"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Generally fair; easterly winds.

VOL. LXIII.—NO. 96. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895.—COPYRIGHT, 1895, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

W. S. ANDREWS EXPELLED.

TURNED OUT OF THE LOYAL LEGION LAST NIGHT.

The Principal Charge Was that, as Excise Commissioner, He Accepted a Bribe to Procure a License for the Hotel Tortoni—He Brought the Expulsion on Himself by Demanding an Investigation Immediately After He Was Accused.

Capt. William S. Andrews, formerly Excise Commissioner and later Street Cleaning Commissioner, was expelled last evening from the Loyal Legion on charges that he had acted in a manner not becoming an officer and a gentleman. The vote was 161 to 76, just three more than were necessary to expel him, a two-thirds vote being required.

Capt. Andrews walked out of the meeting before the vote was announced. He said he had nothing to say. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, his counsel, who had made a three-quarter hour argument in his behalf, said:

"Well, in a case like this, there are two things to do. One is to go down to the tavern and swear at the Court, and the other is to take an appeal. Now, I never swear at the Court." Then he went out.

Capt. Andrews himself was responsible for his expulsion from the order. He demanded the investigation that led to it. The members of the order demurred and said they would rather not have an investigation. He said they must, and they did.

On Nov. 1, 1894, a witness before the Lexow committee testified that some time in December, 1887, he paid $500 to Capt. Andrews, then Commissioner of Excise, as a bribe to procure the granting of a license for a restaurant known as Hotel Tortoni at 161 Lexington avenue. Capt. Andrews appeared before the Lexow committee voluntarily as soon as the opportunity was accorded him, and made an explicit denial of the charge. He expressed his willingness to undergo a cross-examination, during which, in answering questions relative to his bank account, he testified that the sum of $1,000, deposited by him in the Lincoln Bank on or about Aug. 31, 1894, was money borrowed from a friend. He was asked if that money was not paid to him to influence his action relative to contracts with the Department of Street Cleaning. He answered, "No," and explained that it was a temporary loan. Subsequently, when before the Board of Officers, Capt. Andrews testified that the friend from whom the money was borrowed was not a contractor with the Department of Street Cleaning.

Another specification in the charges against Capt. Andrews was that he had procured a pension for Col. Alexander S. Toplamye and kept most of the money for himself. Another was that he had retained money as a receiver which he should have turned over to creditors. Other charges referred to loans he is alleged to have received from Jacob Ruppert and others while he was Excise Commissioner.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion on the day following the making of the charges by Gen. Wm. A. Goff, Capt. Andrews declared that the charges against him, stated or implied, were false, and asked for the appointment of a committee of the commandery to investigate them. That request was referred to the Board of Officers, who reported that an investigation could not be had except upon charges preferred by a member of the commandery. At the meeting of April 3, 1895, Lieut.-Commander James Parker, for the purpose, as he stated, of enabling Capt. Andrews to obtain the investigation he asked for, preferred against him a charge of "conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States."

This committee was sworn to secrecy and then went to work taking testimony. The only witness against Capt. Andrews in the Tortoni matter was Edgar M. Tomlinson, formerly Chief Inspector of the Excise Department. Tomlinson said he himself had given the bribe. Tomlinson's wife said she got the money from Mrs. Chaude, who ran the place, to give to her husband for Capt. Andrews.

The evidence was contradicted by Capt. Andrews. Tomlinson admitted that he had a grudge against Andrews. The investigation lasted a long time. Witnesses were examined on all the charges, and in October the Board of Officers announced that it had come to the conclusion that Capt. Andrews was guilty as charged.

The meeting last night preceded the annual banquet of the Legion. It was to determine whether or not the finding of the Board of Officers should be approved. Capt. Andrews had decided to make a fight. Before the Board he had had no counsel. Gen. Woodford appeared for him. The meeting was called at 6:30 o'clock, and there was an hour to spare before the banquet. Gen. Porter proposed that it was proposed that the time be divided between the prosecution and the defence equally. Gen. Woodford said he would like to have the first fifteen minutes given to Lieut.-Commander James Parker, who made the charges, the next half hour to the defence, and the last fifteen minutes to the prosecution. This was agreed to, and Mr. Parker announced that he would give his fifteen minutes gladly to Gen. Woodford for the defence. Gen. Woodford thanked him, and then reviewed the evidence in the case. He insisted that there had been no corroboration whatever of Tomlinson's story, and that it was denied point blank by Capt. Andrews; that in a court of record such testimony would have no weight whatever, and it should have less weight in a society like the Loyal Legion. He occupied the full three-quarters of an hour. Capt. Andrews sat near the centre of the room. He was surrounded by friends.

