DEFENDING STANDARD OIL

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

HE GETS INTO A LIVELY CONTROVERSY WITH CHAIRMAN PHILLIPS, AND REPLIES TO CRITICISMS OF HIS COMPANY'S BUSINESS METHODS.

Washington, Sept. 8.—At to-day's session of the Industrial Commission an animated controversy occurred between Chairman Phillips of the Commission and John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, in New-York. Mr. Archbold was on the stand replying to statements made by J. W. Lee, of the United Pipe Line, and other independent companies. Referring to Mr. Lee's statement that the Standard company had made advances to the United Pipe Line Company, with the view of buying it out, Mr. Archbold said: "Any approaches on that line have come from the other side," and he proceeded to say that such advances had been made not only by Mr. Lee, but by others connected with the independent lines, including Mr. Phillips. "We have declined their offers," he said, "because we considered them illegal, and, furthermore, because of our lack of faith in the men from whom the proposition came, having had previous experience with them."

In reply to Mr. Phillips, he said he did not assert that the propositions were "unfair or unjust, but illegal."

Mr. Phillips attempted to make a statement at this point, but was cut off by the Commission on the ground that he could at any time take the stand in his own behalf. This incident closed here. Mr. Archbold several times used the expression, referring to Mr. Lee, who was present, "The statement is false, and you know it." Mr. Livingston at last objected to the form of expression.

SHARP ANSWERS TO CRITICS.

Mr. Archbold was on the stand for seven hours, closing his statement at 5 o'clock. He replied not only to the criticisms made by Mr. Lee, but also to those made by Attorney General Monnett, of Ohio, Mr. Westgate, of Titusville, and Mr. Lockwood, of Zellanople. His language for the most part was vigorous. He characterized many of the statements made by the witnesses as untrue, and referred to the witnesses themselves in anything but complimentary terms. He said that Mr. Lee and Mr. Phillips, of the Commission, had both confessed that they were members of a trust.

Among the criticisms of the Standard company, which he contradicted, was one by Mr. Lee referring to testimony given some years ago by Mr. Cassatt, now president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, concerning rebates to the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Lee had said that Mr. Cassatt had testified that the refund amounted to $10,000,000 in the years 1873-74. This statement, Mr. Archbold said, had been generally handed about, but he declared it was "without foundation, characterizing it as a lusty old lie," having its origin in the delusions of one man. He also denied that an arrangement was in existence for the sale of lubricating oil to the officers of the railroad companies to the advantage of the officers thereof, and he challenged Mr. Lee to produce a scintilla of evidence showing such a state of affairs. He declared that the Standard company had neither asked nor received any discriminatory rates from the railroad companies since the Interstate Commerce law went into effect, and read letters from the officers of various trunk railroads throughout the country sustaining this statement. Nor had the company, he said, received any advantage in the way of direct tariffs, under billings or special dispatch agreements.

Still, the company had never been so prosperous as since that law went into effect. On the other hand, if ever a preferential rate was given by a railroad company, it was found in the case of the tariff made by the New-Jersey Central to the United Pipe Line Company.

Replying to Attorney General Monnett, Mr. Archbold expressed the opinion that his criticism and persecution came with bad grace from an official of a State in which the Standard company was spending $3,250,000 a year in wages, and he characterized his course as "vindictive." He said the company was determined to force Mr. Monnett to reveal the whole truth concerning his allegation that the company had offered him a bribe of $100,000.

Mr. Archbold also contradicted Mr. Westgate's testimony to the effect that the Standard company had used the barrels and brands of other companies, and also his statement that the railroad companies had underbilled the Standard company's tank cars.

In his reply to Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Archbold dealt at length with the Matthews and Rice cases, which Mr. Lockwood had instanced to show, as he alleged, that the Standard company controlled the courts. Mr. Archbold said, in effect, that these suits had been brought to compel purchase. He asserted that in the Rice case Rice had tried to induce him to buy his plant at Marietta, Ohio, for $100,000, when it was not worth $25,000, and had agreed to settle that proposition in certain case was stopped in case the deal should be made, alleging that he had sufficient influence to accomplish this result. He expressed the opinion that Rice was employed as an agitator by the enemies of the Standard company. Mr. Rice was present in the court room, and it is understood he will reply later.

Mr. Archbold referred frequently to the growth of the oil business in foreign countries. In Russia this growth was especially formidable, the product being 70,000,000 barrels a day. He said the Standard company had no interest in any foreign production.

The witness closed with a direct statement in support of the Standard company. He took the position in this statement that trusts were necessary to defend the irresistible result of our rapidly growing commerce. In adopting them, we are but following the example of that greatest of all commercial nations, England, under whose commercial charters capitalization and scope are practically unlimited. Any legislative restrictions imposed here would operate alone to the benefit of foreign commercial competitors. The claim that such restrictions would help the weak and incompetent, if any exist, in country as against the strong and aggressive is the puerile to call for serious answer.

