Colgate & Co's

PATRIOT'S POCKET CALENDAR.

On application to 55 John Street, New York, five calendars will be mailed free to your address.

and was with him for nearly two hours. In regard to this meeting Captain McClusky said that nothing new had developed from Mr. Cornish's talk. He said that Mr. Cornish was still ill from the effects of the poison, which he took from the glass which contained that which killed Mrs. Adams. The Captain said: "From what Mr. Cornish has said, he is still completely in the dark as to who sent the poison."

MAILED AT THE GENERAL POSTOFFICE.

The Captain then said that he had succeeded in tracing the package containing the poison to where it had been mailed, and he made the following specific statement as to that part of the case: "I have positively found out that the package containing the poison was mailed at the General Postoffice. It was mailed on the Broadway side of the office. As to how I know this or as to the exact time I prefer not to answer just now, but I am sure it was mailed as I say."

Captain McClusky said that he had found no motive yet for the killing of Mrs. Adams or any for an attempt on Mr. Cornish's life. He reasoned that the package would not have been sent to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club had Mrs. Adams been singled out for destruction. The statement Cornish made to him in relation to his divorced wife fits exactly the statement made by Mrs. Cornish. The most friendly relations possible for divorced people existed between Cornish and his wife. They saw each other and talked together. He often sent tickets and had visits from his daughter. Mrs. Cornish occupies a flat on Huntington-ave., Boston, and keeps boarders. She is described as a pleasant-looking woman.

Captain McClusky stated that he did not reveal all that Cornish told him in his interview. Some delicate questions relating to his career he did not think it advisable to make public. When Captain McClusky was asked about the statement that the mother of Cornish telegraphed that she suspected a man and a woman, he said he knew nothing about it. The mother of Cornish stated that her son when nineteen years old had some trouble over a love affair, and had gained the enmity of a man and a woman. She was willing to divulge the name of the man, but not that of the woman. Captain McClusky said that Cornish made no reference to this matter in his statement to him. He did not appear to think much of the matter.

Captain McClusky stated that Detective Herlihy investigated the death of Henry C. Barnett, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club man, and it was found that he died from diphtheria. His brother, Edmund E. Barnett, of No. 68 Broad-st., who was with Henry Barnett last November when he died, stated that he heard nothing of any package received by Barnett, nor did he see any. A doctor's certificate showing diphtheria as the cause of death was produced.

TO ANALYZE MRS. ADAMS'S STOMACH.

Coroner Hart yesterday selected the New-York Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory, presided over by Dr. R. August Witthaus and Dr. B. Frank Ferguson, at No. 45 West Forty-second-st., as the place where the chemical analysis of the organs of Mrs. Kate J. Adams should be made. The brain, stomach, heart, liver and lungs were placed in jars by Dr. Weston yesterday and taken to his house. They were hermetically sealed. Dr. Weston locked them securely in his house, and they will be taken to the laboratory to-day. The bottle containing the poison, which Dr. Weston examined and declared was cyanide of potassium, was also sealed and will go with the organs to the laboratory. The poison also will be submitted to chemical analysis.

Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre early yesterday said, when asked about the present status of the case: "I am practically out of the case now. The whole matter now rests with the Police Department, and Captain McClusky is doing all he can in the matter. I consider that I did my duty in performing the part I did in the matter. It was my intent and purpose to secure every vestige of evidence so as to formulate a case better, in case any one was arrested charged with the crime. I know how difficult it is to secure evidence in this kind of a case, and know the necessity of promptness and carefulness in keeping all the material evidence."

S. J. Russell, of No. 203 Summit-ave., Jersey City, N. J., sent the following letter to the District-Attorney yesterday:

"Baltimore, September 27, 1898.

"Dear Sir: We are in receipt of your favor of the 24th, and in reply would say that we are very sorry to hear you have trouble with our bromo-seltzer. The sample which you returned us was bromo-seltzer, but it had decomposed in the bottle. Some time ago we decided to granulate bromo-seltzer, but have found that it did not keep as well. We have since gone back to the old way of making same, and trust you will have no further trouble. We are sending you by express half-pound bottle, which you will accept with our compliments. Respectfully,

"EMERSON DRUG COMPANY."

Mr. Blumenthal, of the District-Attorney's office, went to Jersey City yesterday afternoon to see Mr. Russell, and on his return said that he did not believe that the letter gave any solution to the mystery.

TWO OF THEM ACCOUNTED FOR.