Col. Charles C. Suydam summed up the case for the prosecution. He told in detail of the investigation. He insisted that it had been a very careful one, and that the Board of Officers had reached the decision against their will. He reviewed the chief points in the evidence. The arguments finished, a resolution was presented that the finding of the Board of Officers be approved and that Capt. Andrews be dismissed from the order. A vote by ballot was called for. This took half an hour. The hour at first allotted had been consumed, and the dinner was ready to be served, but it had to wait. Capt. Andrews and his friends kept close watch as the vote was counted, and the moment it was seen that the Board was sustained, the Captain picked up his overcoat and walked out of the room. His friends had no more to say about it than he had. The men who voted against him insisted that he had no one but himself to blame. Mr. Parker said:

"I said to him, 'Captain, do you insist on this investigation?' He said to me, 'I do.' There was nothing left then but to make the charges, so that the investigation might be had."

Recorder Blakeman said that Capt. Andrews was the first man who had been expelled from the Loyal Legion in New York on charges. He also said that the order was final, and that there could be no appeal from it.

PASTOR TREVOR REMOVED.

The Cause Not Given and Many of the Congregation Surprised.

The members of the Bath Beach M. E. Church are very much disturbed over the unexpected removal of their pastor, the Rev. E. Trevor. Mr. Trevor preached his last sermon a week ago, and then it was learned that Presiding Elder Wing had removed him.

Only a few of the members are acquainted with the facts which led to the removal and they decline to discuss the case. They say merely that the circumstances warranted Mr. Trevor's removal.

THE FAIR ESTATE.

Negotiations Between the Direct and Collateral Heirs Concluded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Negotiations between the direct and collateral heirs of the Fair estate have been concluded, and the children of Mr. Fair have bought off those who had a remote prospect of fabulous wealth under the trust. It cost $400,000 to make the deal, but a loan for that amount was secured at the Nevada Bank, and some of the collateral heirs have already been paid. One of them received his money yesterday, and the last will be paid within a few days.

TROLLEY SPEED IN BROOKLYN.

In One Case a Car was Run at a Rate of Nearly 25 Miles an Hour.

Charles F. Franklin, the chief inspector of trolleys in Brooklyn, reported to Mayor Schieren yesterday that 105 violations of the speed ordinance had been reported for November. The highest speed reported was on Nov. 13, when a Nostrand avenue car ran at the rate of 24.69 miles an hour.

FOR JUDGE PECKHAM'S PLACE.

Friends of Candidates Presenting Their Claims to Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—The resignation of Judge Peckham from the Court of Appeals has not been received by the Governor, and is not expected till after the Senate confirms his nomination to the United States Supreme Court. This has not deterred the friends of various Judges and lawyers in the State from presenting them as candidates for Judge Peckham's place on the Court of Appeals bench. Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock was here to-day, and, with Frank Hendricks, presented the name of Supreme Court Justice Irving G. Vann for the place, and a petition is being rapidly circulated in and about Syracuse in favor of Judge Vann's appointment. Supreme Court Justice Pardon C. Williams, who was here to-day, is also being urged as a candidate by his friends. Judge Vann has just been reelected to the Supreme Court bench, and in the event of his appointment the Syracusians will urge the appointment of Frank H. Hiscock, nephew of ex-Senator Hiscock, to succeed Judge Vann as Supreme Court Judge. The name of Jesse Johnson of Brooklyn, who secured a large vote in the Republican Convention when Judge Martin was nominated, is also mentioned, and his friends declare that the district represented by Judges Vann and Williams is now sufficiently represented in the Court of Appeals bench, where Judges Andrews and O'Brien now sit. Moreover, Judge Earle, the last to retire, was from that part of the State, and it is thought to be time that some other part of the State was recognized.

Judge Vann is probably the most popular candidate. He was endorsed by the Democrats in the last election and had no opposition. The Governor appointed him to the appellate division about a month ago, but Judge Vann pleaded that the litigation in his district was of so much importance that he thought he ought to be left to complete its consideration, and therefore declined the additional honor. The appointment that Gov. Morton can make holds good only till the next general election, and the appointee must then stand as a candidate for election to the Court of Appeals. If elected, he is chosen for the full term by virtue of the revised Judiciary article of the Constitution.

Gov. Morton has consulted with his friends in New York city concerning the successor of Judge Peckham on the Court of Appeals bench. There is no doubt about the confirmation of Judge Peckham by the United States Senate. Gov. Morton's friends said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that as soon as Judge Peckham was confirmed by the Senate he would appoint Judge Irving G. Vann of Syracuse as Judge Peckham's successor on the Appeals bench, and that he would appoint young Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse as the successor of Judge Vann on the Supreme bench for the Fifth Judicial district, and George Wellington of Troy and his friend, Congressman Frank Black were down consulting with Mr. Platt. Mr. Wellington especially believed that he himself should be made the Judge of the Appeals bench to succeed Judge Peckham. Mr. Platt and his friends, however, thought that Gov. Morton's selection of Judge Vann was eminently correct.

