present it is uncertain whether an actual advance will be made beyond Dongola, though this place cannot be seized without serious fighting, of which, however, the Egyptian troops should be fully capable. They are well trained, led and officered by Englishmen, and possess confidence in themselves and their commanders.

At the same stime, however, it is more than probable that some slight force of British troops will accompany them, as this will be the first serious encounter since their reorganization in which they will have to take a leading part.

The presence of Lord Wolseley at the Cabinet Council early this week related to this matter, and it is possible that additional troops will be conveyed to Egypt.

The members of the Cabinet are, of course, unanimous on this matter, Mr. Chamberlain being particularly opposed to the evacuation of territory in Africa.

To-morrow will see the Continental press very uneasy, excited and for the most part hostilely disposed toward the action of Great Britain in this matter. There is bound to be much opposition, but it must not be overrated that those who desire the welfare of Egypt know that Dervish occupation of the Soudan is a standing peril to the prosperity and safety of the country. A Dervish war is not an agreeable prospect to face. The Egyptian campaigns have cost Great Britain enough in men and money, quite apart from the effect on Egypt, and the Parliament should think twice before embarking on another serious one, besides other European countries might have a word to say, although in a matter like this interference would be mistimed and misplaced.

Some assert that the Government has already concluded a species of arrangement with France on the subject. This is improbable, but nevertheless it is certain that from a European standpoint of view the magnitude and importance of the resolution just taken by the authorities cannot be overestimated.

It should also be remembered that the Egyptian army is only 13,000 strong, and one serious disaster would be almost irreparable, but nobody expects this.

I anticipate that American readers will be told that Salisbury has been planning this affair to recoup himself, as his diplomatic prestige has been shattered in recent months. Such a suggestion in this case is more ingenious than accurate.

THE MASSACRE AT BIRIJIK.

Christian Women and Children Carried Off to the Homes of Moslems.

The Armenian Relief Association has received from Constantinople the following reliable information concerning the massacre at Birijik, which was reported in the Journal as having occurred some time ago.

Birijik is situated on the Euphrates, almost due east of Aleppo. It was a famous city in ancient times, and is still a place of some importance. The Christian population of Birijik was about 1,000. The Mussulman population 9,000. After the massacre at Ourfa on October 27, 1895, the Armenians were disarmed.

On January 1, the news of the massacre of several thousand Christians at Ourfa by the soldiers appointed to guard them, incited the troops at Birijik to do the same. The assault on the Christian houses commenced at about 9 o'clock in the morning and continued until nightfall. The soldiers were aided by the Moslems. The object at first seemed to be mainly plunder, but after the plunder had been secured the soldiers killed those who were unwilling to accept Mohammedanism.

In one case the soldiers found some twenty people, men, women and children, who had taken refuge in a cave. They dragged them out and killed all the men and boys, because they would not become Moslems. After cutting down one old man who had thus refused, they put live coals upon his body, and as he was writhing in torture, they held a Bible before him and asked him mockingly to read them some of the promises in which he had trusted. Others were thrown into the river while still alive, after having been cruelly wounded. The women and children of this party were loaded upon the backs of porters and carried off to the houses of Moslems. Christians girls were eagerly sought after, and much quarrelling occurred over the question of their division among their captors. Every Christian house except two, claimed to be owned by Turks, was plundered. Ninety-six Christian men are known to have been killed. The others have become Mussulmans to save their lives, so that there is not a single Christian left in Birijik to-day. The Armenian Church has been turned into a mosque.

Changing Their Constitution.

The committee appointed by the Republican county organization to revise the constitution has nearly completed its work, and a report will be made to the County Committee at its meeting next Thursday night. The changes recommended will not be so radical as many imagined, but the pledge that is required before a man is permitted to enroll will be much stronger than the present one. The basis of representation will also be changed, and an extension of power granted to the Committee on Organization.

NOTES OF FOREIGN INTEREST.

The great brewing establishment of Meux's Brewery Company, in Oxford street, London, was burned yesterday.

* * *

A dispatch from Pekin says that the reported conclusion of a treaty between Russia and China is confirmed.

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The agitation in Crete is increasing.

