

Cuban Constitution shall precede the ending of our military occupation.

MR. DEPEW ON CUBAN QUESTION.

HE FAVORS A BROAD CONSTRUCTION OF THE TELLER RESOLUTION.

Washington, Feb. 7 (Special).—Senator Dewey to-day for the first time took to talk for publication about Cuba. "This talk about our hastily giving up Cuba is of a piece with the usual prattle of the Populists and Bryanized Democrats on all great questions," he said. "A final determination of Cuba's status and of our relations to the island will require time, much calm thought and much hard work. For seventy-five years or more Cuba has furnished one of our most serious national problems, and now that we are at last nearing a solution, we should not be hurried by the clamor of sentimentalists or driven blindly into final action by the outcries of the hysterical. The Teller resolution is the expression of a very high and noble purpose, and I am convinced that it will continue to be observed by this country in letter and spirit. But the Teller resolution is not all of our declaration or obligation, and it therefore must be rationally interpreted in harmony with its context. It is associated not only with other expressions of our purpose made at the same time and under the same circumstances, but also with the solemn pledges to which this Nation was bound by the Paris Treaty. But, of course, it is to be insisted that the Teller resolution simply means that we are to draw away from Cuba whenever the representatives of the ignorant and unlettered masses of the Cubans say they are ready to get along without us, then I am against the resolution, and an sorry it was adopted. However, the resolution cannot be interpreted to mean that, because that would put us in the attitude of a great and powerful nation false to our pledges, and an encouraging chaos and anarchy; for this condition surely would ensue should we turn Cuba over to the Cubans at present, or within the immediate future. But for the strong hand of the United States in the island I have no doubt that the ignorant and unlettered masses, mistaking liberty for license, would wreak terrible vengeance on the Spaniards resident in Cuba, and to whose protection we are specially obligated by the Paris Treaty.

RIVERA LEAVES CONVENTION.

HIS RESIGNATION CLAIMED AS A POINT FOR GOMEZ.

Havana, Feb. 7.—At to-day's session of the Cuban Constitutional Convention General Rivera tendered his resignation, giving as a reason for so doing the demands of his private business. Others ascribe the resignation at this late date to a desire to avoid taking part in the debate on the naturalization clause in Section 12 of the constitution, a debate from which he had absented himself. Prior to his resignation General Rivera held the deciding vote on the question, the convention standing 15 to 15. His refusal to vote left it possible for Señor Capote, president of the convention, to solve the tie in favor of the anti-Gomez element, and his resignation and the appointment of a substitute put a new complexion upon the affair, and the supporters of General Gomez now claim that they hold the balance of power.

SIXTEEN DAYS ON BURNING SHIP.

STEEL DECKS WARPED AND CONSTANT DANGER OF EXPLOSION—THE THIRTY MEN ABOARD ALL SAVED.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—Sixteen days on a burning ship in midocean, with the hot decks warped and threatening momentarily to blow up, is the story brought to port by Captain Robert Bruce and the crew of twenty-nine men of the big four-masted steel ship Pyrenees. They were picked up on their way to England. The Pyrenees sailed from Tacoma on October 14 for Leith, with a cargo of 3,750 tons of wheat and barley. On November 6, when the vessel was on the Equator, fire was discovered in the hold. The hatches were battened down and the ship headed for Pitcairn Island. Here it was too rough to land. Governor McCoy of Pitcairn boarded the Pyrenees, which then made for Manua Reva, beached and the crew landed. The fire then broke out and the vessel was destroyed. The men were carried on a trading schooner to Tahiti, where they took the Australia for this port.

TELEPHONE WAR IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

BELL SYSTEM OFFERS TO BUY LOCAL COMPANY, IT IS SAID.

Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Jeffries Wyman, of Boston, a director of the Central New-York Telephone and Telephone Company, a part of the Bell system, was in town to-day for the purpose, it is said, of making overtures to the Citizens' Telephone Company, which extends throughout Northern New-York. An official of the latter company says his company will not sell out. The telephone war in this section is being waged in earnest.

