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SPAIN'S UNFRIENDLINESS.

IS SHE SEEKING A PRETEXT FOR A QUARREL WITH US?

Mr. Olney Has Served Notice on the Madrid Government That the Unjust Discriminations Against American Ships at Havana Will No Longer Be Tolerated—The British Minister Instructed to Interpose His Good Offices to Prevent Trouble—Our Navy and Coast Defences.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Interest in the negotiations for a settlement of the Venezuelan controversy has been temporarily checked in Washington by the possibility of trouble between the United States and Spain. Much concern is felt in administration circles at the hostile attitude of the Spanish Government, and no one having a knowledge of the facts denies that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney have for a long time been apprehensive of an overt act on the part of Spain. The unfriendly attitude of the Spanish Government and the Spanish people toward the United States has reached a point beyond which it could hardly go without rebuke, and it is the universal opinion at the State and Navy departments that Spain is persistently seeking a pretext for a quarrel. Should the Spanish Government commit an act of open defiance, the United States will not be unprepared, but will be ready to resent it promptly, vigorously, and effectively.

Further demands have been made by Secretary Olney upon the Spanish Government, indicating a purpose to deal with the Prime Minister with a firm hand and put an end to the annoyances to which American shipping has been subjected of late at Havana by the orders of Gen. Weyler. The Spanish commander in Cuba, it is known, has been acting under directions of the Spanish Government, and ever since filibustering expeditions began to leave Southern ports, has aimed several times to affront the United States. Within the last ten days Mr. Olney has had occasion to serve notice, through United States Minister Taylor, on the Spanish Government that this Government will no longer tolerate the unjust discriminations imposed by Spain on American shipping entering the port of Havana, and that unless immediate steps are taken to direct Gen. Weyler to treat United States merchant ships entering and clearing from that port fairly this Government will regard further impositions and infractions of the port regulations as intentionally directed toward this Government.

The communication sent to Spain by the Secretary of State is framed in the most positive terms, and is a result of information brought here by Consul-General Lee, to the effect that for several months every occasion has been seized upon by the Spanish officials at Havana to hamper, annoy, and discriminate against American ships entering the port. Mr. Olney's communication sets forth that the United States is inclined to regard the acts of the Spanish customs officers as extremely discourteous toward this Government, and that, moreover, they have not been justified by the rules of commerce. He has pointed out that vessels of Great Britain, Germany, and other nations, committing acts similar to those for which fines and taxes have been imposed upon American vessels, have been permitted to go free, and that the repeated attempts on the part of the Havana officials to interfere with American ships have already gone too far. Many cases have been reported showing that few American ships could enter and leave the harbor without being insulted by some official or port officer, and Mr. Olney assumes that these officers were acting directly under instructions from the Spanish Government.

A few weeks ago Gen. Lee was instructed that hereafter when fines were imposed he was to seek an immediate order withdrawing them. It became apparent that for the slightest infraction of harbor regulations heavy fines were imposed by the port officers, and that captains were either compelled to pay them or else delay for several days the departure of their vessels in order to lay the facts before the Consul-General with proof that there was no foundation for the allegations presented. Several cases arose where masters were fined hundreds of dollars for simply anchoring in the wrong spot, and once a captain was fined $60 for getting up anchor and going away without asking permission of the port officer. Some of the fines were such flagrant violations of custom that Gen. Lee saw Weyler in person and demanded instant withdrawal of the fine imposed in a certain instance, which he intended making a test case. This related to a ship which for some trivial oversight of the port regulations were fined $100, and upon the Consul-General's demanding that the fine be removed the officials returned one-half the amount to the ship's Captain with a declaration that the other half was necessary to cover the expenses of collecting the fine. On Gen. Lee's vigorous protest to Gen. Weyler that there discriminations must cease, the Captain-General assured the Consul-General that all such questions hereafte. would be referred to the courts of Havana for adjustment, his apparent purpose being to make the whole affair the subject of international correspondence with Spain and lead to an interminable wrangle, in which the ship's Captain would come out loser in the end.

When it was learned in Washington that this was one of the acts of Weyler, to indicate his displeasure with the United States for their failure to prevent filibustering expeditions, the President lost no time in communicating to Minister Hannis Taylor instructions to lay the whole affair before Prime Minister Canovas and to enter a firm protest against further conduct of this sort.

Mr. Taylor was also directed to request of Spain that explicit orders be given Weyler to afford all American ships the same treatment when in Havana waters as other foreign vessels receive. It was pointed out that British ships have not been subjected to the same annoyances as American vessels, nor had vessels of other Governments having trade relations with Cuba. The answer to this firm protest of Mr. Olney's is now awaited, and unless Mr. Taylor's presentation of the facts is promptly followed by orders to Weyler prohibiting him from further interfering with United States vessels, a firm demand will be forwarded by the Administration to Spain.