Middletown, Conn., Dec. 30.—It was learned this afternoon that the Middletown Plate Company in 1897 purchased two matchsafes from Lehkuecher, the Newark (N. J.) silversmith. These articles are said to be of the pattern of that which contained the poison which resulted in the Adams tragedy in New-York. One was purchased on June 19, 1897, and was afterward sent to the Chicago branch of the Middletown firm. The other was bought on September 20, 1897, and later was shipped to E. L. White, Guthrie, Okla. Both were numbered "914."

DID NOT FORM CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Baltimore, Dec. 30 (Special).—Isaac M. Emerson, president of the Emerson Drug Company, of this city, when asked in regard to the authenticity of the letter said to have been received by Russell & Co., in Jersey City, and turned over to Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre, in connection with the New-York poisoning case, stating that the bromo-seltzer shipped to them may have decomposed in the bottles made this statement: "I have no record of any such letter being written from this office. If the bromo-seltzer had decomposed, it would certainly not have formed cyanide of potassium."

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

GOVERNOR ATKINSON CONFIDENT THAT A REPUBLICAN WILL BE ELECTED.

Washington, Dec. 30 (Special).—Governor Atkinson of West Virginia, who called at the White House to-day for a conference with the President, is confident that all Democratic plots to elect a Senator from that State will prove a failure. "West Virginia will elect a Republican Senator," he said. "The Republicans control the State Senate by a safe majority, while the Democrats have the House by only one majority. They will not attempt to unseat enough Republicans to secure a majority on joint ballot, as the people of the State would not permit such work as that."

The two leading Republican candidates for Senator Faulkner's seat are Governor Atkinson and N. B. Scott, the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CANADIAN POSTAGE REDUCED.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The Canadian Government, in a telegram from Postmaster-General Mulock to Postmaster-General Smith, announces that it has reduced the domestic letter rate from three to two cents an ounce, beginning January 1. Under the convention between the United States and Canada letters are sent from this country to Canada for two cents, the domestic rate of each country applying to each letter sent. The reduction now made is reciprocal, and for the first time permits letters to be sent from the other side at two instead of three cents. Postmaster-General Smith, at the request of the Canadian Government, calls the attention of all postmasters in the country to the reduction, and to its taking effect on New Year's Day, with a view to preventing matter so sent being charged up as "short paid."

ARMY BEEF CONTROVERSY.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL EAGAN'S REQUEST GRANTED—A STATEMENT FROM ARMOUR & CO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 30.—The War Department took measures to-day to probe to the bottom of the Army beef scandal. On the written request of General Eagan, a special order was issued for the assembling of a board of officers in Washington next Tuesday at 10 a. m. to inquire into the general subject of the quality of the beef supplies and particularly as to the responsibility for the loss of 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef sent to Porto Rico when the expedition under General Miles was there. The order is as follows:

By direction of the Secretary of War, a Board of Survey is hereby ordered to convene at the War Department at 10 a. m., January 3, 1899, to examine into and report upon the responsibility for the loss of about 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef, the property of Swift & Co., of Chicago; to ascertain and report if due and proper effort was made to feed this beef to the troops in Porto Rico, and to fix the responsibility if due and proper effort was not made; to ascertain, and report the character and quality of the refrigerated beef herein referred to; to ascertain and report if it was good and fit meat for issue, if it had been subjected to any chemical processes whatever, and to report whether or not the United States is responsible for the loss of the beef, or who, if any one, is responsible for its loss, and whether in its opinion Swift & Co. should or should not be reimbursed for the beef. Detail for the Board: Colonel Charles H. Alden, assistant surgeon-general; Colonel James M. Moore, assistant quartermaster-general; Colonel Francis L. Guenther, 4th Artillery; Captain L. C. Sherer, assistant adjutant-general, recorder.

Another charge which was made to the Department to-day, and which may be referred to this Board, alleges that some of the canned beef which was purchased in the open market for the Klondike expedition last spring, under emergency requisitions, and was diverted to the Philippines when the war began, proved to have been packed for the Japanese or Chinese Government during the war between those countries and undelivered three years ago on account of the abrupt cessation of hostilities. A preliminary investigation is now being quietly made to see if this charge can be substantiated.

The beef referred to in the War Department's order was shipped from Newport News to Porto Rico about the time word came from General Miles that he had supplied himself with fresh beef taken on the island. The refrigerated beef made the trip to Porto Rico and back, but by the time it reached Montauk Point it is understood to have spoiled owing to the delay and consequent lack of refrigerating material.