STANDARD'S CAREER REVIEWED.

Reviewing the Standard's career, he said:

The early years of the petroleum industry were marked by a chaotic and crude condition in all branches of the trade, namely, the production, manufacture, transportation and marketing, and the average quality of the refined products was inferior and unsatisfactory. The advent of the Standard Oil Company aggregation changed this entirely. It brought to the business ample capital, and combined into effective working shape the best possible talent in all branches of the business. It improved quality and greatly reduced costs. It supplanted old and inferior methods and refineries with the newest and most progressive methods and the most perfectly equipped and favorably located refineries. It has been ever on the alert to embrace the best obtainable practical and technical talent for the development and improvement of the business in all its branches. It inaugurated new systems of transportation, which not only gave to the producer the most efficient possible service at greatly reduced cost, but a daily continuing cash market for his product on a basis of the best price obtainable in the world's markets. Further, it reached out and occupied the markets of the world for American petroleum.

Individual effort could not have accomplished any such herculean task in many times the same period, and, indeed, the efforts of the Standard Oil Company were none too quickly made. If there had been as prompt and energetic action on the part of the Russian oil industry as was taken by the Standard Oil Company, the Russians would have dominated many of the world's markets which have been made to inure so largely to the benefit of the American oil industry.

He expressed the opinion that the Standard Oil combination had been of vast benefit to the world at large, and said, speaking generally:

The outcry against corporations does not come from the great, busy, industrial classes, but from impractical sentimentalists, yellow journals and political demagogues; from the latter, perhaps, more than any other. It is a veritable attack on thrift and prosperity. To listen to their voices to the extent of imposing restrictive legislation would mean a frightful step backward in the commercial development of our country.

He suggested National corporations as the only legislation necessary.

At the close of Mr. Archbold's testimony Mr. Phillips said he would ask to be heard to-morrow.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT ENDED.

NAVAL REVIEW THE FINAL FEATURE—A FLEET SAILED AROUND ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S WARSHIPS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—The twenty-third encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which began here on Monday, came to an end this afternoon, when a naval review was held on the Delaware River. The ships that were reviewed were those of the North Atlantic Squadron, composed of the flagship New-York, the cruiser Brooklyn and the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas. It was the greatest of the three naval reviews that have been held on the Delaware within a year. The weather was perfect, the number of boats in the line large, and the crowds that lined both the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey shores of the river far outnumbered those that have witnessed the previous reviews.

The squadron was anchored in column, with the New-York at the head of the line. Next came the Indiana, then the Massachusetts, the Brooklyn and the Texas. The parade went on the New-Jersey side on a point above the Texas, and then came down on the Pennsylvania side, disembarking about a mile below the New-York.

The parade was formed off the League Island Navy Yard. From early morning until the time for the parade to start vessels of every kind, loaded until their rails almost touched the water, started down the river for the city. Vessels carrying people from Wilmington, Del., Chester, Penn., and Trenton, N. J., were also early on their way to the Navy Yard. Every vessel was dressed in colors and the great fleet presented a handsome picture.

The official reviewing party, consisting of Governor Stone and staff, Mayor Ashbridge, Captain James H. Sands, Senator Penrose, General James L. Latta and Major Richard S. Gallum, of the G. A. R., left the city on the Government tug Samuel and was transferred to the United States revenue cutter Windom, which was anchored off the Navy Yard. As the Governor stepped aboard the cutter his flag was run up on the mast and the battery at the Navy Yard belched forth a salute of seventeen guns. The Windom returned a salute of thirteen guns for Rear Admiral Casey, commandant of the Navy Yard.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the flagship McCaulley, with Commodore Joseph R. Adams, flying the pennant of the Philadelphia Yacht Club, gave the signal for the start, and the vessels got into line. Following the flagship came the revenue cutter with the reviewing party aboard. The revenue cutters Gresham, Algonquin, Manning and Onondaga followed, under the command of Captain Stadler. These were followed by lighthouse tenders, private yachts, steamboats with G. A. R. delegates on board, and a great line of excursion boats, in all over one hundred vessels.

The journey of the vessels up the river to the anchorage, a distance of seven miles, was a continuous ovation. When the head of the parade came abreast of the New-York, the latter fired the Grand Army's salute, and the Windom returned the salute of the Admiral. The New-York's crew was stationed in the rigging, the tops manned and Rear Admiral Sampson and his staff saluted as the commander's vessel swept by. The other warships also saluted the Governor. The revenue cutters Gresham, Algonquin, Manning and Onondaga dropped astern opposite the New-York, and when the Windom came down on the opposite side of the squadron the cutters fired the Governor's salute, while the bands of the warships played patriotic airs. In the vicinity of the squadron the wharves and buildings were crowded with people, and when the parade was passed the cheering became a deafening roar, which was heard even above the roar of the cannon in salute. As it was all the cheering along the route.