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The Ottawa Government is to be asked to admit Alberta and Athabasca, together with that portion of the northwest territory lying east of the 107th meridian, with the Dominion as the province of Alberia. If admitted the new province will be on the exact lines that govern Manitoba.

* * *

The Colombian Government has refused to recognize the British Minister at Bogota, Mr. G. F. B. Jenner. It is believed that this is owing to Mr. Jenner's having displayed bad temper during diplomatic negotiations.

* * *

The Ottawa officials have agreed to remove the life-saving station on Pelee Island to Pelee Point, and to lay gas buoys along the middle channel of Detroit River, which is in Canadian waters, although 90 per cent of the vessels using it belong to the United States.

Or[illegible] of the most remarkable th[illegible] you ever read will be in the S[illegible] Journal to-morrow.

TO AVENGE MAX LEBAUDY'S DEATH.

His Brothers Wanted to Bring the Blackmailers to Justice.

As Civil Parties to the Action Robert and Jacques Only Claimed One Franc as Damages.

WORRY KILLED THE MILLIONAIRE.

Annand Rosenthal's First Attack Was Not Brutal, but Insinuating and Perfidious and Was Followed by an Explosion of Pathos.

Paris, March 13.—Public interest in the Lebaudy blackmailing case slightly fell off to-day and the small courtroom of the Correctional Chamber was not so crowded as usual.

Maitre Bouchez addressed the Court as the representative of William, Robert and Jacques Lebaudy, who, as civil parties to the action, claimed one franc damages. The counsel explained the position of Max Lebaudy, who, out of a princely fortune of thirty million francs, or $6,000,000, had squandered twenty millions in a few months. Maitre Bouchez then described the young millionaire as having been abandoned by the law, which did not think he was prodigal enough, and by the military authorities, who did not believe him to be sufficiently ill. The result was he died, and his brothers had come forward, without regard to any money compensation, in order to enlighten the Court as to the proceedings of those who had brought the ill-fated young man to the tomb.

The counsel concluded by saying that he left the case to the legal representatives of the Government, who would know how to deal with it.

M. Pezons, acting for the procureur de la republique, next addressed the court for the prosecution. He said that the case submitted to the jurisdiction of the tribunal resolved itself into a wild dance around the golden calf. When Max Lebaudy entered into possession of his fortune he was at once surrounded by persons like the Cliorys and Cesti, who in order to exploit him took advantage of his desire to escape military service. Thus the young soldier was led from station to station and hospital to hospital, until he died at Amelie les Bains on December 24, 1895.

Here the prosecution read from a report which states that Lebaudy did not die from chronic bronchitis, but from typhoid fever, brought on by anxiety and preoccupation, which weighed on his mind. He was also injudicious enough to place himself under the treatment of a country doctor instead of allowing himself to be prescribed for in a military health station.

M. Pezons, having referred to the immense sums squandered by the unlucky youth in a few months, said the articles of the press which appeared after Ledauby's death and a question on the subject asked in the Chamber of Deputies decided the Minister of War to reveal certain matters, which led to legal proceedings. Ledauby had undoubtedly been a victim of chantage, or blackmailing, by the De Clivry brothers, who lived, the counsel said, by their wits, one of them, Ulric, alleging himself to be a descendant of the Duke of Brunswick, obtained money on that account from the City of Geneva. The two had a stormy past, and after one of them had already plucked the young millionaire, they both joined with De Cesti in fleecing Ledauby. Both were guilty of blackmailing that young man, who declined to put $20,000 in their paper. On account of that refusal they wrote he was only shamming illness. They informed General De Sermet that he was overstaying his leave, and did everything in their power to prevent his obtaining any privileges from his military superiors.

As to Cesti, only one act of blackmailing had been proved against him—that of demanding $1,000 after Max Lebaudy had determined to throw him over as a false friend and traitor.

The Prosecutor glided gently over the case of the Corsican, Chiarisola, whom he seemed to consider more sinned against than sinning.

There were no doubts about De Labruyere's guilt, and the same might be said as to Rosenthal (Jacques Saint-Cere), who was in the habit of writing two sets of articles, one before and the other after payment.

The attack was not brutal, but insinuating and perfidious, and then came a sudden change of front in the explosion of pathos.