General Eagan to-day received from Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, the commissary officer in Chicago, a report made by Armour & Co., who furnished to the Army a large part of its tinned roast beef. The report was in response to specific questions from General Eagan.

Armour & Co. say that no chemicals whatever are used in the beef put up by them, and that it has always given good satisfaction.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The following Army and Navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Captain WALTER A. DAYTON, 9th Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged.

So much of War Department order dated October 31, 1898, as honorable discharges from the Volunteer Army, Brigadier-General THEODORE A. BALDWIN, to date, December 31, 1898, is amended, to take effect January 31, 1899.

Major HENRY R. BRINKERHOFF, 3d Infantry, is relieved from duty as chief mustering officer for the State of Missouri, and will join his command.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM C. WREN, 17th Infantry, is relieved from duty as assistant mustering officer for the State of Michigan, and will join his regiment.

Captain PIERCE M. B. TRAVIS, 11th Infantry, is detailed for duty as Collector of Customs at the port of Mayaquez, Porto Rico.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM F. FLYNN, 8th Cavalry, will assume the duties of chief mustering officer for the State of Missouri.

Major STEPHEN P. JOCELYN, 19th Infantry, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and relieve Captain James M. Burns, 17th Infantry, from duty as chief mustering officer for the State of Kentucky. Captain Burns will join his regiment.

Major CHARLES L. TILDEN, 1st California Infantry, is honorably discharged.

Second Lieutenant J. STANLEY WILSON, 15th Minnesota Infantry, is honorably discharged.

Second Lieutenant GEORGE W. COLE, 7th Cavalry, is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General Nelson Cole, and will join his regiment.

Captain ARTHUR MURRAY, 1st Artillery, will proceed to Macon, Ga., for duty.

Major HERBERT KATZ, commissary of subsistence, is honorably discharged.

The board of officers, appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., October 5, 1898, for the examination of officers, is dissolved.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion.

Detail for the Board: Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS M. K. SMITH, 10th Infantry, Major WILLIAM D. BEACH, Engineer Officer of Volunteers (Captain 3d Cavalry), Captain CHAMPE C. McCULLOCH, Jr., assistant surgeon; Captain THOMAS J. LEWIS, 24 Cavalry; First Lieutenant JOHN H. STONE, assistant surgeon, and First Lieutenant JOHN S. WINN, 24 Cavalry, recorder.

The following officers will report to the Board for examination: First Lieutenant FRANCIS G. ERWIN, Jr., 24 Cavalry; First Lieutenant ROGER B. BRYAN, 24 Cavalry; First Lieutenant WILLIAM S. SCOTT, 1st Cavalry (major and assistant adjutant-general volunteers); First Lieutenant DANIEL L. TATE, 24 Cavalry; First Lieutenant GODFREY H. MACDONALD, 6th Cavalry; First Lieutenant DEROSEY C. CABELL, 8th Cavalry; First Lieutenant SAMUEL E. SMILEY, 15th Infantry, aide-de-camp; Second Lieutenant ALEXANDER M. DAVIS, 8th Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Second Lieutenant EDMUND M. LEARY, 24 Cavalry; Second Lieutenant JULIUS T. CONRAD, 3d Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Second Lieutenant SAMUEL R. ARNOLD, 1st Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Second Lieutenant GEORGE W. KIRKPATRICK, 8th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant CORNELIUS C. SMITH, 24 Cavalry; Second Lieutenant JOHN H. RICE, 3d Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG, Jr., 4th Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

Major HENRY S. KILBOURNE will proceed to Bath, Me.

Captain WILLIAM S. BLACK, 24th Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, as witness before the General Court-Martial now in session at that post.

Captain JONATHAN N. PATTON, assistant quartermaster, will proceed to Montauk, New York, on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Major CLIFFORD S. WALTON, additional paymaster, will proceed to Haven for duty.

Second Lieutenant GORDON G. HEINER, 4th Artillery, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Myer, Virginia, and will join his battery.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Second Lieutenant HENRY J. HATCH, from the 2d Artillery, to the 4th Artillery, Battery M; Second Lieutenant GEORGE WILLIAMS, from the 4th Artillery to the 2d Artillery, Battery M.

Captain CHARLES W. KAYSER, 20th Infantry, is honorably discharged.

Second Lieutenant FINE W. SMITH, 12th Infantry, will join his company.

Captain DAVID A. LYLE, Ordnance Department, will make fifteen visits between January 1 and March 15, 1899, to the works of the Penn Steel Casting Company, Chester, Penn., and the works of the American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Penn., to inspect seacoast gun carriages.

