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

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and its Vicinity:
Cloudy; probably light snow; easterly to southerly winds.

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CHOATE MEN IN ALBANY.

ELEVEN BOOMERS TAKE QUARTERS AT THE KENMORE.

Senator Pavey Says Choate Will Get 7 Votes; Charles Stewart Smith Says 5 or 6, Possibly 7—Invitations to Legislators to Call on the Boomers Declined.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—"Here comes the funeral. My! my! my! where's the corpse?" cried ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott of New York city, in the corridor of the Kenmore shortly after 11 o'clock this morning.

The Kenmore omnibus, fresh from the New York Central station, had backed up to the hotel entrance. An energetic porter, with a maroon-colored waistcoat, flung open the door of the 'bus, and out scrambled the Choate boomers. There were eleven of 'em. These were all of the Committee of Fifty that turned up. The great men of the eleven were W. D. Guthrie, Ed. Mitchell, Charles Stewart Smith, William Brookfield, Senator Pavey, and Paul D. Cravath. All said that more of the Committee of Fifty would come to-morrow. The joint Republican caucus, at which a United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill is to be nominated, is to be held in the evening. The Choate boomers had hired two spacious parlors in the Kenmore. A side room was choked with typewriters that clicked and clicked. The sound seemed to please the eleven. They distributed themselves through the parlors, and pretty soon, at lunch time, they clicked up a bit.

Just as the eleven entered the lunch room Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee arrived at the hotel from New York. He went promptly to bed. He has not been well for a day or so. He is only temporarily indisposed, however, and believed a nap would do him good. He didn't bother about the Choate boomers.

The Choate men all lunched together. The crême of cauliflower aux crouton souffle had been served.

"Waiter, pickles," cried Mr. Brookfield.

The whitefish sauté à la meuniere, pommes de terre maître d'hotel, came along on time.

"Waiter, pickles," commanded Mr. Mitchell. Then followed calf's brains aux beurre noir.

"Waiter, pickles," snapped Mr. Smith.

At the proper time leg of lamb à la Française was served.

"Waiter, pickles," piped Mr. Guthrie.

Then came stuffed loin of veal.

"Waiter, pickles," roared Mr. Cravath.

In turn salad jardinière was served.

"Waiter, pickles," cried Mr. Pavey.

Then, all together, came biscuit, pudding, wine sauce, apple pie, assorted cake, orange sherbet, fruits, and preserves, and with one united voice the cry was:

"Waiter, pickles."

After lunch Mr. Guthrie rushed down stairs into the corridor. He lugged Frank Pavey with him. He cried loud enough for all to hear: "We must make a statement. We must make a statement." Mr. Guthrie was greatly exercised over the declaration of the fifty Union Leaguers, who in an address to the Legislature declared that they would not be bound by the snap Choate resolution sprung on the club by Mr. Guthrie. Mr. Guthrie shut himself up all the afternoon. He was preparing the statement which in effect says that a number of the fifty who will not be bound by the snap Choate resolution attended the meeting where the resolution was jammed through the Union League Club. Mr. Guthrie says that if any objection had been made to his resolution he would have asked to have it go over to a special meeting. As a matter of fact, is is the testimony of conservative members of the club that since the club came to life second thoughts have been aware how it had been bunoosed it would be utterly impossible to get through another Choate resolution. This is the testimony of Mr. Choate's friends and of men who all along have been anti-Platt.

While Mr. Guthrie was working the typewriters the ten Choate boomers drifted about the town. They didn't meet many legislators. Senator Tibbetts of Troy hunted up J. Noble Hayes, one of the eleven, and said afterward that he and Mr. Hayes were personal friends.

A SUN correspondent asked Mr. Brookfield how many votes Mr. Choate would get in the joint caucus of 151 Republicans?

"Not going to tell," he replied. "Those Platt fellows would get 'em away from us if they knew."

"Is Pavey still with you?"

"He was up to this morning," jocularly rejoined Mr. Brookfield.

"Choate will have ten votes," said Mr. Smith at noon. At 3 o'clock he returned from a tramp up Capitol Hill. "Choate will get five or six votes, possibly seven," said Mr. Smith this time, and he added: "I've got the rheumatism badly; had no business to come up here."

"Choate will get seven votes," said Senator Pavey.

"We've got enough votes to start with," said Mr. Mitchell, "but can't tell how many Choate will finally have."