There are indications that Great Britain regards a conflict between Spain and the United States as a possibility, and is solicitous for the welfare of a vast quantity of Cuban securities held in London. The State Department has information that three-fourths of the Cuban debt is held in London, and that Great Britain, realizing that this vast sum might be sacrificed if Spain went to war with the United States, has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote to interpose his good offices to prevent trouble.

There was further evidence to-day of the desire of the Administration to bring the naval force of the country at once to its highest state of efficiency. Admiral Bunce was again in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, and the time strategic charts of the Gulf of Mexico were spread out in great numbers, and closely examined by both. The work of preparing all available ships for sea duty, upon which repair work is progressing, continues with no signs that it is to be discontinued, and with no explanation of the unusual haste of the department in getting ready so powerful a fleet of warships as the home squadron that will assemble at Staten Island by Dec. 1. The commandant at the New York Navy Yard has reported the monitor Puritan all ready for immediate service, and in a few days orders will be sent for her officers to report on board and the ship to take her place with Admiral Bunce's fine squadron of fighters.

From Norfolk, Admiral George Brown reports that the Newark will be ready for commission on the 27th inst., having been repaired in four weeks' time after a three years' absence in Southern waters, when a survey board reported that six months were necessary and an expenditure of $80,000. The addition of these fighters, together with the armored cruiser Brooklyn, now fitting out at Cramp's yard, brings Admiral Bunce's fleet up to the highest degree of fighting strength that the home squadron has presented in its history.

Admiral Ramsay, the Chief of the Navigation Bureau, says to-day that every vessel for which the navy has men will be afloat and in commission early in December and that before other vessels can be placed in service Congress must provide additional men. The quota now allowed by law is eleven thousand, and of this number the navy has now enrolled all but 500. The ships approaching completion and building will require at least 5,000 additional men, he says, and before any of them can join a fleet it will be necessary to greatly enlarge the present strength of the navy. The present programme of the President, Secretary Olney, and Secretary Herbert is to bring the full strength of the service to its highest practicable point early in December, and then either to despatch the big fleet to Hampton Roads for further orders or keep it intact at New York. At any rate, the orders now are for all ships to be ready for a cruise within three weeks, and from reports of commandants and commanding officers there will be no miscarriage of the programme.

The enormous amount of money expended in repairing the ships of the home fleet and in preparing them for any emergency eclipses any record of the department since the war. Soon after the last annual naval appropriation became available the authorities at once set to work placing every new ship in thorough repair, and since July 1 last nearly one million dollars has been spent by the Construction Bureau alone in this work. Other bureaus of the navy have been equally alert in securing supplies and in having a supply of powder and shot on hand. Capt. Sampson of the Ordnance Bureau, has awarded contracts in three months for the purchase of $240,000 worth of projectiles, besides several hundred thousand pounds of powder, and 150,000 pounds of smokeless powder.

Of late the South has become uneasy over the Cuban war scare and has appealed to the War Department for the protection of its principal cities by fortifications. Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers of the army, has just returned from a hurried inspection of the fortifications now in course of construction at Galveston, Fort St. Phillips onthe Mississippi River below New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and Key West, and several fortifications further inland. These works of coast defence have been quietly but rapidly pushed to completion, and Gen. Craighill to-day reported to the Secretary of War that all, or nearly all, of them will be ready for occupancy by Dec. 15.

Gen. Craighill would not say that the work on these fortifications and the orders for their immediate completion have any bearing upon the Cuban question, but he placed a significant emphasis on the remark that "just now we are exerting all the energy of the Engineer Corps in the work upon these fortifications." He said that at the last session of Congress an appropriation of $5,000,000 was provided for expenditure upon the coast defences from Maine to Texas. This being an unusually liberal amount, orders were given to exercise all due haste in the work along the Southern coast, and the work on the fortifications has been pushed forward to the exclusion of other business of the engineer department.

Craighill says he went first to Galveston, where the mortar batteries and fortifications are nearly completed. At Fort St. Philip the work is progressing rapidly and will be ready to be turned over to the Ordnance Department early next month. He found the work at Mobile in an advanced stage and nearing completion. The new mortar batteries at Pensacola, Fla., are now prepared for their armament, in addition to the ten and twelve inch rifles to be placed there. It has also been decided to erect a similar fortification at Key West, and the work there will be pushed with all possible speed.

In New York harbor, Gen. Craighill says, the fortifications are being strengthened and made ready to receive their guns, and the same may be said of the mortar batteries and fortifications at Charleston, Savannah, and other points selected as sites for coast defence operations.