First Lieutenant LAWSON N. FULLER, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New-Jersey, to inspect the manufacture and test of seacoast mortar carriages.

Major EDWARD C. CARTER, brigade surgeon, will report to the Examining Board to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, at such time as may be required for examination for promotion.

Captain JAMES B. HICKEY, 8th Cavalry, will proceed to Havana, for duty.

Major FRANK H. EDMUNDS, chief ordnance officer, will proceed to Havana for duty.

The Secretary of War relieves Major-General HENRY W. LAWTON from the command of the Fourth Army Corps, and directs him to proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, and report to Major-General Elwell S. Otis, commanding Department of the Pacific.

Captain GEORGE L. SCOTT, 6th Cavalry, will proceed to the La Pointe Indian Agency, Wisconsin, for the purpose of adjusting his accounts while acting as Indian Agent of that agency.

Second Lieutenant SAMUEL V. McCLURE, 7th Infantry, will proceed to his home and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Captain FRANCIS B. HARRISON, assistant adjutant-general, is honorably discharged, to take effect January 31.

Captain ALFRED S. ORCHARD, 20th New-York Infantry, is honorably discharged.

Captain JOHN H. YUCKLEY, 24 Arkansas Infantry, is honorable discharged.

Second Lieutenant CHARLES A. JORDAN, 35th Michigan Infantry, is honorably discharged.

Captain JAMES F. JENKINS, commissary of subsistence, will proceed to Macon, Ga., for duty with the Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps.

One bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do the work of three bottles of the ordinary kind.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N. Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

Major JOHN C. MUHLENBERG, paymaster, will proceed to Havana for duty.

Major CULVER C. SNIFFEN, paymaster, will proceed to this city for duty.

Major GLEN H. LOGAN, additional paymaster, will proceed to Havana for duty.

Major FRANCIS S. DODGE, paymaster, will proceed to Denver for duty.

Major JONAS M. CLELAND, additional paymaster, will proceed to this city for duty.

NAVY.

Lieutenant J. M. HELM is detached from the Richmond and ordered to duty as inspector in charge of the Sixteenth Lighthouse District at Memphis, Tenn.

Lieutenant E. B. UNDERWOOD is detached from the Terror and ordered to the Yankee.

Lieutenant-Commander N. T. HOUSTON is detached from the Iris and ordered home.

Assistant Engineer A. ANDERSON is detached from the Supply and ordered home.

Assistant Engineer J. F. SNOW is detached from the Yorktown and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster T. J. ARMS is ordered to take up accounts on the Panther.

Chief Engineer E. FARMER, retired, is detached as Inspector of Machinery at the works of Lawley & Son, Boston, and the Fore River Engine Works, Weymouth, Mass., and ordered home.

Chief Engineer J. LOWE is assigned to duty as chief engineer of the League Island Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Engineer S. H. LEONARD, Jr., is detached from the Scorpion and is ordered to assume duties of inspector in charge of Machinery of Torpedo Boats Nos. 27 and 28, Blake's and De Long, at the works of George Lawley & Son, Boston, and Torpedo Boat Destroyers Nos. 8 and 9, at the works of Lawrence & Macdonough, Fore River Engine Company, Weymouth, Mass.

SENATOR M'LAURIN FOR THE CANAL.

WATERWAY THROUGH NICARAGUA A MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL NECESSITY, HE SAYS.

Washington, Dec. 30 (Special).—Discussing the various projects for a canal across the isthmus through Nicaragua, Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, said to-day:

I would not like to commit myself to any particular scheme in reference to the canal. I have not heard a man in either house express himself otherwise than as favorable to the cutting of a canal. The diversity of opinion is as to how it shall be done. In so vast an enterprise there is bound to be more or less jobbery and corruption. The experience of other nations with these transcontinental waterways and our own with the Union Pacific Railroad are object-lessons. Yet who does not admit that the good coming from the Suez Canal and the Union Pacific road more than counterbalances all the evils incidental to their construction? I don't think myself that the Government ought to guarantee the bonds of any corporation, but should construct and own the canal itself.

We are now shut out of the markets of Western South America, Asia and the islands of the Pacific because our European competitors, by use of the Suez Canal, get cheaper transportation than we do by use of the transcontinental railroads. Freights even go, I am told, from Atlantic ports to California by way of Antwerp, because it is cheaper than by rail across the continent. The South has much to hope from the construction of the canal. Her staple product is cotton, and the quantity produced is far in excess of the demands of the European and American markets. Her only hope is to find a market for her surplus raw and manufactured cotton among the teeming millions of the East.