HOW CARNEGIE'S TO BE PAID

PROBABLY MOSTLY IN NOTES OF THE PURCHASING SYNDICATE.

COMMUNITY OF OWNERSHIP REGARDED AS MORE LIKELY THAN THE ABSORPTION OF OTHER STEEL PROPERTIES.

A vast operation like that of providing the sum necessary to pay for Andrew Carnegie's controlling interest in the stock of the Carnegie company, and deciding upon the details of the rearrangement of the relations of that company and the big steel corporations represented by the purchasing interest, cannot be carried through in a day or a few days, and the men who conduct negotiations of that magnitude are always men who have the saving business grace of absolute reticence until the time comes for public announcement. So it is not to be wondered at that almost no authenticated details of the plans which Mr. Morgan and his associates are working out in connection with their acquisition of Mr. Carnegie's stock became public property yesterday. All that is definitely known, indeed, is that Mr. Morgan is forming a syndicate, to include various powerful financial interests, which is to finance the purchase of the Carnegie stock holdings. The amount of capital to be provided by this syndicate could not be ascertained, although it was rumored to be as much as \$200,000,000, nor has it yet been learned at what price Mr. Carnegie has contracted to dispose of his 86,579 \$1,000 shares of stock. It is said, however, that he will receive par, or a trifle over, and that only a relatively small percentage of the purchase money will be paid him in cash, payment for the rest being made in notes of the syndicate, these notes being, perhaps, in the nature of a temporary obligation, for which corporation bonds may subsequently be substituted.

The report that a "billion dollar company" would be formed to take over the Carnegie company, the Federal Steel Company, the American Steel and Wire Company and one of the Moore companies has been received with incredulity by Wall Street. The prevailing opinion appears to be that the existing companies are not to be merged, but rather that through a community of ownership, there may be established a concert of operation as effective for the prevention of competitive production as would be an actual consolidation.

Through such an arrangement, too, it is urged, the companies party to it, other than the Carnegie company, might issue bonds to be turned over to Mr. Carnegie in part payment, such bonds being a first lien on the various properties except in the case of the Federal Steel Company, which already has underlying bonds to the amount of several million dollars. The bonds, it is added, would be additionally safeguarded by the fact that the issuing companies would be under a community of control.

BRITISH EDITORS ALARMED.

COMMENT OF THE LONDON PRESS ON THE STEEL DEAL.

London, Feb. 8.—All the morning papers comment upon the Steel Trust in the United States. "It is little less than a menace to the commerce of the civilized world," says "The Daily Chronicle," and before it all previous trusts fade into insignificance. It sets the seal to the triumph of the millionaire. "The Daily Telegraph," in its financial article, says: "It is one of the most important events that ever happened in the American steel industry, and it will secure the harmony which was seriously threatened by Mr. Carnegie's announced intention to build a large pipe-making plant. 'The Times,' in its financial article, which refers to the combination as the 'biggest of even American financial deals,' says:

PROPOSED HARBOR AT EAST CHICAGO.

It was reported yesterday that H. C. Frick, J. Kennedy Tod and the Lake Michigan Land Company, controlled by Aids, Aids and Northco, had agreed to build a harbor accessible to their holdings in East Chicago, Ind., and also that other financial interests had decided to buy and occupy at least fifty acres adjacent to the proposed harbor for the purpose of erecting thereon a \$1,000,000 plant for the manufacture of steel. It was said in the report that the Government will be asked for an appropriation to assist the capitalists, upon whom twenty thousand wages are dependent, in carrying out their project. A member of the National Steel Council and Co., No. 5 Wall-st., yesterday said that the reported conclusion of negotiations in the matter of harbor building and accessory structures recently effected at Chicago was premature. The transaction had not passed through the preliminary stages, he said.

SAYS PUBLIC SPIRIT IS REMEDY.

DR. ADLER ACCUSES THOSE CITIZENS OF INTRENCHING THE BOSSES, WHO BUY THEM OFF.