ANTON HODENPYL KILLED.

The Well-known Diamond Merchant Loses His Life Accidentally in Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 4.—Anton Hodenpyl, one of the best known diamond merchants of the country and a member of the firm of Hodenpyl & Sons of New York city, met his death by accident here last evening. He fell from a truck on which he was riding and received injuries which caused his death soon after.

Anton Hodenpyl was the junior member of the firm of Hodenpyl & Sons, one of the oldest houses in the jewelry and diamond business in this city. The father and the head of the firm, Mr. A. J. G. Hodenpyl, is a Hollander, who established himself in business here fifty-three years ago. His partners were his two sons, George and Anton. Their place of business is in the Palmly building, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden lane. Anton Hodenpyl was born here forty years ago, and he became a member of the firm about fifteen years ago. His special department was the buying and selling of unset diamonds. Twice a year regularly in January and July, he went abroad to buy diamonds. Then in between these times he made trips East, South, and West selling the same goods. Probably no man in the jewelry trade was better known or had a wider personal acquaintance among the large jewellers in all the region of the United States east of Nebraska and north of New Orleans.

The most important selling trip of the year was at this season, just before the holidays. At this time he usually went to the principal cities of the West. His trip began on Nov. 24 and Mr. Hodenpyl expected to be back on Dec. 14, in time to look after the last of the selling before Christmas. From New York he went direct to Detroit, from there to Grand Rapids, thence to Chicago and Milwaukee, and from there to Peoria.

Goods of the kind he was selling are picked out, stone by stone, by the purchasers and delivered on the spot. At the time of Mr. Hodenpyl's death it is estimated that he must have had from $65,000 to $70,000 worth of diamonds in his possession. His brother George left this city yesterday for Peoria, and will bring the body home for burial. Mr. Hodenpyl was a widower, and he leaves no children. He lived with his parents at 43 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn. He was formerly a member of the Montauk Club, and had belonged to the Twenty-third Regiment.

At the time of his death he was a member of the Carlton Club and had been a director last year, but resigned that place this year shortly after being reelected to it. He was also a member of Vigilantia Council of the Royal Arcanum, a council almost exclusively made up of ex-members of the Twenty-third Regiment. Dr. Eugene Hodenpyl, a professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, is a brother of the dead man.

IT BEATS THE WORLD'S RECORD.

The Empire State Express Makes the Run to Buffalo in 495 Minutes.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—The Empire State express on the New York Central Railroad, after two futile attempts to reduce the running time between New York and Buffalo, succeeded to-day in wiping out all previous records by making the schedule time 53½ miles per hour, and arriving at the Grand Central Station, this city, five minutes ahead of time.

The trip was made under favorable conditions as far as Batavia, where the train encountered a snow storm. Fearing that this might delay her again, the engineer let out a few more notches of the throttle.

He had eighteen minutes in which to make the ten and sixty-seven one-hundredths miles between Grimesville and Buffalo, and he made it in thirteen minutes, arriving in Buffalo at 4:40 o'clock, five minutes ahead of time.

That was the only piece of road in the whole run where the train broke away from the schedule. Up the Hudson division she ran even to the minute, and was recorded exactly with the schedule at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Batavia.

There was no snow to speak of east of Batavia. Reports of the engineers indicate that they experienced no difficulty in holding the train to the 53 1-3 miles an hour average. The fastest time, the eighty-one miles between Syracuse and Rochester, was made in eighty minutes, or over a mile a minute.

The Empire State express now holds the world's record as the fastest regular passenger train. The speed of the best trains of foreign nations is: England, 51.75 miles per hour; Germany, 51.25; France, 49.88; Belgium, 45.04; Holland, 44.73; Italy, 42.34; Austria-Hungary, 41.75. America now heads the list with 53.33 miles per hour to the credit of the Empire State express.

For more than four years this train has made its daily run of 440 miles in 520 minutes, which is at the rate of 51 miles an hour, including four stops and twenty-eight slowdowns. Its new time of 495 minutes is not that of an experimental run, but is scheduled for daily service between New York and Buffalo until a further reduction becomes practicable.

A NEW BISHOP.