The Nicaragua Canal will bring American ports three thousand miles nearer Western South America than European ports, while South Atlantic and Gulf ports will also be much nearer Northern China, Australia and Africa than are European ports through the Suez Canal. As a Southern man, naturally, I would like to see some of the great volume of export trade now going from North Atlantic ports deflected to our Southern ports. This would, in my judgment, inevitably follow the construction of the canal.

The acquisition of Porto Rico and our relations with Cuba make the construction of the canal a military and commercial necessity. This country will not soon forget the agony of suspense endured during the ten-thousand-mile trip of the Oregon. From that date the Nicaragua Canal became a fixed fact, and its construction a mere matter of time. We have either got to grow and develop or shrivel up.

FRENCH SUBMARINE TORPEDO-BOATS.

EXPERIMENTS SAID TO HAVE RESULTED SUCCESSFULLY.

Washington, Dec. 30 (Special).—The efforts of French naval officers to perfect submarine torpedo-boats appear to have been at last crowned with success, according to a confidential official report from an American naval attaché, which has just reached the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy Department.

The results reached by the French indicate that for defensive and offensive purposes under-water boats will play an important part in future blockades, and that it will probably be out of the question for an enemy's fleet to lie off a French port after the manner in which Sampson blockaded Santiago. This report, which will doubtless have the effect of directing attention anew to the Plunger, nearly ready for trial at Baltimore, and which may increase the Congress appropriations for vessels of this type, is as follows:

Lieutenant Darcius, French Navy, has been promoted to the grade of commander and assigned to the position of chief of the military cabinet of the Ministry of Marine. His promotion was due to the great success which has attended his efforts during the last eight years in the study of under-water navigation. Largely as the result of his labors six submarine torpedo-boats are provided for in the French naval budget of 1899. Full details concerning them have not been given out, but the following information is obtained:

These boats, which are to be laid down in the various arsenals, are of the following dimensions: Displacement, 166 tons; length, 111 feet; breadth, 12 feet; maximum draught aft, 5 feet, and horse-power, 217, which, operating a single screw, will drive the vessel twelve knots on the surface. They will carry four sets of torpedo-launching apparatus.

These vessels are identical with the Narval, now constructing at Cherbourg. They have a steaming radius on the surface of 250 knots, and their under-water radius at ten knots speed is 100 miles. The French naval authorities have so much confidence in them that the present intention is to lay down a great many more of them, but probably not until after the Narval has completed her trials so there may be an opportunity to improve the new boats.

The vessels are propelled by steam power when on the surface and by an electric accumulator when beneath the surface. This electrical accumulator can be charged with the vessels' own dynamos. The confidence in these new boats arises from the success of the Zede. This latter boat is now at Toulon, where she has been during the last two years undergoing important modifications. Her propelling force is wholly electric, and her speed under water is fifteen knots. She has recently made the trip under water from Toulon to Salins d'Hyeres and return, a distance of about forty miles. She was accompanied by a seagoing torpedo-boat, which carried the Board of Inspection.

It is claimed that a submarine boat has repeatedly passed the blockading squadron off Toulon and entered the harbor without discovery. French officers are of the opinion that they have solved the problem, and this affords them much satisfaction in view of the importance which they attach to it in connection with the naval defences of their ports.

OPPOSED TO COLONIES IN PALESTINE.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT WILL ADMIT AMERICANS ONLY AS VISITORS.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The Department of State recently received from the United States Minister at Constantinople information that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey had informed him that the Turkish Government had no intention of preventing American citizens, whether Hebrews or Christians (coming as individuals and not in a body), from visiting Syria or Palestine as travellers or visitors, the only object of that Government being to prevent further colonization of Palestine by Hebrews, as the settlement there of religious bodies in preponderating numbers might lead to political complications, which it is the purpose of the Ottoman Empire to avoid. This announcement appears to have a direct bearing on the Zionist movement for the establishment of a Hebrew nation in Palestine.

GOVERNMENT INTEREST PAYMENTS.

Washington, Dec. 30.—To-morrow United States Treasurer Roberts will mail checks in payment of interest on the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, amounting to $5,559,000, due on January 1. On January 3 he will mail checks in redemption of Central Pacific 6 per cent bonds, due January 1, amounting to $12,700,000. By this means the Treasury will materially reduce its stock of free gold, which to-day amounted to nearly $246,000,000.

SPECIAL SERVICE OF MUSIC.