Dr. Felix Adler was the chief speaker at the 21th meeting and the dinner of the Baptist Social Union at Delmonico's last night. Bishop Potter, who was to have been present, was absent owing to the death of his brother. The subject of Dr. Adler's address was "Civic Ideals and Responsibilities." He said in part: "It is no longer the open theft, but the secret corruption that is eating into the community, and the worst symptom at present, the more by their subservience and better willing to tell one another of the misery that these men are causing by their devotion to the dollar and nothing but the dollar."

EIGHTY SEVEN KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS OF DYNAMITE BLOW TOP OFF MEXICAN MINE.

Denver, Feb. 7.—"The News" has a special from Chihuahua, Mex., which says that several hundred tons of dynamite, stored in an underground chamber of the San Andres mine, situated in the Sierra Madre, in the western part of the State of Durango, exploded with terrific force, blowing the whole top of the mountain off and destroying a portion of the village of miners there. Eighty-seven men, women and children were killed and many others badly injured. None of the men in the mine were seriously hurt. Among the killed were Herman Lentimann, superintendent of the mine, and his family. The Government has ordered an official investigation of the accident.

PNEUMONIA KILLS SCIENCE HEALER.

MAN WHO HAD REFUSED MEDICAL ATTENDANCE DIES.

Pneumonia was the cause of the death yesterday morning of W. H. Scott, a clothing cutter and a Christian Scientist, at his home, No. 23 West Fifteenth-st., where he died without medical attendance. He was visited in his illness of three weeks by members of his church. Dr. Weston of the Coroner's Office issued a death certificate holding that Mr. Scott was a member of the church and that he died of pneumonia. He was a member of the Second Church of Christ. Scott had the reputation of being a healer. His widow and two sons survive. Mrs. Scott is not a Christian Scientist.

BOOKKEEPER KILLS HIMSELF.

Austin Judson, forty-two years old, bookkeeper in Manhattan, shot himself in the temple with a 22-caliber revolver last night at his home, No. 1972 Lafayette-st., Brooklyn. He had been despondent for some time. Two children survive him.

FIVE KILLED IN ERIE TRAIN

STEEL MAIL CAR TELESCOPES SMOKING CAR AS IF IT WERE PAPER—ARMY RECRUITS AMONG VICTIMS.

Greenville, Penn., Feb. 7.—Train No. 5, the New-York-Chicago Limited, on the Erie Railroad, was wrecked this morning within the town limits. Five passengers were dead when taken from the wreck, several are missing, and there are a score badly injured. The dead are: HART, Harry A., Fort Wood, N. Y., sergeant-major, U. S. A.; PATTERSON, George W., Philadelphia, private, Company I, 10th United States Infantry, carried card of from Woodbury, N. Y.; CURRY, Peter J., Coboco, N. Y., private, 10th Infantry, aged twenty-one; UNKNOWN M. M., aged about twenty-five years; UNKNOWN MAN, who had in his pocket a postal card addressed to the Adams Produce Company, Rushville, Ind., and was from New-York to that point; his face was torn to shreds.

Those worst injured are William D. Moore, of No. 32 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, compound fracture of left leg and badly cut about the head; B. A. Marsden, of Philadelphia, terribly crushed about the body; Ivan Lester Smith, of Canistota, N. Y., badly bruised; Joseph Kennedy, of Brookfield, Mass., a private of the 10th Infantry, compound fracture left leg and cut and bruised about head and body; William F. MacGinnitie, a lawyer, of Portland, Ind., hip crushed and face cut; Milton Stanley, of Newark, N. J., leg fractured and cut about face, and Clarence Leek, of Somerville, N. J.

Hardly a passenger escaped without some injury. The ill-fated train was composed entirely of vestibuled Pullmans, three sleepers, a day coach, combination smoker and baggage car and a mail car, and was drawn by one of the new Atlantic type of engines. Not one of the sixteen occupants of the smoking compartment escaped without being killed or injured. This car was telescoped by the steel mail car ahead, which went through it as if it were paper, tearing, crushing, maiming and carrying death. The only wonder of the occupants is that they were not all killed outright.