After the review was over Governor Stone and his staff were taken on board the New-York, where Admiral Sampson tendered them an informal reception. After the Governor's party had been shown over the ship it was taken ashore in one of the New-York's launches.

Captain Admiral Sampson and the officers of the warships received hosts at the Walnut Street Wharf, where the Grand Army officials produced a "Reunion" at Atlantic City, Sept. 8.—Amid great applause and singing, the Grand Army Encampment here this afternoon, during the total week, passed into the eternal, and the incident ended, quiet and uneventful.

Camp James A. Sexton, in Fairmount Park, in which hundreds of thousands veterans had been sheltered during the encampment, came to an end at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Many veterans left the city earlier, but a goodly number remained in the camp until it was formally broken up. The camp was a great city less and was one of the features of the week.

The North Atlantic Squadron was illuminated last night for the last time. The fleet will remain here until September 15, the day after the opening of the National Exposition.

SONS OF VETERANS' ENCAMPMENT.

VENDETTA FOR ALL WHO SERVED IN SPANISH OR REBELLION WAR.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 8.—Commander-in-Chief Shepard, of the Sons of Veterans, in his report to the eighteenth annual encampment of the order, made an important recommendation about the camp's badges and decorations. Major A. B. Davis, at Pittsburg, up to his death a few months ago, furnished all badges and regalia to the society. Commander Shepard recommends that the order now manufacture its own badges and sell them at a profit for its own benefit.

Quartermaster General Bolton's report showed the order in good condition financially, with $1,000 in the treasury. The membership has fallen off about one thousand in the last year, according to Adjutant General Abbott's report, and he ascribes this to the fact that so many of the young men from whom the order's membership would come have enlisted in the Army. The report shows a total membership of 2,000, scattered among 120 branches.

The order has decided to present to each of its members who served in either the Spanish or Philippine war a badge of honor, manufactured from a Spanish cannon, which has been promised for that purpose by Secretary Root.

MUST OBSERVE THE LABOR LAW.

MAYOR VAN WYCK SENDS A LETTER TO THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Mayor Van Wyck sent the following letter yesterday to all the heads of departments:

Dear Sir: All officers and departments of the city must prepare their estimates for the year 1900 with a view to full compliance on their part to the provisions of the labor law. A legal day's work under this statute consists of eight hours, and the wages of laborers, workmen and mechanics should be at least $1 for a legal day's work, and not less than the prevailing rate of wages for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the city.

If this matter has been overlooked it should receive immediate attention, as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will shortly take up the budget for next year, and will consider all communications that come before it as prepared with a view to a full compliance with the provisions of the labor law. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

DISCOVERED BY LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER IN CHICAGO FOUND IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, Sept. 8.—Putney Taylor, wanted in Chicago on a charge of killing a man in August, was arrested at Homestead, Penn., to-day. Taylor was discovered at Homestead through an intercepted letter sent to his wife at Chicago, in which he requested her to write to him in the name of James H. Walker. When he called at the postoffice for the letter he was arrested.

Taylor is charged with the murder of Edward Jones, colored, in Chicago. Jones was talking with Taylor's wife when Taylor arrived, and in the quarrel which followed the shooting occurred.

MAYOR GETS A SUBPŒNA.

THE MAZET COMMITTEE WANTS TO ASK HIM ABOUT THE RAMAPO SCANDAL.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSESSMENT OF CANDIDATES FOR THE JUDICIARY — WHEELER H. PECKHAM'S LETTER.

Mayor Van Wyck was served in the City Hall yesterday with a subpœna requiring him to appear before the Mazet Investigating Committee on September 13, and tell what he knows about the Ramapo water scandal. If it turns out that he knows nothing about it, he may be asked why he has made no protest against such an iniquitous burden being placed upon the taxpayers' shoulders.

Both Mr. Moss and Mr. Mazet yesterday reaffirmed their intention to investigate further the levying of assessments upon candidates for the judiciary. It is probable also that the committee will make special recommendations to the Legislature on the subject, along the lines of prohibiting the levying or the paying of such assessments. Mr. Mazet received a letter yesterday from Wheeler H. Peckham, president of the City Club, on this subject, which says:

New-York, September 1, 1899.