The Rev. J. F. Johnson, D. D., Elected Bishop of Southern California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 4.—The Rev. Joseph F. Johnson, D. D., rector of Christ Church, Detroit, Mich., was last night elected Bishop of the new Episcopal diocese of Southern California. The candidates placed in nomination were the Rev. Percy C. Weber, D. D., of Massachusetts, general missionary of the diocese; Dr. Johnson, the Rev. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, and Dean Restarick, rector of St. Paul's Church, San Diego, Cal.

The vote of the clergy was: Dr. Johnson, 17; Dr. Greer, 5; Dean Restarick, 3. The vote of the laity was: Dr. Johnson, 21; Dr. Greer, 12; Dean Restarick, 3, and Dr. Weber, 1.

Flat's Will Hold Christmas Gifts
Selected now until wanted. 45 West 33d st.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S MONEY VIEWS

REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN BOTH HOUSES OPPOSE THEM.

Speaker Reed, Senator Sherman, and Others Are Strongly Opposed to Retiring the Greenbacks—They Would Relieve the Treasury by Increasing the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Speaker Reed was asked by THE SUN reporter this evening whether he is in favor of having Congress follow the recommendations of President Cleveland's message with regard to the national finances, or, if not, what legislation he will propose to meet the situation.

Mr. Reed courteously declined to discuss the question or to make any statement on the subject at the present time. His views, however, are so well known to Congressmen and others with whom he has talked before and since the President's message was made public that he can, in a general way, at least, be quoted with some degree of accuracy.

First of all, Mr. Reed is strongly opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks. He has no sympathy with the sentiment in favor of such action, although it is particularly strong in New England. He thinks, moreover, as a majority of Congress do, that the President was unjust and cowardly in failing to call attention to the Treasury deficit, which he well knows to be directly due to the operation of the existing Tariff law. He thinks, with his colleagues, also, that the gold reserve was exhausted and the repeated issue of bonds made necessary largely because money was used for meeting the current expenses of the Treasury that should have been devoted to the protection and maintenance of the gold reserve. He ridicules Secretary Carlisle's theory of "the endless chain" as applied to the issuance of greenbacks and Treasury notes and their redemption in gold, and regards the recommendations for more bond issues as unwise and impracticable. The Speaker, in fact, has small respect for the message in its entirety, and regards as particularly weak the argument that long-term bonds would not be unpopular, as they need not be paid until a remote date in the future, when the country is more prosperous than now. To put it in a nutshell, Speaker Reed is opposed to all of the President's arguments. He questions the good faith of his statements with regard to the Treasury situation, and he will not advocate any of the legislation recommended by his friends say he appreciates the gravity of the situation, and is willing to do all in his power to remedy it.

What the Speaker will notably urge upon the House is what all the leading Republicans of that body seem to advise, namely, a revision of certain tariff schedules on protection lines to such an extent as will furnish a sufficient reserve to meet the expenditures of the Government without intruding on the gold reserve. His colleague, Mr. Dingley, will move the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is in favor of such a policy, and so is Mr. Payne, who also may be Chairman. Henderson, Cannon, Dalzell, Hill, and all the leaders are of the same mind. It is said that a revision of the woollen schedule, with a return to specific duties, is sure to be a part of the Republican plan. This will yield a revenue of about $30,000,000 they think. Mr. Dingley is apparently more radical than his colleagues, and wants a large majority of the tariff schedules revised on protection lines. This is the plan for raising revenue and curing the financial troubles that seem to be generally popular in the House, and its adoption will give it warmer support, it is thought, than Speaker Reed.

Speaker Reed is reported to be somewhat in doubt as to whether the Republicans ought to take the initiative in any financial legislation, but that he considers the condition of the gold reserve to be due to the deficit and the letter to the Tariff law there is no doubt. He may not force any legislation, but if he does it will be a revision of certain tariff schedules for the purpose of raising revenue.

Senator Sherman, a member of the Finance Committee, expressed his views willingly and frankly when THE SUN reporter called upon him at his residence. He was asked if he would be in favor of following the recommendations of the President on the financial question. Without a moment's hesitation he replied that he would not. He then went on to say that while he liked that part of the message that treated of the foreign policy of our Government, he was disappointed in the financial feature of the document. He said that the President had not treated the financial question with his usual frankness, and to that extent it was disappointing to those who have heretofore regarded his utterances as unusually courageous in dealing with public questions.

"In this instance," said the Secretary, "Mr. Cleveland has practically ignored the present Tariff law, which he repudiated and then permitted to become a law without his signature. He does not say a word about the deficit in the revenues, which every man of affairs knows to exist. In that respect I am surprised that he should have dodged the one great point. It is estimated that in my financial discussion, he does not treat the question of the depletion of the gold reserve with his usual frankness and courage. He knows, or he ought to know, that it was due to the fact that money was withdrawn to meet the expenditures of the Government, and therefore when he proposes to issue bonds were sold simply to replenish the gold reserve he should have gone further, if he proposed to be entirely accurate, and explained that the money derived from the sale of the bonds was used, indirectly, to help to help defray the expenditures of the Government."