M. Pezons pointed out that it was clear from the evidence of Mlle. Muray and De Cesti that Rosenthal received 7,000 francs paid by Lebaudy's secretary to an unknown woman, from whom the person disbursing the amount was told to require no receipt. It was also clear that Rosenthal asked for 40,000 francs in order to communicate with the Russian Embassy. There was a letter from Lebaudy to Mlle. Marsy to prove that.

As to Carlo Des Perrieres, he, too, was undeniably guilty of blackmailing, although he sought to prove that he only threatened the millionaire for the purpose of getting back his bills.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

GONE DAFT OVER X RAYS.

Thinks Everybody Is Trying to See Through Him by Means of the New Photography.

Richmond, Va., March 13.—Robert Glibb, of New York, who has in the last few days created great excitement in hotels of Virginia, is now in jail at Newport News, this State, where he is said to be crazy on the subject of X rays. He was arrested in the latter place because of his suspicious conduct. The officers soon learned that Glibb's mind was impaired.

Glibb arrived in Richmond on Wednesday and registered at the Exchange Hotel. At the supper table he complained to a waiter that some one was trying to look through him by means of the X ray.

"The landlord is trying to find out if I have enough money in my pocket to pay my hotel bill," he said. "Everybody here, in fact, is trying to photograph me. Look at the rays plaguing me now. I didn't mind the hotel proprietor, but it is too much to be subject to inspection by all the guests. I'm no fraud."

Glibb would not eat any more supper. He went to his room, where the clerk found him talking to himself and to imaginary people about X rays in a manner that showed that he had given introphotography a great deal of study. Then he told this story:

"For years I have been pursued by people who have been trying to photograph me. My family began it. They drove me from home. My friends also tried to photograph me, and I left them. I went among strangers, and they have begun it. I came to Richmond and some of them followed me as far as Washington. Even here, your people tried to photograph me."

MARITIME MISHAPS.

Valencia, March 13.—Fire was discovered today in the hold of the Spanish steamer Martin Saenz, which recently arrived from New Orleans and was discharging cargo. All of the goods in the ship's foreshold were burned.

* * *

London, March 14—The British steamer Dominion, from Portland, which arrived at Bristol January 18, after having been beached at Berehaven, Ireland, badly damaged, was sold on the 12th inst. for £2,015. She will be broken up.

* * *

The British steamer Lismore, Captain Gibson, at Belfast, from Norfolk and Newport News, reports having experienced severe weather on March 8 and 9. Her rudder post was damaged, steering gear carried away and her guards smashed.

* * *

The British bark Hallsdown, Captain Morrisey, at Liverpool from Portland, Ore., reports having encountered a heavy gale on March 14 in latitude 47 N., longitude 19 W., during which she shipped a heavy sea which damaged a lifeboat. On January 13, in latitude 26 S., longitude 39 W., she passed an overturned wooden ship.

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The British steamer Tampican, Captain Pickthall, from New Orleans, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, passed a portion of a submerged wreck on February 28 in latitude 29 N., longitude 79 W.

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Should the weather be favorable, most of the cargo of the British bark Winifred, from Rosario for Hamburg, before reported ashore on Berkum Island, will be saved.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, Boulevard, West 68th st.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches; 11, "The Vacant Chair;" 7:45, "But and If." Dr. Peters will also preach next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. All welcome.

COOPER UNION, 3:30 p. m.—Free lecture by Forney. Subject, "The Kingdom of God and of His Christ; Immortality and Paradise Restored." German and English speaking.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st.—The pastor, Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Union Bible Class Saturday evening.

REV. A. C. DIXON,
In Cooper Union next Monday, 3:30 P. M.
ADDRESS,
"The Transfiguration of Jesus and Our Transfiguration." W. S. Weeden and others will sing. Doors open at 2:30. Song service at 3.

REV. A. C. DIXON preaches to-morrow in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, near Fulton st., at 10:30 and 7:30.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East 42d st.—Sunday services: Prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Dr. McGrew will preach in the morning; Rev. J. Frederick Talcott in the evening. Sittings free.