Hon. Robert Mazet, chairman of the Assembly Investigating Committee:

Dear Sir: The City Club of New-York, confronted with some apprehension that other matters have lately occupied your attention to the exclusion of the investigation of the important subject of the assessment of candidates for the judiciary offered by party organizations, which was started with so much promise last spring at the request of this club and other allied societies.

No doubt if the investigation which your committee has taken up seems to promise more immediate and definite results to the cause of good government than this, it is in line with the movement of independent citizens last year for the preservation of a pure judiciary, and this club and those allied with it have confidently expected that this branch of the investigation would be so diligently pursued that the whole subject might be laid bare before the judiciary nominations were made this fall, and that the maintenance of a pure and unhampered judiciary would be made a definite issue in the coming election, and legislation guaranteed which would make the purchase of judiciary nominations an infamous offer.

The club and, as we understand, the Chamber of Commerce and the Bar Association stand ready to assist the branch of your investigation by every means at their command, and we express the hope that the matter be taken up at an early day, and that all the judges in this city be called to testify.

Your respectfully,

WHEELER H. PECKHAM,
President City Club.

As soon as Mr. Mazet reached his office, about an hour after the receipt of the letter, he sent a reply to Mr. Peckham, the tone of the reply being as follows:

The committee considers that this matter is of vital interest to every citizen, reaching as it does to the very foundations of our Government and institutions. It is a matter of vital necessity to keep our judiciary pure and uncontaminated, and it is our intention as soon as the matter in hand is disposed of to take up the matter fully at the earliest opportunity to make recommendations in respect to it and to prepare a bill to prohibit the levying of assessments on candidates for the judiciary and the receiving of such assessments.

In the same mail that brought Mr. Peckham's letter was a letter from Thomas A. Fulton, secretary of the Citizens Union, inclosing a copy of resolutions passed by the Citizens Union Central Committee, making a similar request. The reply that Mr. Mazet sent to Mr. Fulton was substantially the same as to Mr. Peckham. Mr. Mazet said that he agreed with the independents in their stand on the judicial question, and with their aid he would probe the matter to the bottom.

Mr. Moss declined to give the names of any persons he had summoned to give evidence on this point.

"NEW-YORK UNDER TAMMANY RULE."

AN ARTICLE BY FRANK MOSS ON THE CONDITIONS IN THIS CITY.

In to-day's issue of "The Saturday Evening Post" published in Philadelphia, the leading article is under the heading "New-York Under Tammany Rule," and is written by Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet Investigating Committee. Following are extracts from the article:

It has often been charged against the leaders of Tammany Hall that they hold no principles or statesmanship; they are not controlled by any ideas or aspirations other than those looking to their own gain. Upon the testimony of the leader himself, his first lieutenant, and various subordinates, it is now a matter of record that they are in politics for what they can make, and are working for their own pockets all the time, that they look upon the election of their candidates as depending on the city government in the hands of their organization, and that they use the power and patronage of the offices with discretion, so that everything shall move in harmony with Tammany. The system is simple.

The demoralization of the expensive, widespread vice and crime is now primarily to a lavish and expensive Police Department and District Attorney's office has cost comparatively easy. The Tammany battle cry—before election—"To hell with reform," and the election of the candidates upon that platform, was perhaps a good reason for not strictly adhering to the promise. The salaries of the Police Department and the paraphernalia are the normal elements for supporting a political scheme are matters of common knowledge. The success with low taverns, gambling houses, pool rooms, and policy shops, many of them in open defiance of the laws of the State, is due to many leaders. The enforcement of the excise law has long since been abandoned, and everything which ranges in the first grades of vice is permitted to go on. Tammany Hall makes it a point to keep the criminal classes in the city from all parts of the country and from foreign lands, and burglaries and burglaries are becoming more and more frequent.

The public, reflecting on the opportunities of the phenomenal extent of gambling on horse races, produces neither shame nor fear in the part of those who operate the places or of those whose duty it is to look them in the face. Prostitution has been growing so secured, the publication of other vice has been certainly all that has been brought to light. The leader of Tammany Hall seemed to have no shame or hesitation in admitting some of the things he wants to which his party has done for the city.

It is true that when he was asked how he acquired his large interests in extensive concerns, he pleaded the excuse of private business, and with the lightning resolution, as it then seemed the plea was good in law. The statement that the places in which he secured these interests are subject to the visitation or interference of the city departments, controlled by members of his organization, was not indicated to him. Nor was it said that for the stock nominations some of the smaller employments were shown. Mr. Croker has a secretary, with the manager of a bonding company by whom for his influence he received half of the profits income, and almost every city office who is required to give a bond takes it from this company, even though its rates are higher than those charged by other companies.