Meantime the alleged leaders of the Milholland League in the State began dropping into the Kenmore. First came John Montigenani of Albany, who winked the other eye, stuck his tongue in his cheek, and whispered to one of his friends: "What a devilish farce this is." Then came the lone W. L. Hoskins of Owego, the home town of Thomas C. Platt. Deacon William Smythe, who runs the Owego *Times*, has often said that Mr. Hoskins is the solitary anti-Platt man in Tioga county. Immediately after the advent of Mr. Hoskins, and after a desultory conference, the Choate boomers issued hurry invitations to the Republican legislators of New York and Kings counties to call upon them at the Kenmore after the session at the Capitol to-night.

The Choate boomers didn't say in their invitations why they wanted the legislators from the two greatest counties in the State to call upon them, and the boomers, when asked, didn't seem to know themselves why they issued the invitations. Senator Pavey, at last accounts, is to do the missionary work for Mr. Choate in the Senate, and the Choate boomers are to tackle the 114 Republican Assemblymen in "blocks of ten," as the boomers explained. Thus each of the ten Choate boomers is to have eleven and four-elevenths of an Assemblyman on his hands, while Mr. Pavey has undertaken to switch over to Mr. Choate his thirty-five brethren in the Senate.

It was ascertained after the evening session of the Legislature that the Republican members from New York and Kings counties did not comply with complacency the invitations of Mr. Guthrie and his friends to call upon them at the Kenmore. It was also ascertained that Mr. Guthrie and his friends had extended the same invitations to many of the country members. In a word the legislators were up on their "dignity," and refused to accept the invitations, declaring that if Mr. Guthrie and his friends wanted to see them they could walk right up to the Capitol, send in their cards just as other visitors do, and they would receive courteous treatment. As a matter of fact, persons accustomed to legislative life and the prerogatives of those in public station elected by the people wanted to know whether Mr. Guthrie and his friends were entirely ignorant of the courtesy governing such matters. However that may be, not a single member of the Legislature who received the invitations called upon Mr. Guthrie and his ten other Choate boomers at the Kenmore.

The eleven of the Committee of Fifty spent the evening in unpacking Choate literature, which will be thrust upon the legislators to-morrow. This literature tells what a great and good man Mr. Choate is. That may be all very well, but these Republicans in the Legislature seem to think Thomas C. Platt to be "greater and gooder" than Mr. Choate, as one of them expressed it. In previous contests for the United States Senatorship those interested in a candidate sailed right in, buttonholed right and left and corralled votes, and did not sit down and wait for legislators with votes on the all-absorbing question to call upon them. The eleven of the Committee of Fifty evidently have not been well trained, and, for that matter, neither apparently has anybody else connected with the Choate boom. This was illustrated most conclusively when Lewis Hall of Niagara Falls blew into the Kenmore to-night. He said to a SUN correspondent:

"I received word, as did many others all over the State, to come here and endeavor to influence our respective Assemblymen and Senators in the interest of Mr. Choate, and, sir, I am here for that purpose, although I must confess to you that our Assemblymen are acting very greenly and stubbornly in the matter. From whom did I receive instructions to come here? Why, from the Choate Club in New York city, of which Henry E. Howland is President. That's good enough, isn't it?"

"It is well known that when Johnny Milholland in June last told Mr. Choate that he would make him the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Hill, and Mr. Choate in reply said "Go ahead," it was the proposition to start Choate clubs in every cross-roads town in the State. That proposition failed, and so it turned out, according to Mr. Hall of Niagara Falls, that the Choate Club in New York city has been the "central power" in directing a popular uprising all over the State for Mr. Choate. Those who talked about Mr. Hall's candid utterances to-day said that this was about as ludicrous a feature of the situation as any yet developed.

Senator Pavey seems to think he has been aggrieved by somebody. This "somebody," he alleges, circulated a report this evening that he would bolt the caucus unless Mr. Choate was its nominee. Now, Frankie Pavey isn't that kind of a person, and in a three-line type-written statement he again for the seventeenth time declares that he will not bolt the caucus. In other words, he is willing to take Mr. Choate into the caucus and leave him there. Senator Pavey has got, it is alleged, as much notoriety out of the affair as Mr. Choate, and he needed it more than Mr. Choate, and so, as it was said tonight, "Pavey is even with the game."