Gen. Craighill says his duty is simply to prepare the fortifications and turn them over to the commanding General of the army for equipment and occupation. In expediting the work on fortifications every available officer of the Engineer Corps has been utilized, even to withdrawing those officers who were on duty at the Military Academy and at other institutions of a similar nature.

As soon as these new fortifications are armed it will be necessary to garrison them, for the modern gun requires constant attention and care. The detail of officers and men for these posts is now under consideration by the Adjutant-General, and orders will be promulgated and assignments will be made at an early day.

BELONG TO THE VALENTINE GANG.

A Man and Woman Arrested for Swindling a Twenty-third Street Furrier.

Detective Sergeants Weller and Manion of Capt. O'Brien's collection of sleuths arrested yesterday two persons, who, they think, are connected with the Valentine gang of swindlers.

A well-dressed man accompanied by a good-looking young woman went to the store of Raymond W. Kenny, a furrier at 24 East Twenty-third street, one day last week and told a salesman that they had come to buy some furs.

They said that they were Mr. and Mrs. C. R. McLaughlin of 1688 Madison avenue, the man adding that he was the manager of the Standard Coal and Wood Company, with an office in the Wool Exchange building at Beach street and West Broadway.

The salesman at Kenny's showed them a number of garments, all which Mrs. McLaughlin admired so much that she could not reach a decision as to which one she would buy.

"Why don't you pick out those you like best and have a clerk bring them to the house, where your mother can see them?" said Mr. McLaughlin.

"I think I will," said his wife, and, after some discussion, it was decided to have a sealskin sacque, a Persian lamb collar and muff, and some other wraps sent to their home. The goods were worth $700.

The clerk took them to the Madison avenue house the next morning. Mrs. McLaughlin met him at the door, and, after taking all the goods into another room "so that mother might see them," she selected a sacque, a muff, and some smaller articles, all worth $370, and said that she would keep them. She told the salesman to go to her husband's office and get the money for them.

The salesman went to the Wool Exchange. There he met McLaughlin, who thanked him warmly for the trouble he had taken, and gave a draft for $370 on Behrens & Co. of 64 Stone street, one of the Valentine concerns, in payment for the furs. The clerk took the draft to the store, and when it was sent for collection it was discovered to be worthless. Mr. Kenny now began to suspect that he had been swindled. He sent to 1688 Madison avenue and to the Wool Exchange. Neither the man nor the woman could be found.

Mr. Kenny notified the police, and Central Office detectives began to work on the case. They learned that McLaughlin was also known as Charles Waldring, and that the woman was not his wife, but was Daisy Hampton.

The detectives succeeded in tracing Waldring and Daisy to Hoboken and learned that they were living at 309 Hudson street in that city. Last night the pair was arrested and brought to this city, where they were locked up in Police Headquarters.

McLaughlin was recognized by Weller as one of Valentine's long distance friends, who helped him spend money at the resort. In searching the room that McLoughlin occupied all of Kenny's furs were discovered, together with a valise filled with silver from the Whiting Manufacturing Company, and a receipt for $295 from the company. Besides these there was a leather wallet, stuffed full of drafts, notes, and checks drawn on Behrens & Co., Baker & Co. (another of the Valentine concerns), and pawn tickets representing over $1,500. A lot of jewelry and several bicycles were also found.

The most important find, in the eyes of the detectives, was that of the articles of incorporation issued by the West Virginian Legislature to the United States Trust and Title Guarantee Company and the Standard Coal and Wood Company, which Valentine used to procure good commercial ratings. A bank book on the First National Bank of Long Branch, showing a balance of $1,300 in McLaughlin's favor, was also found.

McLaughlin and Daisy Hampton were at Long Branch last summer and occupied the Connelly cottage. They managed to get into debt to nearly every tradesman in the place. Just before they left the town they paid all their debts with checks and drafts that turned out to be worthless.

WILL PUT FITCH IN A BOOK.

Spirit of Liberty Moves in C. Boalaski, the Hall-Bedroom Bond Buyer.

C. Boalaski, who lives in a hall bedroom at 612 Sixth street, and whose bid for $600,000 of the recent city bond issue at a high premium was rejected, has written a letter in German to Comptroller Fitch, in which he complains of the investigation which was made of his business standing. He said that a detective had been at his place of residence inquiring about him, and that this was contrary to the spirit of liberty of which this country is supposed to be the home. Mr. Boalaski promised in the letter that when he returned to his native country and wrote his book about America he would not forget to mention how an official of the city of New York had put a detective on his track.

DEFEAT FOR GEN. WEYLER.

IT IS SAID MACEO'S PATRIOTS HAVE DRIVEN HIM BACK.