SPIRITUALISM, Carnegie Hall—Edgar Emerson speaks, morning, 11; evening, 8; afternoon, 2:45: "Facts and Phenomena." Mr. Emerson gives clairvoyant communications morning and evening meetings.

THEOSOPHY—Claude Falls Wright will lecture in Chickering Hall Sunday, 11 o'clock, on "Brotherhood." Admission free. Organ recitals by Miss Alice M. Judge.

113 FULTON ST.—Noon prayer meeting; brief occasional participation edifies and blesses. C. F. Cutter, Superintendent.

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BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

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TONY PASTOR'S CONTINUOUS SHOW. Seats 20 and 30 cents. Come any time. TONY PASTOR AND 37 GREAT ARTISTS.
STANDARD THEATRE, B'way and 53d st. Ev'g, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. CHAS. H. HOPPER in CHIMMIE FADDEN.
MINER'S REILLY AND WOODS. DAINTY MADGE ELLIS. 8th Ave. Theatre. Mats. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
MINER'S BIG SENSATION. BLACK AND WHITE. Bowery Theatre. Mats. Mon., Tu., Thurs. & Sat.
STAR THEATRE, B'way and 13th st. Res'v'd seats, 25, 50, 75c. LAST WEEK. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. THE WAR OF WEALTH. but one.
ICE PALACE. SKATING DAY AND NIGHT. LEX. AVE. and 107TH ST.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Mat. TO-DAY. HICKS'S 1492. Next week, Dan McCarty. Mat. St. Patrick's Day. Sunday night, popular concert. Seats now selling.
EDEN MUSEE. World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. DAMROSCH OPERA CO. WALTER DAMROSCH.....Director. This Sat., Mat., at 2, TRISTAN & ISOLDE. BRILLIANT CAST: Klafsky, Alvary, Ehrenschantz, Fischer, Popovici, Stehmann, Lange, Walter. REPERTOIRE THIRD WEEK: Monday Eve., March 23, LOHENGRIN. Tuesday Eve., March 17, SIEGFRIED. Wed. Eve., March 18, TANNHAUSER. Friday Eve., March 20, DER FREISCHUTZ. Sat. Mat., M'ch 21, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Res. seats, $1 to $4. GENERAL ADM., $1; Adm. Gallery, 50c. Branch office at McBride's (The Arcade), 71 Broadway. LEON MARGULIES, Bus. Mgr. The Steinway Piano used exclusively.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA, B'way, 44th st. TO-DAY AT 2. EVENING 8:15. 3 FAMILY MATINEES. GREAT PERFORMANCES. MUSIC HALL, MARGUERITE. THEATRE, EXCELSIOR, JR. CONCERT HALL, PROMENADE CONCERTS. 50 CENTS ADMITS TO ALL.
Most Unique and Interesting Poster Exhibit Yet Made. 500 BEAUTIFUL ARTISTIC FREAKY DESIGNS. The original sketches from artists and lithographers entered in competition for the $800 in prizes recently offered by the Pope Manufacturing Company for the best poster designs with which to advertise their Columbia Bicycles. These designs will be exhibited daily for one week in our Riding School, commencing Friday, March 13, Admission will be FREE until 6 p.m. In the evening a nominal charge of ten cents will be made. Metropolitan Bicycling Co., 60th Street and Boulevard.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE. H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager. ELEONORA DUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY, CAMILLE. Last Week—Monday, CAMILLE. Wednesday, MAGDA. Friday, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and LA LOCANDIERA. Saturday, Matinee, CAMILLE. Seats now on sale. SCALE OF PRICES—Orchestra, $3; first balcony, $3 and $2; second balcony, $1.50 and $1.
PLEASURE PALACE. PROCTOR'S 58th St., near Lex. Ave. 12 to 12. 25c., 50c. Stalls & bxs. $1, $1.50, $2. Sandow, the Marvelous Athlete. The Olifans, Thatcher, Bessie Thornton; others. PROCTOR'S Theatre, 23d st., nr. 6th ave. 10 to 11: 25, 50c.; stalls & bx seats, $1. Geo. Lockhart's Comedy Elephants. Rosie Rendel, Kaufmann, Bengalis; 38 others. Sunday concerts, 2:30 to 11 p. m., at both houses.