The scene of the wreck is on a sharp curve. On one side, forty feet below, flows the Shenango River, and on the other is a steep bluff. The engine left the track at the curve, and before it had gone two car lengths ploughed into the steep hill, where it fell on its side and was half buried. The train was running about 7.10 hours late, and the accident happened at 7.10, just about the time when the occupants of the sleepers had finished dressing. After the crash the uninjured passengers set about the rescue of the dead and wounded, surgeons were summoned, and within a few moments the dead and dying were being cared for as fast as they were discovered beneath the wreckage.

It was several hours, however, before the victims had been removed and placed in the two rear Pullmans. The scenes inside the telescoped cars were terrible. Men begged to be released, and screamed in agony. They were all heaped in a corner of the car, dumped there by the impetus of the mail car. The injured were placed on a special train and taken to the Spencer Hospital, Meadville, about noon. Little was left of the baggage or express matter in the cars and most of it was dumped into the river in order to clear the debris for the apparently little injured. The train was in charge of "Slim" Randel, conductor, with Brett Luce, engineer, and George Eckert, fireman. Both the engineer and fireman escaped by jumping, though Luce was seriously injured. They were under orders and other officials were early on the ground. They are unable to assign a cause for the accident, unless spreading rails can be blamed.

The party of recruits, five in number, on their way from Fort Porter, N. Y., to Fort Crook, Neb., in charge of Sergeant-Major Harry A. Hart, of New-York, occupied a part of the smoker. Of the number three were killed and two seriously injured. They were under orders for the Philippines, and would have sailed in a short time. The Adjutant-General's office has directed that the bodies be prepared for shipment, and held until the arrival of a commissioned officer from New-York. The others in the party were Frederick J. Zonaczev, Brooklyn; William H. Brozy, Lancaster, Penn.; George L. Hart, Brooklyn, and John N. Butler, Farmington, Del. Miss S. A. Turle, of New-York, who was on the train, says she saw a remarkable act of fortitude was exhibited by B. A. Marsden, of Philadelphia, who, pinned in the smoker by a beam, his foot and chest painfully bruised. Superintendant Heikens, one of the soldiers, insisted on the rescuers releasing an unfortunate Hebrew near by. Marsden's wounds are considered fatal.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS CRASH IN PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, Feb. 7.—The Pennsylvania limited express crashed into the rear of the Cleveland express this morning, wrecking the engine of the limited and the rear sleeper of the Cleveland express. The passengers on the limited were shaken up but not badly injured. The accident occurred at the Allegheny-ave. crossing. Only one passenger on the Cleveland express, Henry Lubling, of New-York, was seriously injured, but several sustained slight bruises. Lubling was internally hurt and lost the power of speech. He was taken to the city hospital. The others were able to continue the journey. Among those slightly injured were Edward Strauss, conductor of the Strauss Orchestra. He was to appear in Baltimore to-night, and started for that city in course of the morning.

SUPPRESSED BY BLACK TROOPS.

WHITE SOLDIERS COULD NOT HAVE PUT DOWN THE ASHANTEE REBELLION.

London, Feb. 8.—Sir James Willcocks, who put down the Ashantee rising, says the work could not have been done by white troops, owing to the impenetrable forests, the bogs and the flooded rivers. Out of 3,400 native soldiers employed 850 were killed or wounded, and 55 out of 200 British officers were killed or wounded. The golden stool, the symbol of Ashantee royalty, will probably never be found, Sir James Willcocks thinks, as his hiding place is believed to be known to two natives only, who would destroy it rather than reveal the place.

THE ATLANTA KIDNAPPING CASE.