The Senator went on to say that Mr. Cleveland was never regarded as an able financier, and that in this instance he displayed either an inability or lack of courage to meet the question squarely and tell the country that the revenues of the Government are not sufficient to meet the annual expenditures.

"As to the remedy to be applied," said he, "it seems to me perfectly simple that when a man's income is not sufficient to meet his expenditure insolvency will surely follow unless he increases his income. That is the condition of our Government to-day, and it would have been more noble for the President to tell the country the exact condition of affairs. As to what relief may be proposed I am not prepared to say. The House has a large majority that is probably ready to do anything within reason to bring about the desired relief, and I believe that a majority of the Republican Senators are of a similar mind. There are some persons who advocate the adoption of some measure that will increase the revenues by a tariff. It is the President for such action as he may consider advisable. But I have said more than I intended at this time, for I propose to take an early opportunity to express my views on this subject in the Senate."

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

Further Views of the Foreign Press on the President's Opinions.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "England does not demur at Mr. Cleveland's definition of the Monroe doctrine, but does not see how it applies to Venezuela."

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—All of the Berlin evening newspapers publish articles commenting on the passages in President Cleveland's message.

Referring to the President's allusions to Samoa and the insurance companies, the *Tageblatt* calls attention to the fact that it has always uttered warnings against the adoption of too sharp measures against American insurance companies. Those papers friendly to Germany's policy in the colonies express hope that Germany will seize the occasion to obtain sole control over Samoa.

The *Vossische Zeitung* describes the message as Mr. Cleveland's swan song, "for," it says, "he has no party behind him."

GOLD FOR THE TREASURY.

Offers from Some of the Western National Banks Refused.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Since Secretary Carlisle's offer to pay express charges both ways for gold deposited, in order to build up the gold reserve, slightly over $500,000 in gold has been deposited in conformity with the offer. Many millions of dollars of gold have been offered by national banks, but the conditions attached have been such that Secretary Carlisle has declined to receive it. For instance, $700,000 in gold was offered by Louisville banks. The gold was light weight, and the banks wanted it accepted at its face and not its bullion value. Many banks in Western Sub-Treasury cities offered to deposit gold if credit were given them in New York. The terms of the original offer expressly preclude this being done, as it was not the intent of the Treasury to assume the expense of exchange for national banks. The offer says that the gold must be deposited in the nearest Sub-Treasury by the depositor, and currency would be forwarded in exchange, the Treasury paying express charges both ways. It did not contemplate the deposit of gold in one Sub-Treasury city and the delivery of currency therefor in another Sub-Treasury city at Government expense.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

Representative Livingstone Wants to Fight if It Is Not Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney's note, in which, according to the President's message, the British Government was asked if it would arbitrate "in its entirety" the whole Venezuelan boundary dispute, is awaited by members of the House who represent the advanced American idea with deep interest. Some of these gentlemen were this morning discussing the probable tenor of Lord Salisbury's letter, and the suggestion was advanced that her Majesty's Government would decline to arbitrate any part of the territory in question, which has been occupied for years past by British colonists. This was predicated upon the declaration made by the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, last spring, that Great Britain could no more arbitrate her control of the territory now claimed by her than she would arbitrate her sovereignty of Essex and Sussex counties in England.

Representative Livingstone of Georgia, who introduced the joint resolution yesterday looking to the formation of a Congressional committee to investigate the boundary question, was asked to-day what the United States ought to do if Great Britain declines to arbitrate.

"Why, fight her, of course," was the emphatic reply. "No other course will comport with our dignity and self-respect. Venezuela is not to be considered in this matter. Great Britain has violated the Monroe doctrine. She is continually acquiring additional territory in South America. We cannot and must not permit this. We should go to war first."

The Britannic, due at New York on Friday, is the first steamer that could bring Lord Salisbury's letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote, but it is more likely to come by the Etruria, due on Saturday. No reply has yet reached the British Embassy, and none is expected until some mail steamer arrives in port.

The Republicans, who are now in control of the House, do not seem to be greatly alarmed at what has popularly been referred to as the "approaching crisis," and at present no member of either House seems to feel it incumbent upon him to take the initiative in bringing the subject up for discussion and action.

Representative Livingstone's proposition will not be considered by the House until the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which it has been referred, has been appointed; but it is possible that earlier action may be had in the Senate, where the Democrats are still in control, although the Republicans to-day took the first steps toward assuming control of the committees.