There will be special musical services at the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth-st., to-morrow. At 10:30 there will be given St. Cecilia's mass, by Gounod, and Cruickshank's "Birth of Jesus," with orchestra accompaniment. At 4 o'clock there will be choral evensong, with the orchestra setting of Mendelssohn's "When Jesus Our Lord Was Born," Neidlinger's "Birthday of a King" and Gounod's "Magnificat."

SUIT TELLS OF FERRY SALE.

WILLIAM BAYARD CUTTING SUED FOR LARGE COMMISSION.

RICHARD A. SAALFIELD, WHO BRINGS THE ACTION, SAYS HE GOT ENGLISHMEN TO BUY THE THIRTY-NINTH-ST. FERRY—PRESIDENT AMBROSE DENIES THIS.

William Bayard Cutting, as part owner of the Thirty-ninth-st. ferry, has been sued in the Supreme Court by Richard A. Saalfield for the recovery of $2,000, which, he alleges, is due to him for commissions earned and expenses incurred in selling the ferry, its rights, franchises, and property to an English syndicate. Mr. Cutting, through his attorneys, Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, yesterday moved before Justice Smyth for a bill of particulars from Saalfield showing how he spent $2,000 in London, as alleged by him, and also for particulars as to the agreement made between them as to the proposed sale. Justice Smyth reserved his decision.

Saalfield contends that he was asked by Mr. Cutting to take charge of the sale of the ferry rights, and that, in consequence, he went to London, where he had interviews with various English capitalists. His efforts were successful, and ended in his selling the ferry for $6,000,000. He demanded his commission of $30,000 and the $2,000 he had spent in London for expenses, but Mr. Cutting refused to acknowledge his claim.

Mr. Kramer, of Weh, Wolf & Kramer, attorneys for Saalfield, said in court yesterday that the ferry rights were valuable, and included ten blocks of land on Gowanus Bay, a railroad and other franchises and privileges. The English capitalists who agreed to pay the $6,000,000 for the ferry would spend at least $20,000,000 in erecting buildings on the company's land, constructing docks and piers and other improvements. He added that Mr. Saalfield had furnished a bill of particulars as to his expenses in London. It was as follows: Fares to Europe, $300; hotel bill, $1,000; dining, wines and entertaining in connection with the promotion of the sale of the ferry, $300; cabs, 'bus fares, postage, typewriting, stationery and services of others, $400.

Mr. Kramer said later that there were three syndicates at present trying to purchase the ferry, and Mr. Cutting had no doubt closed the sale with the English syndicate, but was trying "to freeze Saalfield out of his commission." Asked if the syndicate intended to establish a new steamship line if the negotiations for the ferry property were successful, Mr. Kramer said he could say nothing on that point at this time.

John W. Ambrose, president of the New-York and South Brooklyn Terminal and Ferry Company, was seen at his house, No. 575 Lexington-ave., last evening, and when asked as to the truth of the story of the sale to an English syndicate for $6,000,000 of the property of the company, denied that any sale had been made.

"If you want any information as to the suit against Mr. Cutting you will have to see him," said Mr. Amorose, "but as to the story of any negotiations for the sale of the Terminal Railroad, the ferry, or any property of the company, you can say that there is no truth whatever in it. You can make that statement as emphatic as you know how to. No Englishmen, no syndicate, no person in the world has made any offer for the property of the company. No one has spoken to me about such a proposition, and as president of the company I would certainly know something about the matter if any such scheme was on foot. No one has been authorized to make negotiations for such a sale, and the property of the company is not for sale."

The action was a good deal of a surprise to South Brooklyn people yesterday when they heard of it. The property which it is said the English syndicate is trying to buy not only includes the blocks of land adjoining the ferryhouse on the Manhattan side, but also all the valuable waterfront now controlled by the South Brooklyn Terminal Company. The property is valuable chiefly on account of the water-front and on account of the fact that the Government is likely to deepen the channel along the front of the property at any time. Red Hook Channel is directly in front of the terminal, and it is only a question of time when it must be deepened for vessels of deep draught.

John W. Ambrose, the proprietor of Ambrose Park and one of the principal stockholderr in the Terminal Company, had associated with him in the beginning Joseph Richardson, of "spite house" fame; William Bayard Cutting and others. The scheme was to make the place the great terminal railroad point for Brooklyn and Long Island rail shipping. A deep and expensive cut was made through the bluff at Thirty-ninth-st. and a mile of track laid. An immense covered station was also built. The plan was to impose a tariff of two cents a passenger for Coney Island traffic.