Hard Fighting Among the Mountains of Pinar del Rio—Weyler Asserts That He Has Suffered No Reverse—Two Spanish Generals Said to Have Been Killed.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 12.—Gen Weyler, acting under instructions from the home Government in Madrid to proceed to the front immediately, left for Mariel by sea. After arriving at Mariel he crossed the trocha and proceeded to Guanajay, where he placed himself at the head of the Spanish forces and marched into the interior with 25,000 men, where he took the field as commander-in-chief of the combined forces under Gens. Arolas, Nuños, Aguila, and Echague.

An attack was made on the camp of Maceo, who was strongly fortified in the hills of Pinar del Rio. Gen. Maceo had been notified of the coming attack by his Lieutenants, Delgado and Diaz, and their advance guards. Maceo immediately prepared to give the attacking columns a warm reception.

Gen. Echague attacked Maceo on the right. Gen. Melguizo attacked the stronghold from the left. Gen. Maceo had 500 sharpshooters with him who singled out the Spanish Generals, Echague and Melguizo, and shot them down. Their bodies were carried to Havana for interment. Gen. Weyler, it is reported, was slightly wounded in the leg. This battle lasted several hours and heavy losses are reported on both sides. Maceo succeeded in routing Weyler and his troops. The loss of the two Spanish Generals had the desired effect and they made a hasty retreat.

The result of this battle has caused great excitement in Havana, and strong protests have been forwarded to the home Government against the retention of Gen. Weyler as Captain-General of Cuba, by some of the Spanish citizens of the island.

The report that Gen. Maceo has left his forces and gone to Maximo Gomez is without foundation. He is still with his forces in the Pinar del Rio district at his stronghold. Gen. Weyler is expected home at his palace momentarily. Rumor has it that he will at once be recalled by the home Government.

By the United Press.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 12.—Captain-General Weyler has met the Cubans on the field and has suffered a repulse. The news was brought by the steamer Olivette from Havana last night. Weyler, it is said, was attacked while encamped in the Gobernadora Hills in Pinar del Rio province by the Cubans under Delgado and Diaz.

The Cubans surprised the Spanish outposts and for a time great confusion prevailed in Weyler's camp. Weyler is said to have fallen back about eight miles. During the retreat the Cubans killed thirty-four Spanish and wounded sixty others.

WEYLER'S VERSION OF IT.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—Gen. Weyler reports from Cabanas that, in order to carry forward his plans, he sent out three columns. One column of six battalions, with artillery, under command of Gen. Nuños, marched to Manuelita, and another of four battalions, with artillery, under Gen. Echague, marched to Cayajabos. Col. Segura with his command from Soroa, and Gen. Weyler himself at the head of a column comprising five battalions and six pieces of artillery, left Mariel to attack the front of the enemy, who occupied all of the avenues of communication in strong force.

Gen. Echague, with his command, arrived near Cayajabos on the evening of Nov. 9, and found that the enemy was encamped in a strong position on Rosano Hill. He opened a sustained fire upon the enemy's position, and as the action was about finished a stray shot wounded Gen. Echague in the right leg.

On the morning of Nov. 10 Gen. Echague was reinforced and captured the insurgent positions, which were strongly defended, and the heights of Rubi, occupied by the insurgents, were carried by the Spanish at the point of the bayonet at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Spanish losses were six killed and eight officers and fifty-four privates wounded. Seven of the enemy's dead were found, but it is not known whether there were any more killed.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—A despatch to the *Imparcial* from Havana says that Captain-General Weyler carried the Rubi heights on Nov. 10, after Maceo had defended them for six hours.

The insurgent loss is said to have been heavy, while the Spanish loss is declared to have been small. Gen. Echague, the commander of one of the Spanish columns, was wounded.

VETOED BY THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Baltimore Refinery Will Not Start Up Despite the Plans Made.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—John E. Searles, representing the Sugar Trust, which owns a controlling interest in the refinery in this city, this afternoon froze out all of the local representatives who favored a continuance of work, and voted into their places others who were in accord with the views of the trust. Mr. W. W. Spence, the President of the company, presided at the meeting. In making his report Mr. Spence said that he expressed the wishes of the local directors when he urged that the works be opened at an early day.

To their surprise Mr. Searles announced that the majority of the stockholders thought it best not to begin operations here, but to keep the refinery closed. He said there was more than enough sugar now on hand to supply all demands, and that there would be no extra sale at this time, inasmuch as the season had closed. Those preparing for the Christmas holidays had been fully supplied. There was decided opposition to this course, and the ill feeling that had developed was only aggravated when in the election of officers that followed all of the Baltimore directors were beaten, and men in the interest of the Sugar Trust chosen in their places. The Baltimoreans had placed in nomination the old board, consisting of W. W. Spence, W. S. Raynor, George Poole, and W. F. Frick of Baltimore and John E. Searles of New York. Mr. Searles presented the names of C. Morton Stewart, G. A. Frazier of Philadelphia, and William Dick, H. O. Havemeyer, and F. O. Mathiesson of New York. The trust directors received 9,597 votes and the old directors 2,523 votes.