The real estate auction firm of which he is a partner secures the lion's share of the judicial sales ordered by referees appointed by the judges, and all of the auction sales of real estate at the gift of the Sheriff, the controller and various members of departments. Mr. Croker admitted at one of the trials that he received from that auction business. It has already appeared that by the easy action of city departments to permit certain materials and methods has been obtained, while other close connection with the leader's family and relatives and a payment of large fees for small services. The city is full of stories of similar occurrences.

The saddest feature of the whole business is the timidity of the people who suffer and the apathy of the great mass of decent citizens. On the other hand, we meet many persons, some of them of high standing in the community, who make statements in confidence which are worth something in our quest of information, but the very statement of which seems to terrify our informants. The real estate owner complains in confidence of the injustice wrought upon him by the Tax Department, but he is afraid to testify for fear that next year his assessment will be doubled. A prominent builder says: "If I only dared tell what I know it would startle this lethargic community into action, but it would ruin me in my business, and therefore I cannot speak." The victim of an awful persecution declines to relieve counsel of the obligations of confidence upon the ground that if he should testify it would not be possible for him to remain in the city. A lawyer frequently having to arrange matters for clients upon a basis not complimentary to the integrity of certain officials declines to give specific information at the ground that if he did his clients would have to go out of business.

FOREIGN HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Carlton Hotel, London—Mr. and Mrs. Studebaker, Charles Duggin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Terry, F. A. Watson, H. C. Frick, J. S. Munn, W. C. Watson, E. S. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Van Raalte, W. Hartmann, Mrs. E. S. Shaw, Baroness de Gunzberg, J. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Lassen, E. Cohen, C. H. McConnell, G. F. Belding, Mr. and Mrs. Sindermore, J. L. Rodgers, B. Paget, J. E. Gund, A. Davis, J. Case, H. Gathing, Earl of Wilton, Sir Walter Grove, J. H. Patterson, Adam Church, Dr. Mulligan, A. Graham, P. H. Brown, W. W. Gray, S. Austin and E. Lascelles.

Hotel Chatham, Paris—Mr. and Mrs. Ira Davenport, R. P. Woodward, H. Ford, A. Lewin, Dr. H. Gibny, W. A. Smith and Miss Smith, J. C. Clark, D. D. Merrill, E. George, A. L. Snipman, F. D. Cassnave and family, A. H. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ogonard, H. G. Schumacher, Mrs. M. A. Coyles, Miss G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bellows, Mrs. L. Barnum, the Rev. and Mrs. G. B. Roberts, H. C. Butcher, Jr., J. Leiger, Miss A. P. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ryder, L. White, Miss M. L. Lee, Miss J. Mulhall, L. Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Greer, G. F. Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Dowes, J. Green and party, E. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Miller and C. D. Rittinger and family.

FIGHT ON THE CASINO ROOF.

GUYING OF ACTORS LEADS TO A LIVELY ENCOUNTER.

There was a fight on the Casino Roof Garden last night, in which Lederer, Gillie Gregory and Lionel Lawrence, the stage manager, took a prominent part. Incidents of the battle were a charge on the part of the Casino management which carried their adversaries into an elevator, and a running fight—that is, a fight that continued in the elevator while it slowly ran down to the Broadway floor—in which every one was damaged more or less. Every one went to the West Thirteenth-st. police station afterward and every one was discharged.

In the course of the performance on the roof garden it began to rain, and the crowd was driven back under shelter. The rain also interfered with the stage management. Owing to the rain the people on the stage kept well back, and Lionel Lawrence called out the numbers personally.

The impromptu condition of things and the crowding together at the back got the audience into a mischievous mood, and every actor who came out was guyed and talked to by the crowd.

C. H. Williams, a young real estate dealer, of No. 117 West One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st., it is alleged, was doing considerable of the guying. Every time that the stage manager called a new number he had some appropriate quotation from the latest ragtime favorites to greet him with. The other people on the stage received the same treatment. Williams was at the Casino with a party of friends. Finally a French couple who were doing a turn broke down under the guying and left the stage. Lawrence then went out and spoke to Williams asking him to stop talking to the performers.

Williams, asked in turn for the next actor, Lawrence then went to Mr. Lederer. Lederer referred to Gregory, and Lawrence then went out, and dashing through the crowd, seized Williams and pushed him to the elevator, which was open and ready. They would have had him out without any trouble, but for Williams's friends who followed and jumped into the elevator before the operator could start it.

There was a warm time in that elevator as it was going down. It is a slow elevator, and it took some time to get to the ground. Williams and his friends had time to punch and pull Lederer and his friends, and the latter did some effective punching in return. Williams's face was cut and he had a swollen eye. Nearly every one who, including the operator man, who seemed to get bumped from both sides, was there. All had more or less bruises showing on them when they got out of the car.