The plans of the promoters did not materialize. Richardson refused at last to put up any more money. It is said and the undertaking was finally pronounced a financial failure. The full name of the company is the New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Steam Transportation Company. Its officers are John W. Ambrose, president; Denniston Wood, treasurer; Francis H. Bergen, secretary. The ferry runs between Thirty-ninth-st., Brooklyn, and Pier No. 2, East River, Manhattan.

"COIN" HARVEY APPOINTS A DEPUTY.

HE STARTS OUT BY RIVALLING EVEN BRYAN AS A PHRASE-MAKER.

Washington, Dec. 30 (Special).—"Coin" Harvey, who has set out to raise a Demo-Pop campaign fund of several hundred million dollars for the Presidential campaign of 1900, has appointed a deputy collector, or solicitor, in Washington. He is Robert E. Mattingly, who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated the "Boy Orator of the Platte" for the Presidency. Judging by the circular he has just issued Mr. Mattingly is not only very much in earnest, but is entitled to a high seat in the Demo-Pop synagogue. He informs the persons to whom the circular is sent that he is authorized "to solicit subscriptions for the use of our party in the great battle of 1900 against the Moloch of monopoly, financial greed and injustice." It is doubtful if "Coin" Harvey, or even William J. Bryan himself, could have turned a neater phrase than that. Mr. Mattingly is not to receive any of the money paid on subscriptions, all of which must be sent direct to "Coin" Harvey as treasurer of the "Ways and Means Committee," which is composed of Senators Jones, of Arkansas; Allen, of Nebraska, and Teller, of Colorado, and ex-Governors Stone, of Missouri, and Altgeld, of Illinois. Of course, neither the subscribers nor the public are to be informed as to the amount subscribed or paid into this "blind pool."

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The Navy Department is informed that the gunboat Wilmington arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, to-day, on her way to Trinidad and the Orinoco country. The gunboat Wheeling is at San Francisco. The collier Cassius has been placed out of commission. The auxiliary cruiser Mayflower has sailed from Manzanillo for Cienfuegos. The collier Sterling left Montevideo yesterday for San Juan, Porto Rico.

NEW TARIFF FOR PORTO RICO.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner of the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico, has nearly completed his report on the proposed customs tariff for Porto Rico, and it is expected that the schedules will be ready for publication about January 10. It is definitely announced that the Porto Rican tariff will go into effect on February 1.

FIGURES DON'T LIE.

It doesn't take much knowledge of mathematics to figure out the facts about that dread disease—consumption. Statisticians long ago demonstrated that one-seventh of all the deaths in Christendom each year may be safely attributed to consumption and allied diseases.

There is an almost certain cure and a positive preventive for this fatal disease if taken in time. The story of what it will do is told in the following letter:

"About two and a half years ago, when I was at Flatlick, Ky., writes J. W. Jordan, Esq., of Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky., "I was taken with severe pains in the chest, after which I began to spit up blood and was also troubled with night sweats. I was so short winded that I could hardly walk half a mile at once, and if I got the least bit wearied, I would have an attack of phthisic (asthma) and almost die for about two or three days. I concluded to try Dr. R. V. Pierce, and I related my case to him. He wrote me that I should take his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I began using it and used about six bottles. I began to see that it was helping me, so concluded to continue it use. I did so and have improved both in strength and in weight. I have not had the phthisic, nor spit up any blood since last spring."

This great remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—cures 98 per cent. of all laryngial, bronchial, throat and kindred affections which, if neglected lead up to consumption. It strengthens the stomach and makes the appetite keen and hearty. It invigorates the liver and aids the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It makes the assimilation of the food perfect. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. Honest dealers will not urge you to take a substitute said to be "just as good."

Send for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. FREE. Enclose 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing *only*, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy. Cloth-binding ten cents extra. It is a thousand page book with over seven hundred illustrations, formerly sold for $1.50. For limited time can be had for cost of mailing.

La Grippe? TRY VIN MARIANI (MARIANI WINE) The Ideal French Tonic FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty

immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

NEW REGIME AT ALBANY.

Continued from first page.

additions to his former testimony which he may desire.

THE NEW DEPUTY CONTROLLER.

THEODORE P. GILMAN, A WELL-KNOWN REPUBLICAN OF THIS CITY.

It was announced yesterday that Controller-elect Morgan had decided to appoint Theodore P. Gilman, of this city, as Deputy Controller of the State. The announcement of the proposed appointment was as much of a surprise to Mr. Gilman's friends as it was to the public, as he had not sought the office and was not expecting any such favor at the hands of his party. Mr. Gilman went to Albany Monday, and after consultation decided to accept the office, although it will interfere somewhat with his business as a dealer in produce in this city.