Great indignation was manifested by Mr. Spence at this action. Mr. Searles said the trust had adopted this course because it was thought best to have the power of the trust centralized at New York. Next week there will be another meeting at Philadelphia, when Mr. Frazier will be elected President.

REMINGTON WORKS MAY MOVE.

It Will Leave Little of Ilion if the Business Goes to Bridgeport.

Hartley & Graham, operators of the Remington Arms Works at Ilion, N. Y., and of the Union Metallic Cartridge Works at Bridgeport, are considering the removal of the Remington plant from Ilion to Bridgeport. The saving on freight charges to principal shipping points is one consideration. Then, many skilled workmen cannot be persuaded to live in Ilion who would gladly take up their abodes in Bridgeport. It is said to be the belief of the firm that they would be able to manufacture at a lower price in Bridgeport than in Ilion.

The Remington works at Ilion were bought by Hartley & Graham and the Winchester Arms Company in 188-. Recently Hartley & Graham bought out the interest of the Winchester Arms Company. The plant covers ten acres of land, occupies forty buildings, and employs to-day 1,500 men. With its full quota of 4,000 men the factory has a capacity of 1,500 stand of arms a day. There is also a big bicycle factory. Hartley & Graham have had nothing to do with the typewriter factory at Ilion further than that it stands on their property.

It was said yesterday at the New York office of the firm, 313 Broadway, that the company already had all the necessary land adjacent to the Union Metallic Cartridge Works in Bridgeport for the erection of the buildings for the arms plant. Architects have been making estimates.

The population of Ilion was 4,057 in 1890. The removal of the Remington works would therefore practically wipe out the town.

THE VENEZUELAN AGREEMENT.

Details Still to Be Arranged—Members of the Tribunal.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Foreign Office announces that there are still many details of the Venezuelan agreement to be arranged. Before these are completed and the basis of the agreement becomes an official record signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, and the Hon. Richard Olney, United States Secretary of State, the Foreign Office insists that no communications on the subject from here are possible. Sir Julian Pauncefote is the only medium, taking his instructions directly from Lord Salisbury, who now considers the matter concluded, excepting the verbal form of the convention, which must be based upon an exchange of documents.

Besides Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General, Lord Davey, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, is mentioned in legal circles as likely to be assigned to the conduct of the British case before the Arbitration Commission.

Mr. G. F. Wheeler, Chief Clerk of the Privy Council, said to-day that it was an unusual thing for Judges to sit on arbitration tribunals. It was more than likely, he thought, that eminent international jurists, such as Sir W. R. Anson, Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, and Lord Davey, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, would be appointed, though the latter would possibly refuse to serve.

The New York correspondent of the *Standard* affirms that instead of entering upon a contract with Venezuela or the United States Great Britain will sign an agreement with both.

The Anglo-American document will not be technically a treaty; it will merely be a protocol for preparing an Anglo-Venezuelan treaty. This is owing to the delay that would arise in the ratification of a treaty through the peculiar Venezuelan laws.

The progress of the arbitration will thus be greatly facilitated, since the protocol will stipulate that the findings of the arbitration court must be completed before Feb. 9. Each instrument will refer to the other, compelling them to be construed together, but the less formal document is the more important of the two.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The *Temps*, in an article on the proposed settlement by arbitration of the Anglo-Venezuelan question, remarks upon the immense impulsion Great Britain is giving to one of the most extreme consequences of the Monroe doctrine. It contends that with the consent of Great Britain the United States are invested with the right to interfere in all territorial quarrels of European powers with New World States, even when not asked by the latter and without their consent. These great innovations in international law, the paper adds, consecrate the absolute supremacy of the United States in the Western hemisphere, and must cost British pride dear. Europe, however, will be unable to accept such a grave departure from the rights of nations.

ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA.

A Report That Diplomatic Relations Have Been Resumed Between Them.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Daily News* says that reports are current of a resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela.

HORSELESS MAIL WAGONS.

They Will Take the Place of the Collectors Now in Use in New York.

The Railway Mail Service, which has charge of the wagon deliveries in this city, is about to experiment with horseless wagons with which to collect mail from the street boxes. The matter has been under the consideration of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Neilson for a long time, and discussing the question in his annual report, he says:

"It is hoped that the experiments with the horseless wagons, which will be tried during this fall, will be successful, and will enable the department to put these collection wagons in service at a greatly reduced expense, the theory being that the horseless wagon will be very much less expensive to operate than the horse wagon. This will be thoroughly tested, and the information that is needed gained in a very short time. The horseless wagon that is being constructed is built upon identically the same plan as the horse wagon, and will accomplish exactly the same result as far as the service goes, the only difference being in the mode of locomotion."