A policeman came along as they were drawing at the bottom of the elevator and took them all to the West Thirteenth-st. station. Lederer preferred charges of assault against Williams, and the latter made counter charges. Lederer said that Williams was disorderly and was disturbing the show. Williams said that he did talk to the actors, but that every one in the crowd was doing and he didn't see why Lawrence should single him out.

Finally the complaining parties agreed to withdraw the charges, and Sergeant Parsons let them go.

MAY BUILD A MODERN HOTEL.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL COMPANY TO MEET SOON—RUINS TOO HOT TO BE SEARCHED.

The ruins of the Garden City Hotel were still smouldering yesterday. Hundreds of persons came from the surrounding villages, but they were kept out of the hotel park by a detail of deputy sheriffs. The park is strewn with furnishings and other property which was taken out of the burned building and saved. A part of this property was sent to a warehouse yesterday.

When the ruins cool off a search will be made for other property.

General Superintendent Mitchell said he did not know what would be done about rebuilding the hotel, and referred all inquiries regarding this to Judge Horace Russell, who is president of the Garden City Hotel Company. From other sources it was learned that the company will hold a meeting as soon as possible and discuss the feasibility of building a more modern and thoroughly fireproof building on the same site.

Considerable talk has been occasioned by the charges that some of the Jamaica firemen not only drank a lot of wine and whiskey, but also carried many bottles away.

Henry Carman, assistant chief of the Jamaica Department, who was in charge of the Jamaica companies at the fire, when asked what he had to say to the charges, replied: "Some of our men seeing the bottles scattered around the lawn took some of them and put them on the truck. One of the hotel men saw them and told them to put the bottles back in the wine and they did so. Then the hotel attaché called the superintendent of the hotel and introduced me to him, and he told me that the men had done good work and had saved little the wine and liquors. I then took up the truck and took my men home. The men had had a table of refreshments set for the firemen on the lawn and our boys undoubtedly tried to make up for some of the time they had lost by the way home. I was on it and are most of us the way home. I was on it and are most of us the way home. I carried many bottles away.

PHILADELPHIA TO BE KAISER'S FLAGSHIP.

SPANISH SAILORS FROM THE OQUENDO TO SEAT THE TOWN.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—As soon as repairs on the cruiser Philadelphia are completed at Mare Island she will be made the flagship of the Pacific Squadron, and Admiral Kautz will transfer his flag to her from the Iowa. Rumors have been in circulation of late that the Iowa would be sent to Puget Sound, and then will go to Kiska, Hawaii with the squadron for target practice and drills. At this time Kautz and his staff will be on board. The Philadelphia is made ready. No word has reached any one of the Navy Department to indicate that the Pacific Coast squadron is to be broken.

The naval collier Massasoit, which has arrived here from Manila, via Japan, with a cargo of coal, has nine men in her crew who were officers in the Spanish warship Almirante Oquendo, which was destroyed at Santiago de Cuba on July 3. These former Spaniards will aid in making the battleship Iowa, one of the vessels which destroyed the Oquendo. The sailors all desire that they become American citizens and the Lieutenant Lieutenant already taken out the naturalization papers. They are all well pleased with their adoptive country, as they will never have to fight again to escape through the Straits of Magellan, the Mattel was the sailors and narrowly escaped destruction. She is still coaling ships, and will be docked for repairs as soon as unloaded.

SPECIAL PAVILIONS AT PARIS.

THEIR SITES DELIVERED TO THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION.

The sites for four special pavilions to be built by the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition have recently been turned over to the French Commissioners by Assistant Commissioner General B. D. Woodward, who is the representative of the United States Commission in Paris.

The first of these annexes is to be under the auspices on the Esplanade des Invalides. This building will be devoted to the fine arts, especially lithography and printing. On account of the trees that cannot well be removed, this will be a difficult building to construct. The annex for the merchant marine is on the Quai d'Orsay, near the Pont d'Iéa. Here things that pertain to seamanship will be exhibited, and the building will be of such a character that all American appliances for observatories cannot only be exhibited, but be practically demonstrated. The annex of forestry, situated also on the Quai d'Orsay, will be built after the model of a log hut that was converted into a fort in the West. The exhibits it will contain will be among the most interesting of the American exhibits. The annex of agriculture will be built on the Avenue Suffren, immediately at the side of the Palais des Machines.

NEW COPPER MINES IN WYOMING.

Denver, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to "The Republican" from Laramie, Wyo., says that there is great excitement to-day as a result of discoveries made in Plumbago Canyon by Colorado mining men. The camp is about twenty-five miles north of this city, and seventeen men have been employed there for some weeks. A carload of the ore was sent to Denver, and the returns show 50 to 55 per cent copper and eight ounces silver to the ton. A large number of mining men have gone to Plumbago Canyon to stake off claims.

A dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyo., says that W. H. Murphy, of Natrona County, reports the discovery of a rich seam of copper ore by Casper prospectors in the Owl Creek Mountains, one hundred miles northwest of Casper, near De Ranch, on the line of the Casper-Lander stage line. The vein is four feet wide, and has been located for half a mile, and is rich. There is a rush of prospectors to that locality, and many claims have been located.

OTSEGO COUNTY NOMINATION.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Otsego County Republican Convention met here to-day and nominated Andrew D. Smith for Member of Assembly.

Resolutions strongly indorsing the administrations of President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt were adopted.

WAR CRISIS LESS ACUTE.

Continued from first page.

for years. A well dressed crowd of people cordially greeted the most prominent of the Ministers, and impatiently thronged the precincts of the Foreign Office throughout the session, eagerly scrutinizing the faces of those coming and going, in the hope of obtaining an idea of the outcome. The war spirit was evident on all sides, and the generals were enthusiastically cheered as they appeared, the crowd evidently understanding that they had been summoned to be in readiness if the Ministers wished their advice.

From 2,000 to 3,000 persons assembled at the Whitehall entrance to Downing-st., where the Foreign and Colonial offices are situated, at an early hour this morning. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Earl of Selborne, the Under Secretary, were the first arrivals, and were followed by Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the army, and General Sir Redvers Buller, who, it is said, will have the field command in case of war with the Transvaal, and General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant-general to the forces.

The arrival of Lord Salisbury, the Premier, was the signal for tremendous cheering. Next came the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord President of the Council; the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of the Local Government Board, and the Earl of Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, who passed unnoticed. As showing the importance of the meeting Under Secretaries Wyndham, of the War Office, and Brodrick, of the Foreign Office, were summoned to attend. By 1 o'clock all the Cabinet Ministers were present.

It was reported that A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, would not agree with some of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and there was some talk of a split.

MINISTERS DEPART IN GOOD SPIRITS.

The Council ended at 3 o'clock. The Ministers came out of the room arm in arm, laughing and chatting in great contrast with the manner in which they entered. Lord Salisbury again received an enthusiastic greeting. The short duration of the Council and the early departure of the military men summoned were taken as indications that the situation is more pacific.

A reporter of The Associated Press asked the President of the Board of Agriculture, the Right Hon. Walter Long, if any decision had been reached.

"All I can say is that we must have patience" was his reply.

The first indication of the possible decision of the Cabinet came from the Stock Exchange, where the tone recovered on the report that the Ministers had decided not to send an ultimatum to the Government of the Transvaal, but to insist that the Transvaal must agree to a conference at Cape Town.

KRUEGER ADVISES PATIENCE.

BUT SAYS IF IT COMES TO FIGHTING, GOD WILL BE THE ARBITER.

Pretoria, Sept. 8.—In the course of the debate in the First Raad yesterday, President Krüger said he knew the Lord would give a good judgment in the dispute between England and the Transvaal, and that "if Mr. Chamberlain stood before the countenance of God his own conscience must acknowledge there was no superiority." All depended, the President declared, on the reply received from Mr. Chamberlain. He (Krüger) had given much away already. He had given his jacket and trousers, and the only thing left was independence.

It was said, he continued, that it was the desire of the British to wipe out the defeat of Majuba Hill, but it was the noblest thing England ever did when, after that, she restored the independence of the Transvaal. That was due to Mr. Gladstone, who saw that the petitions sent to the Queen were false. "That deed," said President Krüger, "is indelibly engraved on the minds of the inhabitants of the Transvaal as the noblest of England's deeds."

The President's declaration that, if it came to fighting, God would be the arbiter was loudly cheered.

In conclusion President Krüger said he hoped the Raad would wait until the reply to the last dispatch had been received. If the proposal for a conference was renewed, the Transvaal Government would do its best to meet the other side. (Hear, hear.) And, he said, had the hearts of the people in His hand, and if the people called on Him, He would respond. He ended the list of all. The President also said he earnestly hoped that Mr. Chamberlain's heart would be changed.

WAR SENTIMENT STRONG IN CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town, Sept. 8.—The echoes of the debate in the Raad at Pretoria yesterday have created intense feeling here, and the disparaging references of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner are resented. The feeling displayed by members of the Raad suggested that a peaceful solution would be reached, and such a solution, in the opinion of many, has been rendered extremely difficult.

In spite of a downpour of rain, fifteen hundred workmen assembled last night and passed a resolution imploring a prompt termination by the Imperial Government of the present tension, which is causing grave distress, bringing the community face to face with bankruptcy, alienating the moderate element here and in the Transvaal and sapping British prestige. The resolution also expressed undiated confidence in Sir Alfred Milner. The meeting, which was orderly, closed with cheers for Chamberlain, Milner and Rhodes, and groans for Krüger and Reitzer.