TO-MORROW NIGHT. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 3d of SERIES. GRAHAM CONCERT. MAGGIE CLINE, RAYMON MOORE, LEW DOCKSTADER. Other Strong Numbers. Best Seats, 25c., 50c., 75c.
GARDEN THEATRE, NEXT WEEK. Mr. A. M. PALMER.....Sole Manager. MINNIE MADDERN FISKE, in a new drama by Daudet and Hennique, MARIE DELOCHE. Every Eve. (except Thurs.) & Wed. & Sat. Mat. Thurs eve. only, A DOLL'S HOUSE and A LIGHT FROM ST. AGNES.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15, Sat. Mat., 2. RICE'S LITTLE CHRISTOPHER, with THERESA VAUGHN and WILLIE COLLIER. NEXT WEEK: DE WOLF HOPPER. Every Evening, including Saturday Matinee, WANG.
PALMER'S. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. JULIA MARLOWE TABER and ROBERT TABER. To-day, Mat. and Night, ROMEO AND JULIET. Next Week—Monday and Tuesday, She Stoops to Conquer; Wednesday, the Hunchback; Thursday and Friday, Henry V.; Saturday Mat., As You Like It; Saturday Night, Romeo and Juliet.
BIJOU. Broadway & 30th St. RUDOLPH ARONSON, Mgr. TO-DAY, MATINEE, at 2. TO-NIGHT, at 8:15. Last two performances at this theatre of GENTLEMAN JOE. Next Week—May Irwin in The Widow Jones.
TO CHARTER. Elegant, fast, light draught Sidewheel Steamboat, fully and newly equipped, with crew and chaperon, carrying capacity 1,000 passengers. For terms apply to LOUIS VON BERGEN, 111 E. 14 st., N. Y.
CASINO. 7th TREMENDOUS MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. Canary & Lederer's Casino Company in THE LADY SLAVEY. Chambers 2 to 12 daily. Cabaret du Neant. Adm. 25c.
Trocadero MUSIC HALL. Formerly Koster & Bial's, 23d st. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th ave. Prices, 25c. to $1.00—MATINEE TO-DAY. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in THE MINSTREL OF CLARE. Special Matinee St. Patrick's Day.
ATALANTA CASINO. 155th st. & 8th ave. EVERY SUNDAY GREAT FAMILY CONCERT. Soloists: D. W. Quinn, Barr and Le Baue will appear FROM 4 TILL 12 P. M.
EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th st. "Better Than Trilby."—Eve. World. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. BOHEMIA. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
Koster & Bial's Music Hall, 34th st. GRAND FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY. All the Refined Variety Stars. TO-NIGHT LA LOIE.
PEOPLE'S THEATRE. H. C. MINER, Prop. Matinee Saturday. THE TORNADO. Next Week—HOYT'S TRIP TO CHINATOWN.
COLUMBUS THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:15. Wed. and Sat. Mats. at 2. Wed. Mat., popular prices, 25c. and 50c. BONNIE SCOTLAND. Next week, Geo. W. Monroe—A Happy Little Home.
BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8. Mat. Sat. 2. GEORGE C. MILN, JULIUS CÆSAR.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. B'way, bet. 29th & 30th sts. BOB FITZSIMMONS. MATINEE EVERY DAY.
ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th. Evgs. 8:15 to 10:30. Mat. Sat., 2 to 4:30. LILLIAN RUSSELL OPERA CO. "THE GODDESS OF TRUTH."
AMERICAN THEATRE. Mat. Saturday. Reserved Seats, orchestra circle and bal., 50c. Mr. Boucicault, Miss Martinez, THE SHAUGHRAUN. Next Monday—2d Revival—"The Colleen Bawn."
HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th st. EVENINGS, 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. DAVID BELASCO'S THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th st., nr. B'way. Evenings 8:20. Matinee To-day. Richard Mansfield, Lessee; Charles Frohman, Mgr. JOHN DREW | THE SQUIRE OF DAMES
HOYT'S THEATRE, 27th st., near B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP. Seats Selling Four Weeks in Advance.
SANFORD'S THEATRE, 31st st. & 2d av. Mats. To-day & To[illegible] STEVE BRODIE—ON THE BOWERY