It is only a short time since the improved collection wagons were tried in this city. The experiment has proved a complete success, for the new service accomplished all that was expected of it. Superintendent Bradley of the Railway Mail Service in an interview yesterday said:

"Our experience with the collecting wagons now in the service has demonstrated their usefulness beyond all doubt, and I consider them a pronounced success. They are not intended so much to save time in the transmission of mail from points of collection to receiving stations as they are to expedite the handling of the mails. This they certainly do. As it is now, mail collected from street boxes by one of these wagons is stamped, assorted, separated, and made ready for immediate shipment to points of destination as soon as it reaches the station. All the time it is in transit is thus used to good advantage. When we have a sufficient supply of these wagons we can take mail collected from the street boxes to postal cars direct, without sending it to the general office or to stations at all. This will improve the service in all parts of the city and save much time."

The horseless wagon now building will be put in use in this city in a week or so. A representative of Superintendent Morgan of the city delivery service said yesterday that it was the general impression that the horseless wagon service, if a success, would be used entirely in the upper and suburban parts of town, where the pavements were good, the streets less crowded, and the distances between the boxes and the branch Post Offices longer.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S FUTURE.

Probability of His Appointment to a Place on the Supreme Court Bench.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Secretary Carlisle's numerous friends, who have been very busy of late endeavoring to dispose of his future after the 4th of March, have now discovered that there is a probability of his appointment by President Cleveland to a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. In order to make room for Mr. Carlisle it has been necessary to provide for the retirement of Justice Field, and the statement is now renewed that his advanced age and physical condition are such that he cannot remain upon the bench much longer.

Justice Field celebrated his eightieth birthday a few days ago, but he resents any imputation that he is breaking down physically, and regards himself as good for several years of hard labor yet. He has been eligible for retirement at any time during the past ten years, but it is thought that his unfriendliness to President Cleveland and his unwillingness to have a Cleveland Democrat appointed in his place have caused him to abandon any intentions he might have had of retiring. Kentucky men in Washington who thoroughly understand the political situation in the State say there is not the slightest chance of Mr. Carlisle's election as Senator, and they quote the Secretary as saying that he desires to retire altogether from public life.

There are several desirable vacancies at the disposal of President Cleveland at present, the most important being that of Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, a life-tenure office made vacant by the recent death of Judge William A. Richardson. There is a host of applicants for all the vacancies, and the President is undoubtedly reserving them for the purpose of rewarding faithful personal and party friends before he retires to private life for good.

Strong Visits the Italian Cruiser.

Mayor Strong, accompanied by his son P. Bradley Strong and Secretary Job Hedges, visited yesterday the Italian cruiser Cristoforo Colombo and paid his respects officially to Prince Luigi. When the Mayor came aboard the sailors drew up in line and saluted.

Best 2-qt. Hot Water Bags, 89c.

"Biker" atomizers, 49c. Rubber sheeting, per yd., 89c. Our doctor's prescription department invites comparison of qualities and prices. Biker, 6th av., cor. 22d st.—4de.

TENNESSEE'S BIG FRAUDS.

REPUBLICANS GATHERING EVIDENCE OF ILLEGAL VOTING.

They Are Preparing for a Contest Over the Governorship and Also One Over the Election to Congress from the Memphis District—Specimens of the Frauds.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 12.—The county executive committees of the Republicans in Tennessee have begun energetically to gather evidence of frauds committed in the late election with a view of contesting the result. The Republicans will not announce their plans until the official returns are given out by the Secretary of the State. They will then know how many Democratic votes must be shown to be illegal in order to seat George N. Tillman (Rep.) as Governor instead of Robert L. Taylor (Dem.), who has a majority on the face of the returns. The Republicans would like also to contest the electoral vote of the State and give it to McKinley, but as Bryan ran about 12,000 votes ahead of Taylor in the State it is probable that they will not find sufficient fraud to overcome the Democratic electoral majority.

Chairman L. W. Dutro of the Shelby county (Memphis) Republican county and Congress committees is figuring upon a contest for the Governorship. He believes that the face of the returns will not be final in the contest between Gov. Taylor and Mr. Tillman, and he will send a man up the line of the Illinois Central to investigate the methods used in the western tier of counties in the State. This man will be expected to spend most of his time between Ripley and Union City, going out into the country from the railroad stations. The Republicans do not like the size of the majority turned up in Madison county, the banner Democratic county of the State, and this will also be looked into. It is expected that enough fraud will be found to overcome Taylor's plurality.