It was announced in the Assembly to-day that the railroad fares from Johannesburg to this place have been reduced 50 per cent for the refugees.

ARMS AND MONEY FOR THE BOERS.

A PIKE COUNTY MAN HOPES HIS OFFER WILL LEAD TO OTHERS.

A stranger of short, stocky build, with a rosy, bewhiskered face resembling that of old "St. Nick" in its twinkling sociability, called at The Tribune office yesterday for the purpose of making public an offer which he had decided upon as his contribution to the Transvaal imbroglio. The visitor, who was dressed in a neat black suit, suggesting a moderate degree of prosperity, was "Chris" Lehde, a German farmer of patriotic impulses from Milford, Pike County, Penn. He was on his way home from the National Encampment of the Grand Army in Philadelphia.

Arriving in New-York Thursday, he chanced to pick up a morning newspaper and read that the American soldiers now in the Philippines, as soon as matters had been settled somewhat, were to be transported to South Africa to assist the British against the Boers.

Mr. Lehde expressed himself on war as follows: "I am always against war for power or position, but always ready to fight for freedom.

"I am not a rich man," he said, "but I am willing to put in $100 and personal services, as much as there are left, to help the Dutch. In my opinion, it would wake up a great many to the same sense, so there would be no expense on the Boers. I presume it is no small matter to get a considerable number of men or financial help to go to South Africa, but I am ready to go and pay my expenses. If anything should happen to me, the money, which wouldn't go far, would take, I suppose, one or two others."

The fact that he is sixty years old does not deter him at all in his efforts to show his fidelity to his convictions. Coming to this country in 1857, he entered the Union Army in 1861 and fought for three years, receiving a wound in the forehead. Returning to this city he joined the German Hussars, a regiment of the National Guard of this State, since disbanded, gaining the honor of carrying the flag before he resigned, after nine years of service.

The righteousness of the late war with Spain aroused his patriotism, and he came to New-York to enlist, but was not accepted.

Mr. Lehde said in concluding the conversation: "Now, if there is any point left which does not seem to be right, if I may be informed of it, I shall be glad to straighten it out. You may write to me through The Pike County Press."

It had been Mr. Lehde's desire to ride horseback from his home to New-York, as he did eight years ago, but he gave this plan up. Upon the previous occasion he made the journey in two and one-half days.

VIEWS OF A TRANSVAAL PASTOR.

HE BELIEVES WAR INEVITABLE—ENGLAND'S PURPOSE TO CRUSH THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—"England wants our country, and we do not intend to lose it. There will be war in South Africa, a war of the most awful and bloody character."

This opinion was to-day expressed by the Rev. H. S. Bosman, pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church, in Pretoria, Transvaal. The Rev. Mr. Bosman is on his way to the Congress of Presbyterians, which convenes in Washington, on September 27. He was born in the Transvaal and, though he left home in April, he has followed closely the events which have given rise to the present crisis.

"To the loyal people of the Transvaal will be added the people of the Orange Free State, Cape Colony and Natal," continued Mr. Bosman. "The Afrikander people will fight to the last gasp, and if England wins it must be by the utter ravaging of the country and extermination of every loyal Afrikander. I am convinced that war is in prospect. President Krüger's dramatic utterances in the Volksraad, his declaration that he had given all save his life in concessions to England, but that the life of the republic he would not give, only faintly express the feelings of the Transvaal people. Every man is certain England means nothing less than the seizure of the country. She has had that intention ever since 1878.

"Afrikanders realize that the crisis has arrived. With their liberty at stake they propose to fight out the whole question, and forever settle the question of who is to be master in South Africa. The question of franchises is only one reason for the strained relations. The real cause lies in England's realization that if she does not now crush the rapidly developing union of the Transvaal, the Free State, the Cape Colony and Natal into a single republic, it will be too late.

"War must end with the devastation of my country. My people are fearless, skilled in warfare and well equipped. The standing army consists only of four hundred artillerymen, but the burghers, their sons and hired help, and even their wives, will turn against the invader. There is an offensive and defensive treaty between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State which will compel the latter to furnish troops. To the forty thousand burghers will be added thirty thousand from the Free State and ninety thousand from Cape Colony. To combat this number England will need 300,000 troops."

THE J. W. MORGAN SAFE.

SAILS INTO THE INLET AT ATLANTIC CITY WITH ALL WELL ON BOARD.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 8.—A report was circulated here to-day that the sloop yacht J. Willard Morgan had been lost in the Atlantic off the Virginia Coast, and much anxiety was felt for those on board. A few hours after this