Theodore P. Gilman was born on June 30, 1857, in New-Jersey, but came to New-York when two years old, and has lived here ever since. He was

THEODORE P. GILMAN.
Who is to be Deputy Controller of the State.

graduated from the old Thirteenth-st. school, known as "Tom Hunter's school," in 1871, and at once went into the business of his father, who was one of the pioneers in the poultry business of this city. Since that time he has continued in this business, and is now in charge of the commission house, No. 253 Washington-st., representing the firms of Priebe & Simater and Lepman & Heggie, dealers in poultry and game. He has for some years been, and is now, the president of the Game Association of this city. He was also one of the early members of the New-York Mercantile Exchange, and is at present a member of the Commercial, Colonial and West Side Republican clubs.

Mr. Gilman's home is at No. 155 West Eightieth-st., in the XIXth Assembly District. He has been identified with the Republican party from the time he became a voter, and is well known among the Republicans of his district. He has several times refused offers of office and nominations at the hands of his party, among others being that of Assemblyman, which he refused three times.

TO-NIGHT'S FESTIVITIES.

Albany, Dec. 30.—Governor Black will dine his staff at the Fort Orange Club to-morrow night and later will attend the Squadron A ball. Squadron A will be in charge of Captain Oliver B. Bridgeman, in place of Avery D. Andrews, the new Adjutant-General.

MR. CROKER TRUE TO SULZER.

HE SAYS HE WILL HELP THE CONGRESSMAN'S CANDIDACY FOR MINORITY LEADER—THEORIES OF POLITICIANS REGARDING HIS ATTITUDE.

There was a great deal of amusement in political circles yesterday when it became known that Congressman William Sulzer had come to the front as Richard Croker's candidate for minority leader in the House of Representatives, and therefore candidate for Speaker if the House to be elected in 1900 should have a Democratic majority. Many who were inclined to regard the whole affair as a joke were greatly surprised when they became convinced that the subject was a serious matter. Of course, they expected Sulzer to take himself seriously. Even many of his friends are at a loss to understand what Mr. Croker means by the movement, and the statement is freely made that if Croker wanted to assure the success of Bailey this was the way to do it.

Some believe that Mr. Croker thinks he has Sulzer so completely in his hands that he can mould the Congressman as he wishes. Sulzer is looked on with favor in parts of the South and West, and is known to be a rabid silver man. Mr. Croker, it is asserted, believes that Sulzer would placate the silver men, while, if he had Sulzer in power, Mr. Croker, if the theories are right, could control his actions. Despite Mr. Croker's machinations many Tammany men are in open revolt against the choice of Sulzer, and Hugh McLaughlin, in Brooklyn, made a protest that was practically an ultimatum. There was a good deal of talk yesterday about the matter, and it is expected there will be a lively time if Mr. Croker persists in his policy.

There is another side to the contention, however. When Mr. Croker forced the election of Perry Belmont as president of the Democratic Club, he was strongly attacked by silver men all over the country, as repudiating the National platform of the party and preferring a man who worked for Palmer and Buckner in 1896. Mr. Croker, so these politicians think, knows that Sulzer cannot win, and is supporting him in order to "square" himself with the silver men.

Mr. Croker personally is non-committal. He said last night that Mr. Sulzer was certainly a serious candidate, and he would be glad to support him or any other Tammany man. "Mr. Sulzer is an ambitious young man," added Mr. Croker, "and I will help him, as I would any other Tammany man who was a candidate for a prominent office."

Ex-Governor Flower and Cord Meyer have taken an active interest in the candidacy of Mr. Sulzer and are making a fight against him. They say they will solidify forces antagonistic to him and secure his defeat.

GIFTS TO RETIRING OFFICIALS.

Albany, Dec. 30.—There were several presentations at the Capitol to-day by Department employes to State officers retiring from office. John Palmer, Secretary of State, received a mahogany desk, chair and revolving library. The presentation speech was made by Frank White, chief of the corporations department. Andrew Davidson, Deputy Secretary of State, who retires from that place to take the First Deputyship in the office of the State Treasurer, received a diamond ring, James W. Bentley making the presentation speech. James A. Roberts, retiring Controller, was the recipient of a silver set. Mr. Lewis, his private secretary, made the presentation speech on behalf of the Department employes. Colonel W. J. Morgan, who ret