The supporters of Col. Josiah Patterson, the sound-money and regular Democratic Congressional nominee in the Memphis district, are at work gathering evidences of fraud in order to seat Col. Patterson over his free-silver opponent, E. W. Carmack, who received a majority of 366 on the face of the returns. Although they are not working with the Republicans yet, if many free-silver votes are thrown out in this district Gov. Taylor's majority will also be cut down.

In Fayette county the frauds were so flagrant on the part of Popocratic election officers that it is believed the free silver men will yet be forced by fear of prosecution in the United States Court to accord Col. Patterson his rightful majority in that county, which would return him to Congress without a contest before that body. The method will be for the Sheriff to throw out illegal free silver boxes where two elections were held in one precinct and substitute the legal Democratic box. In other precincts it is hoped that the returns will be revised. At some polling places where Col. Patterson got an overwhelming majority the vote was simply reversed, Col. Patterson's vote being given to Carmack by the election officers. This was also done in Tyton county. At Mason, in that county, there were two polling places. At one box it was feared from the start that the enemies of Col. Patterson would resort to unfair methods, for at a meeting of the County Court the friends of Col. Patterson were unsuccessful in securing proper representation.

Early in the morning at box 10 there was trouble. The men in charge of the box denied certain rights to freeholders which were theirs under the law, and this in spite of the law being read to them. The friends of Col. Patterson, however, were determined to do everything in their power to secure a fair deal, and to this end determined men resolved to keep a tally of all votes cast, and instructed the Patterson voters to cast an open ballot. A close check was kept all day. It was seen when the votes were all in that Patterson had 212 votes and Carmack 41. After the polls closed the Patterson men demanded the right of being present at the count. This was denied. A parley followed and the holders of the box shut out the others. Another effort was made, but in the mean time the box had been taken out from the rear of the room and down an alley. Later it was brought back (or a box was brought back) and the count proceeded. The officers reversed the vote, giving Carmack 212 votes and Patterson 41. Thus the returns were sent to the Sheriff.

The Sheriff was apprised of all this. There is no doubt that on a fair count of the votes Col. Patterson would have a majority of 2,000 in the district over his free-silver opponent.

FRAUD IN VIRGINIA.

The Republicans Claim That They Were Deprived of 48,000 Votes.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12.—The headquarters of the Republican party are still open and today were the scene of a conference among the leaders of that party, looking to action against the alleged frauds in the recent election. Secretary Asa Rogers said that the reports from precinct chairmen showed that 48,000 votes had been lost to the Republican party by frauds and obstruction to casting the ballots.

It was authoritatively given out at headquarters that contests for Congress would be commenced at once in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth districts, a territory covering nearly the entire State east of the Blue Ridge.

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

Election of New Members Put Off—Expenses Always with Us.

The Rapid Transit Railroad Commission got together a quorum of its members yesterday for the first time in a long while, with the expectation of electing new members to take the places of Seth Low, who has resigned, and of John H. Inman, who died on Nov. 5. But Mayor Strong, as well as William Steinway, was absent, and the new members were not chosen. Abram S. Hewitt and Charles Stewart Smith are said to be Mayor Strong's candidates. James E. Graybill is said to be Mr. Steinway's. Gen. J. F. Tracy, too, has been spoken of. The places will be filled by a majority vote of the present members of the Board.

Yesterday nothing of consequence was done, except to prepare to make another demand upon the city treasury to pay the $10,000-a-year salaries of Lawyers Shepard and Boardman and Engineer Parsons, the $3,000 salary of Secretary Delafield and the hire of the office, a telephone and a janitor. These fixed expenses amount to about $35,000 a year. Secretary Delafield presented an estimate of the money needed to run the Commission from June 1 to February next. It calls for $18,212.50.

A FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

One of Them Killed and Another Wounded and Captured.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A battle with armed burglars, who were ransacking a store in Elba, occurred at an early hour this morning, with the result that one of the men was shot dead and the other received a gunshot wound in the left leg, just above the knee. He was captured and is now in jail here.

Elba is a little village about six miles distant, and the principal place of business in the village is W. A. Hundredmark's general store. The store is fitted with burglar alarms, connected with Hundredmark's house. Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning the inmates were aroused by the ringing of the alarm, and Hundredmark and his son armed themselves and started forth to investigate. First they summoned a number of the neighbors, and about a dozen men went to the store, which they surrounded and called on the burglars to surrender. The burglars made a dash for liberty, and the besieging party opened fire on them. The fire was returned and a dozen or more shots were exchanged. When the fusilade was over one of the burglars lay dead and the other seriously wounded. The wounded man was brought to Batavia and lodged in jail. He gave the name of George Stevens, but further than this would say nothing concerning himself or his companion.

DIDN'T BELIEVE HER CONFESSION.