The present Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is Mr. Morgan of Alabama, who has already expressed in no uncertain terms his belief in the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and his desire to compel England to respect its provisions as applied to the Venezuelan dispute, and all other diplomatic questions that may exist or that may arise in the future. Senator Sherman's views are not so well known as those of Senator Morgan, but he will no doubt declare himself in plain language as soon as the President has taken Congress completely into his confidence on the Venezuelan question. Now that Congress is in session the President cannot ignore that body, although, if he should be seriously displeased at the reply that England might make to his demand for arbitration, he might precipitate an open breach with England by recalling Ambassador Bayard rather than prolong the attempt to settle the controversy by ordinary diplomatic correspondence.

$20,000 WORTH OF STOLEN BONDS.

Issued by the Town of Gallatin, N. Y., and Said to Be Held Here.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 4.—Taxpayers of the town of Gallatin, Columbia county, are agitated by the news that $20,000 of the first series of bonds authorized by the General Bonding act are in the hands of stock brokers in New York, who, as fast as they become due, will call upon the town to pay their face value with interest. The discovery that the bonds were in New York was made about two weeks ago by Treasurer Rainey of the Hudson City Savings Institution. An investigation by Supervisor Dunts developed that the bonds had been stolen from the safe of E. J. Brandt's store, which was blown open and robbed by burglars some time ago. It was supposed that the bonds were in the Stissing Bank at Pine Plains, where the Town Board had directed they should be put. Mr. Brandt deposited them in the bank in 1888, when he was Supervisor from Gallatin. They were bonds that had been called in by the issuing of a new series bearing a lower rate of interest, but had never been cancelled.

After the old bonds had been in the Pine Plain's bank for several months, Cashier Bostwick turned them over to Mr. Brandt, saying that he had no room for them. At the request of Supervisor Robert Hinsdale, Mr. Brandt put the bonds in his safe, where they remained at the risk of the town until burglars made off with them. The bonds run from Nos. 51 to 90, both inclusive, and were of the denomination of $500 each. There is no question but that the town can be held for the value of the bonds, and any attempt to collect will probably be resisted.

YOUNG GRIFFO LOCKED UP.

He Threatened to Shoot a Bartender Against Whom He Had a Grudge.

Albert Griffiths, better known as "Young Griffo," was locked up in the West Thirtieth street police station last night on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Griffo has long had a grudge against George Bennett, a bartender in Martin Dowling's saloon at Twenty-eighth street and Sixth avenue. About half past 8 o'clock he entered the saloon, and, putting his hand to his hip pocket, declared his intention of blowing out Bennett's brains.

There were several persons in the saloon at the time, and they raced with Bennett to see who would reach the door first. Within a moment Griffo had the saloon to himself. Some one ran to the police station and told Sergeant Halpin what had occurred. Halpin sent Policeman Lawless, who is known at the station house as "Samson, the strong man."

Griffo had had experience with Lawless before, and when the policeman arrived the pugilist meekly submitted to arrest.

STABBED IN A STREET CAR.

The Car Lurched, Two Men Quarrelled Over It, and Then a Knife Flashed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Joseph T. Jenkins and W. B. Macklin engaged in a quarrel on a westbound Madison street cable train between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, and a car load of passengers, many of whom were women, saw Jenkins draw a knife and plunge it into the left side of Macklin's neck. The knife blade broke and remained in the wound.

At the hospital Macklin's wound was pronounced fatal, and his ante-mortem statement was taken. He said he got on the car at Madison and Clark streets and had stood up to give his seat to a woman, and the car started quickly, and the sudden jerk threw him against Jenkins, who occupied the next seat. Jenkins became enraged, and a quarrel ensued which resulted in the stabbing. Jenkins, who is well known to the police as a gambler, was arrested. He says Macklin tried to drag him off the car. Macklin's home is in Portsmouth, O.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Four Men Suspected of Being Members of the Gang of Train Wreckers.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—The police arrested four men at East Buffalo this morning who they suspect were members of the gang that wrecked the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train at Preble, near Cortland, on Sunday night. When searched at the station house one of them was found to have a switch key in his possession, while one of the others had a Syracuse paper containing an account of the wreck. The prisoners gave the names of Lawrence Sherman, 25 years old; Frank Fryo, 30; Anthony Lewatt, 23, and William Lee, 26. All gave their occupations as laborers. The police decided to send the four to the penitentiary for terms of four months each, and in the mean time their records will be looked into. The Syracuse and Cortland authorities have been notified of the arrest.