Johnny Milholland came tearing into town from New York at 10 o'clock to-night. He was at the Kenmore in a jiffy. In another "jiffy" he had taken command of the eleven of the Committee of Fifty, and to-morrow, it was declared, the eleven must mind their Ps and Qs or there'll be trouble.

BANQUET TO THE SENATOR-ELECT.

There Will Be Thirty Tables and Seats for Twelve Hundred Guests.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—President Colvin and the other officers of the New York State League of Republican Clubs have practically completed all arrangements for the banquet to be tendered the United States Senator-elect at Harmanus Bleecker Hall, in this city, on Jan. 26.

Seats at the banquet will be provided for 1,200, the demand for tickets being so great as to call for the additional accommodation for 200. There will be thirty tables, the speakers all being at one table—the centre of the hall. Tickets may be obtained of Secretary C. R. Manchester, 113 West Thirty-eighth street, New York.

WAS THIS BUILDING SET ON FIRE?

Hatter Harry Levy Locked Up on Suspicion—His Story.

There was a fire last night at 36 West Third street, which had some suspicious circumstances connected with it, and, as a result of these, Harry Levy, 29 years old, of 101 Seventh street, was arrested and locked up in the Mercer street police station.

The building at 36 West Third street is a five-story brick structure, the ground floor of which is occupied by C. L. Volkhausen & Co., dealers in hardware. On the next floor J. L. Davis & Co. have a clothing store, and on the third floor Levy has a hat shop. About 6:15 o'clock last night a passer by saw smoke issuing from the second floor of the building, and at the same time a man darted out of the front hall door and ran down the street. This was told to Policeman Eagan, who gave chase and caught the fleeing man. He proved to be the hatter. His eyebrows and mustache were singed.

An alarm brought the firemen to the burning building, and the fire was extinguished before it had done more than a few hundred dollars' damage. All the fire was in the store of Davis & Co.

When Levy was searched at the station house there was found in one of his pockets a candle about four inches long, called by the police a three-hour candle from the fact that such a candle will burn about that length of time. When the police and Assistant Fire Marshal O'Sullivan searched the premises in Third street they found in the second story hall, near the stairs, a small box containing clothing, which was soaked with benzine. Levy, in answer to questions put to him by the police and O'Sullivan, said that while closing his place for the night, he heard a cry of fire and ran down stairs. Smoke was coming out of the store of Davis & Co., and he pushed open their door. Flames shot out into his face, burning off his eyebrows and mustache. A man who was there threw a blanket over him, he said, and he ran to the street. He was on his way to the fire engine house near by to give the alarm when he was arrested.

Assistant Fire Marshal O'Sullivan said last night that he was anxious to find the proprietors of the store of Davis & Co. to discover what they knew of the fire and of the man who, Levy said, threw the blanket over him.

SHELL PICTURE PAINTER LET GO.

Anthony Comstock to Get the Indecent Picture Procurer Punished.

Although his case was not on the court calendar, Paul Schrearer of 264 Trautman street, Brooklyn, the artist, who was arrested last Saturday for selling Simon Joel six sea shells with alleged indecent pictures in them, was arraigned in Special Sessions Court yesterday at the request of Anthony Comstock, who told Justice Jerome that he intended to leave the city, and wished to have the case disposed of before going. Mr. Comstock said:

"First of all, I wish to state to your Honor that Simon Joel was never an authorized or accredited agent of our society. He only brought us in evidence as any citizen might have done, and when I found that it was correct I paid him for it.

"In this case he brought me two of these shells and said he had seen Schrearer paint them in Brooklyn. I told him that that could not be touched by us, and that the offence would have to be committed in this city. He took me to the Bowery and Park, and there in my presence bought these other shells. Then I arrested Schrearer.

"At the trial Schrearer said that Joel had induced him to break the law. I have investigated the case, and I find that he not only has two children, but that his wife is about to be confined. I found that the family is absolutely starving, and I have no doubt that it was to prevent starvation for his family and himself that he broke the law. I now belive that Joel induced him to act as he did.

"Our society will not countenance such acts, and I will now say that I intend to take steps in other cases like this where Joel brought before a court there and punished.

"I therefore beg of you to suspend sentence on this man."

"Sentence suspended," said Justice Jerome.

Schrearer thanked the Magistrate and Mr. Comstock.