Mrs. Anderson Acquitted of Murder—Alleged Accomplices Convicted.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 12.—Despite her testimony that she killed Charles T. Williams and that M. R. Reese and her brother, D. F. Luckie, had nothing to do with the murder, the jury at Yorkville to-day brought in a verdict of not guilty as to Mrs. Ellen Anderson and guilty as to both Reese and Luckie. Reese appeared cool and said to bystanders that he would ask for a new trial. Ex-District Attorney Youmans made such a motion, which has not been passed on.

At 10 o'clock the prisoners were being conveyed from the Court House to the jail by Deputy Sheriff Scoggins, when Reese tore away and dashed down the street. Refusing to halt at command, the officer fired, hitting Reese in the back of the head. Doctors think the ball glanced around his brain and that he will live.

A crowd followed the deputies and Luckie to the jail, and there were threats of shooting the prisoner, but no violence was attempted. The refusal of the jury to believe Mrs. Anderson's story that she killed Williams after he had forced himself in her room meets public approval, as does the conviction of the men.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

Not in Favor at the Vatican, but the Rumors of His Removal Are Untrue.

ROME, Nov. 12.—There is reason to believe that the rumors of the removal of Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., are unfounded, although the Archbishop has fallen into disgrace at the Vatican. The case of the deposition of an Archbishop or a Bishop is one of extreme rarity, only one instance having occurred during the eighteen years of the Papacy of Leo XIII., and in this instance only when the prelate had become almost a maniac.

The Vatican has received the proposal of three names for the rectorship of the Catholic University at Washington to succeed Bishop Keane. All of the candidates are judged to be worthy of the position, and the choice will consequently be difficult.

D'ARVILLE QUITS HAMMERSTEIN.

Serious Indisposition on One Side to Play and on the Other to Pay Any More.

Camille d'Arville did not appear in "Santa Maria" at the Olympia last night. The audience was notified that she was indisposed and that Miss Alice Rose would take her part. Miss D'Arville was decidedly indisposed—to appear.

She sat in a box at the Broadway Theatre and told the reporters that Hammerstein had broken his contract with her. She said he had paid her only half salary for the last three weeks, and that she had refused to play any more unless he would pay up in full. She sent her lawyer to him, and he sent word by the lawyer that she needn't come to the theatre any more.

Hammerstein says D'Arville had borrowed $250 from him and also owed him for her costumes. Hearing that she was going to break her contract and go on the road, he told her he would collect the debt out of her salary. This he had succeeded in doing.

Each of the parties to the rupture expressed enthusiastic pleasure that it had come. Litigation will begin promptly.

PURVIS LOST HIS GRIP.

A Brooklyn Policeman Killed by a Trolley Car.

While Policeman George W. Purvis of the Bedford avenue station, Williamsburgh, was trying to get on the front platform of car 2,926 of the Grand street and Newtown line yesterday morning he fell and his left leg was crushed under the front wheels. He died in the Eastern District Hospital last evening. The accident occurred at Grand street and Marcy avenue, a few minutes after Purvis had been relieved from duty. Motorman Archie Wardwell and Conductor Robert Bulloch were arrested and charged with criminal negligence. Wardwell told Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue Police Court that the accident was due to the policeman's carelessness.

"Purvis seemed to lose his head as he stood between the truck and the car," said the motorman. "I slowed down so as to let him get on the car. He had a grip on the iron handle, and as he was trying to jump on the platform he let go his grip and went under the car. I did all that was possible to avoid the accident."

Wardwell was released on $1,000 bail and the conductor was paroled.

MR. MARQUAND'S COSTLY MOOSE.

A Well-Known Boston Man to Be Sent to Maine Under Arrest.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Philip Marquand of Marquand & Stearns, civil engineers, of 70 Kilby street, Boston, has been declared a fugitive from justice in the State of Maine, and papers for his extradition have been signed by Acting Governor Walcott on a requisition from Gov. Cleaves of Maine. Mr. Marquand is charged with illegally killing a moose in close time in the Maine wilderness and in fleeing the state instead of coming into court to answer to the charges made against him by certain game wardens who came upon his camp on the shore of Eagle Lake on Sept. 29 last and there found moose meat concealed.

Mr. Marquand is a well-known member of society in Boston. He is a graduate of Harvard, where he was prominent as an athlete. At his place of business it was said this morning that Mr. Marquand was out of the city on a business trip and that he knew nothing of the request that had been made for his extradition.

HORSE FAST IN THE TRESTLE.

Charles Coppock Stops a Train Just in Time to Prevent an Accident.

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 12.—Charles Coppock was walking across a long trestle bridge that spans Chester Creek at 7:10 o'clock to-night, when he met three horses running up the track. He drove two of them back, but one of the horses ran on the bridge and its legs became entangled in the ties.

The train from Washington was approaching the danger point, but Coppock