Chicago Beer Combine Raises Prices.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Many of the leading brewers of Chicago and Milwaukee, who sell beer in Chicago, have entered into a pool. About four million barrels of beer are produced in Chicago yearly, and now fifty-one of the fifty-two companies which sell it have agreed to work on the same plan. The result of the pool will be that beer will be put up to $5 a barrel. The Milwaukee brewers are the Pabst, Val Blatz and Schlitz companies. The big Anheuser-Busch Company of St. Louis is also included.

Gen. Harrison Silent on the Message.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—Ex-President Harrison positively declines to discuss President Cleveland's message or to say anything about it for publication.

If You Ask for Admiral
You get the best cigarette made.—Adv.

CONFESSES MANY MURDERS

REMARKABLE STORY OF A CONVICT NOW IN JAIL AT FORT WAYNE.

He Tells of His Participation in the Killing of Ten Persons—Some of His Statements Confirmed and the Truth of Others Denied—The Crimes He Has Committed.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 4.—John C. Stone, alias "Vinson," has made a confession to Sheriff Clausmeier detailing a life of great crimes. He was arrested with John Duffy and William Walrath for attempting to kill Deputy Sheriff Harrod on May 28 last. Walrath was shot, and died in Hope Hospital. Stone is under ten years' sentence, and Duffy's case went to the jury last night. Stone says that he and Walrath were members of Bill Dalton's Western gang of bank and stage robbers. He says he, Duffy, and Walrath killed a man in Kansas City in 1883, robbed him, but later gave the money to Henry Donnelly, a policeman, for protection. He also tells of a murder committed by himself, a Mrs. Stewart and her son Clarence, in Cleveland, O. The next morning Stone killed a boy in the Big Four yards in Linville.

In Buffalo Stone, Walrath, and one Burns, a saloon keeper, killed a wealthy Western farmer who was looking for a good time. The money was divided and Stone and Walrath returned to Chicago, and with their shares started a restaurant. Here Walrath married Stone's sister. Mrs. Walrath died and Stone and Walrath left Chicago. Later Stone returned and was implicated in the murder of a father and son named Frunty. Three men are now serving life sentences at Joliet for the crime, but Stone was not arrested.

Stone then tells of a murder at Dunkirk, N. Y., where Duffy stabbed a pal, "Buffalo Jack," four times and buried him in the woods. Another murder was committed at Union City, Pa., the victim being an old man named Horton or Norton. Another murder was committed by the trio near Youngstown, O., the victim being a resident of Ashtabula.

The last murder committed by Stone, Duffy, and Walrath was on April 29, 1895, on a Pennsylvania freight train. At this time Stone was shot and did not get medical aid until South Bend was reached. The next desperate act of the trio was the robbery of a Grand Trunk train in Michigan, where five watches and money were secured. Two of these watches have been identified since their arrest here.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4.—The confession of John C. Stone, alias "Vinson," at Fort Wayne, that he with two other men killed a man in Kansas City, Kan., in 1883, but gave the money to a policeman named Henry Donnelly, who let them escape, is confirmed here. The man murdered was named Shubert, and he was a musician who lived at Leavenworth. He was shot through the head and robbed of $85 and a gold watch. Jerome Marshal, a saloon keeper, who died four days ago, testified at the Coroner's inquest that the watch resembled one that Donnelly had given him. Marshal said Donnelly shot a brother policeman and left the city. He was last heard of at Pueblo, Col.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 4.—The crime to which John C. Stone confesses as having committed near this city was committed on the night of Dec. 23, 1884, at Beaver Falls, two miles from here. Charles Rocco, an Italian, on his way from Ashtabula to Pittsburgh, while riding in a box car on the Lake Shore road in company with three tramps, was assaulted, shot, and, after being robbed, was thrown from the train. He lived for several hours after being shot, and gave a description of the men to the officers. These men were seen in this city shortly before the news of the murder reached here, but escaped detection.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—John C. Stone, who has confessed to numerous murders, and who is now a prisoner at Fort Wayne, is not thought to have been one of the slayers of John and Peter Frunty, father and son, who were killed by Burglars Thomas Francis McNally, alias Burke, Eddie Warren, and Charles Kurtz several years ago. McNally and Kurtz are now serving life terms at Joliet, and Warren twenty years. The police never suspected a fourth man.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 4.—County Detective Sullivan, who went to Fort Wayne last September to investigate the story told by Convict John C. Stone, says that, as far as Stone's story relates to the Horton murder at Union City, it is true. McDermott, one of the gang, is a Union City man. An attempt will be made to get Stone here to testify against McDermott as soon as he is released from the Allegheny workhouse, where he was sent for carrying concealed weapons.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 4.—The Cleveland police place no confidence in the confession of John C. Stone so far as it relates to crimes committed in this city. They have no record of the local murders to which Stone confesses. Stone has written several letters to the Chief of Police here, to the effect that he had information that would lead to the solution of many murder mysteries. Some of these letters followed, and nothing came of them. The police long since came to the conclusion that Stone is a crank.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—There is ample proof here to sustain John C. Stone's confession, made at Fort Wayne, Ind., so far as it relates to the murder of O. S. Horton of Union City, Pa.