MISHAP TO THE MONTGOMERY.

The Cruiser Strikes an Obstruction Off Governor's Island and Returns.

The United States cruiser Montgomery, which left the Navy Yard in Brooklyn on Tuesday afternoon to join Admiral Bunce's squadron at Hampton Roads, returned unexpectedly to the old anchorage at the yard yesterday morning.

While steaming rapidly down the East River the cruiser struck the bottom or some submerged wreck, and although she continued to make apparently her usual headway and showed no leakage, Capt. Bradford ordered the anchor dropped off Tompkinsville, and sent a despatch to Washington reporting the accident. Orders came back directing him to take the cruiser back to the Navy Yard for inspection.

Divers made an examination yesterday afternoon and found that one of the propeller blades had been broken and another badly bent, and also that the cement under the port boilers and engines had been badly cracked, showing that the vessel had struck hard against some obstruction, as the cruiser was a good distance from the shore and drew only sixteen feet of water, the officers are of the opinion that the obstruction was a wreck.

The cruiser Columbia left the dry dock yesterday, and the Montgomery will take her place in the dock to-day and be thoroughly surveyed, so as to ascertain the extent of the injury. There was only a slight leakage noticed yesterday, and it is not thought any of the plates have been injured. A court of inquiry may be ordered when the result of the survey has been transmitted to Washington.

CONVICTS TAKE TO FIGHTING.

A Result of Enforced Idleness in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Two of the idle convicts in the Kings County penitentiary had a lively scrap yesterday morning in their cell on the fourth corridor. The combatants were Horace McCoy and Low Thompson, Government prisoners, who are serving terms for mail robbery and horse stealing. McCoy reproved his fellow prisoner for not doing his share in keeping the cell in order, and this started the hostilities. McCoy chewed Thompson's fingers and then broke a medicine bottle over his head.

The men were battling when Keeper Thomas McManus arrived and dragged McCoy into the corridor. The keeper was nearly thrown over the railing before he had subdued the convicts. McCoy was taken to the solitary cell and Thompson to the hospital.

Thomas Connelly and John Manning, short-term convicts, stepped from the ranks while being marched to dinner yesterday, and exchanged several sharp blows before they were separated. Warden Hayes regards these outbreaks as the result of the enforced idleness of the prisoners.

In The Sun It's So.

The Catholic World Magazine, edited by the Paulist Fathers, has the best discussion of Social Problems. It is able, advanced, and aggressive. Within the last few years it has become exceedingly popular in tone, and as a consequence its circulation has increased 200 per cent. 120 West 60th st. $3 per year.—Adv.

OLNEY OFFENDS SENATORS.

DEFEAT OF THE ARBITRATION TREATY MAY FOLLOW.

He Makes It Public Through a London Newspaper Before the Senate Removes the Injunction of Secrecy—Senator Morgan and Others Opposed to the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In executive session to-day the Senate formally acted upon the suggestion of Secretary Olney that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the General Arbitration Treaty and the accompanying message of the President to the Senate last Monday. The knowledge that the Senate had acted upon the suggestion must have been pleasing to the Secretary of State, in view of the fact that he handed a copy of the treaty to the correspondent of a London newspaper for publication before it reached the Senate. The Secretary was especially anxious that the public should be informed of the text of the treaty at the earliest possible moment, and it was understood by him that its text should be telegraphed back from London and published in America the morning it was signed. Secretary Olney perhaps adopted this course for the purpose of providing against the possibility that the Senate might not see fit to adopt his suggestion to make the terms of the treaty public. He therefore gave them no chance to upset his plans, but in thus violating the laws of courtesy that have existed between the Senate and the State Department since the foundation of the Government the Secretary may find that he has endangered the ratification of the treaty, at least during the life of the present Administration.

Senators, without regard to party and without regard to their views as to the merits of the arbitration treaty, are indignant at the treatment accorded to them by the Secretary of State, and they say that they see in his action another illustration of his utter disregard for the opinion of the Senate and Congress. The present show of impoliteness is more hurtful to their pride than his curt and defiant challenge of the power of Congress with regard to the recognition of the independence of Cuba. The older Senators, who are particularly jealous of the powers and privileges of the body, do not attempt to disguise the fact that they feel insulted at the action of the Secretary in making public a treaty which has been sent to them in secret and before they have had an opportunity of consulting together as to the propriety of removing the injunction of secrecy. Although many of this class of Senators are favorable enough to the ratification of the treaty, they are not disposed to exhibit any undue haste in having it considered and disposed of, and it is in the nature of things that the longer action is postponed the less ardent the friends of the treaty will become.