ANOTHER REQUEST FOR MONEY FROM MEN WHO SAY THEY TOOK BASS FRAZER.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 7.—Hix Frazer, a brother of Bass Frazer, who is believed to have been kidnapped in Atlanta some time ago, it is understood, has received another anonymous letter from the kidnapers. In which they ask for a much larger sum than they secured from him recently in Atlanta. The letter says that the \$500 received from Mr. Frazer near Atlanta has been spent on Bass for medical attention, and that he is now seriously ill. The letter requested Frazer to bring \$800 in a bag to the corner of Alabama and Decatur streets, one of the most densely populated of this city, and deposit in a location named, and that Bass would be returned to him. The letter was explicit in its instructions as to where, when and how to deposit the sack. Frazer, it is learned, showed the letter to the police and they told him instead of putting the money in the sack to fill it with corn. This was done and the police and detectives proceeded Frazer to the scene. Officers waited several hours, but no one appeared to take possession of the sack. Young Frazer returned to Union Springs this morning.

HOPE TO SAVE THE M'PHERSON.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Quartermaster-General Ludington to-day said that his latest information regarding the transport McPherson, grounded off Matanzas, is that the sea has subsided and that there is a fair prospect of saving the ship. Several tugs have been sent to her aid, and it is expected that she will be able to get under way. She is a member of the United States Navy, and is being towed by the Young Frasier returned to Union Springs this morning.

STEAMER OLBERS FLOATED.

The Lampson & Holt line steamship Olbers, from Rio Janeiro, was floated last night. She was ashore north of Fort Hamilton on February 5. A portion of her cargo has been transferred to lighters.

For Mayor of New-York.

First Choice

Second Choice

Voter's Name

Address

TRIBUNE POPULAR BALLOT.

For Mayor of New-York.

Please cut out the ballot and forward it to THE TRIBUNE, naming both your first and second choice for the nomination for Mayor of New-York. Vote for anybody whom you may think fit and worthy. It makes no difference what his politics may be. To add interest to the plan, it is desired that each person shall select both a first and second choice. The names and addresses of voters are asked as a guarantee of good faith and to insure value or the result of the voting as a true expression of public opinion, but the names will not be published and will be treated as strictly confidential.

Address all ballots and nominations to

MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN, Tribune Office, New-York.

WHO SHALL BE MAYOR?

OVER THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN VOTED FOR FIRST AND LAST IN THE TRIBUNE CANVASS.

The Tribune canvass of public opinion as to the Mayoralty draws to a close. Voting will end to-morrow afternoon at 6 o'clock. For the last week or two little has been done by the friends of the majority of the men proposed for Mayor. There is a tendency now to concentrate on a few leaders. At this moment George Henry Sargent, merchant, heads the list, with 3,818 votes. President Low of Columbia is next, with 3,672 Mr. Ellison presses close upon the two named, with 3,560. Following them come in order Mr. Hopper, contractor, 2,235; Judge Crane, 1,830; Mr. Seabury, manufacturing chemist, 1,780; Mr. Brookfield, manufacturer, 1,127; Controller Keller, 1,101; Captain Goddard, 1,035; Mr. Harvier, 1,028, and Judge Blanchard, 1,017. Charles A. Schieren, Charles S. Fairchild, John D. Crimmins and others have sufficient votes to show that they are seriously considered by a large number of thoughtful and discriminating people. William McCarrroll, head of the Leather Trust, asks for withdrawal of his name, which has received a few ballots from enthusiastic friends.

First and last, more than three hundred and fifty men have been suggested as suitable for the nomination for Mayor, and it may be said that it would be exceedingly strange if the anti-Tammany men of the city should not finally select their standard bearer for 1901 from among the lists published by The Tribune. The following table shows the results of the balloting so far:

Table with 4 columns: Name, First Choice, Second Choice, Total. Lists names like Adams, Chase, F., 17; Lamborn, F. E., 3; 35; etc.

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The Evening Telegram FOR EXCHANGE

The Evening Telegram exchange column is for everyone who wants to barter something for something else.

See to-day's Evening Telegram, second page.

Advertisements may be left at the office of the Evening Telegram, Herald square, or at the branch office in Park row (opposite Post Office), in Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-third street, in West 125th street, near Eighth avenue, and at No. 2 Court street Brooklyn, or at any of the numerous advertising offices scattered all over New York city.

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