Horton, who was nearly 70 years old, lived with his wife in an isolated place two miles southwest of Union City. On the night of Sept. 3, 1894, four masked men entered the house and seized Horton and his wife. All carried revolvers. These men, as it afterward turned out, were John McDermott of Union City and three professional burglars named Henry Duffy, John C. Stone, and William Walrath. The job was proposed by McDermott, who met the others at Meadville the previous Sunday.

When they demanded admission to the house, the old man refused to let them in. They used a log of wood for a battering ram and forced the door. The four men beat Horton and his wife until they confessed where $80 was hidden. After the robbers obtained this money, McDermott beat the old man again, trying to make him tell where more of his savings were hidden. From the injuries Horton died two months later.

Walrath was killed by a deputy sheriff at Fort Wayne on May 28, 1895, while resisting arrest in the railroad yards. Stone and Duffy were convicted on Sept. 9, and sentenced to nineteen years for that affair. McDermott is in the Allegheny county workhouse, Pennsylvania, for a lesser offence. When his term expires the Pennsylvania authorities will arrest him for the Horton murder.

They will also try to get Stone and Duffy when they are released. Nothing is known here of the murder of the rich Western farmer, to which Stone has also confessed, or to the murder of "Buffalo Jack" at Dunkirk. If these murders were committed, they were not discovered.

DESPERADO DRAUGHAN.

He Has Killed His Fourth Man in Knott County, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 4.—Richard Alexander Lovall Draughan, a mountain desperado who has terrorized the people of Knott county for twelve years, and who has killed three men and badly wounded another, has placed another victim to his credit by killing J. H. Hall of Knott county, who kept a general store eighteen miles from Hindman. On last Sunday he asked Hall to take a drink of moonshine whiskey out of his bottle. Hall did so, and then Draughan wanted him to take another. Hall at first declined, but finally yielded, and then rode off. When he had gone about twenty yards Draughan pulled a big pistol and shot Hall through the back, from the effects of which he has since died.

Then Draughan rode through Hindman at full gallop, waving his pistol overhead and defying any officer to attempt to arrest him. All the county officers and a large party have been searching for him ever since, and a reward of $200 has been offered by the citizens for his capture.

Letter Boxes Being Robbed.

The Protective Committee of the American Bankers' Association give public warning to bankers that letter boxes in various cities are being robbed, and that checks abstracted are altered as to payees' names, and in some cases as to amounts. The work is done by a skilful gang of forgers, some members of which are well known. Bank tellers have been warned to look out for men answering descriptions given of presenters of the forged paper and to cause their arrest.

Tug at His Coat Caused His Death.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 4.—Jacob Kunkle, a resident of Watts Station, was at the railroad station last evening awaiting a train, and while walking on the platform a lad with whom he had been joking pulled his coat. Losing his balance Kunkle fell backward on his head, dislocating his neck and dying in five minutes.

For All-wool "Reliable" Carpets
Go to Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th st.—Adv.

ANOTHER MISHAP TO THE TEXAS.

A Small Attachment of the Battle Ship's Steering Gear Broken.

The battle ship Texas, whose frames were found to have buckled while she was in dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, met with another accident while sailing down the bay on Tuesday afternoon, which caused her to spend the night off Robbin's Reef Lighthouse.

She left the Navy Yard at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon outward bound for a cruise of a few hours. Capt. Henry Glass discovered when off Robbin's Reef Lighthouse that her steering gear was out of order, and she was stopped.

Examination of her machinery disclosed a crack in the small collar on the controlling shaft of the steam steering gear. The accident was insignificant, and had the Texas been supplied with a duplicate collar she would have proceeded on her trip. As she did not have one she spent the night in the bay, and yesterday morning dropped anchor off Tompkinsville.

Capt. Glass then telegraphed to Williamson Bros., in Philadelphia, who supplied the Texas with her steering machinery, for another collar.

Capt. Glass told a SUN reporter, who saw him last night on board his ship, that he expected the little piece of machinery, which weighs one pound, to arrive to-night.

The steering gear will then be adjusted, and on Friday morning the Texas will resume her trip. After a few hours' running she will return for further orders.

BARON HAVEMEYER, PERHAPS.

A Rumor that the Title Has Been Bestowed on the Austrian Ex-Consul General.

Theodore