In considering the probability of the ratification of the treaty it must be borne in mind, first of all, that very few Senators comprehend its scope, and that a great many of them have not even read it. The Democratic Senators are almost without exception opposed to any proposition emanating from the Cleveland Administration, and on the Republican side a disinclination to assist the Administration in any matter is equally strong. There are other Senators who are opposed to arbitration treaties on general principles, and there are still others who see objections to this particular treaty, regardless of the question of the slight put upon the Senate by its premature publication by Secretary Olney.

A group of eight Senators were chatting in the cloakroom this afternoon about the treaty, and the fact developed that only one of the party favored its ratification. All were Republicans, and nearly all of them confessed that their opposition was due to the discourteous manner in which they have been treated by the Secretary of State.

The consideration of the treaty in the Committee on Foreign Relations this morning was of the most casual and informal character. No attempt was made to discuss its merits or deficiencies, and at the time of the committee was almost wholly taken up with the reading of the document, article by article. One member of the committee described the proceedings about as follows:

"It was found as soon as the committee met that we were all in favor of the general principles of arbitration and, metaphorically speaking, we fell upon each other's neck and wept with joy over the substitution of the olive branch for the sword, and the union of the mother country and her child, but after this burst of sentiment had passed we commenced to think a little more coolly, and we found that it did not mean. There are a great many things to be considered, and the committee was unable at the first reading of the treaty to ascertain just what subjects of international dispute it might cover and what it might not cover, and nobody seemed able to furnish light upon the subject. We did not know, for instance, whether it would be necessary to arbitrate the question of the building of the Nicaraguan Canal and its control by the United States, and we did not know whether other friendly disputes with England, which depend for their settlement upon a decision as to whether the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in existence or whether it had been abrogated, would be brought within the scope of arbitration. The fact that we could not decide anything definite to-day as to the scope of the treaty will, in my opinion, make it certain that some time will elapse before we are able to recommend action upon it."

Although he has not so stated for publication, it is generally understood at the Senate that Senator Morgan, one of the ablest international lawyers in the body and a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is opposed to the treaty from top to bottom, and it is known also that there are other Senators of influence, on the committee and off of it, who agree with him. Mr. Morgan is supposed to be especially antagonistic to King Oscar of Sweden being the final arbitrator. In this direction, it is feared, would determine in advance most of the questions which England should desire to have decided in her favor, and it is the opinion of other international lawyers in the Senate that a careful study of the provisions of the treaty will find it to be as one sided in its practical operation as was the Behring Sea fisheries treaty.

It has not been determined yet whether the treaty shall be discussed in open session, and it is too early to make a positive prediction as to whether it will receive early action. That there will be a thorough discussion of it seems certain, and it is the prevailing opinion among the Senators generally that the treaty will not be disposed of in the Senate before March 4, but that it will be left, with the Cuban question, as a legacy for the incoming Administration. Senator Sherman, now the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, will then be Secretary of State, and will have been succeeded in the Chairmanship by either Senator Frye of Maine or Senator Davis of Minnesota, both of whom are favorable to the principles of arbitration, so that neither can be said to be anything but antagonistic to the general foreign policy of the Cleveland Administration. Mr. Frye is the second member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Davis the third. The Maine Senator, however, would be entitled to the surrender of the place as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce if he should succeed to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, while Mr. Davis would only have to give up the much less important Committee of Territories. It is possible, therefore, that Mr. Frye will prefer to remain at the head of the Commerce Committee and allow the Senator from Minnesota to succeed to the head of the Foreign Relations Committee. In any event, it is quite probable that when the change in the Chairmanship of the committee is made the General Arbitration Treaty will still be pending in the committee.

SALISBURY AND BAYARD.

They Congratulate Oae Another Upon the Signing of the Arbitration Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—After the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting, which was held to-day, Lord Salisbury received United States Ambassador Bayard, and his Lordship and Mr. Bayard congratulated one another upon the signing of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

W. W. ASTOR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

He Gives $10,000 for the Relief of the Famine Sufferers in India.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The fund for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in India, which was started a few days ago by Mr. George Faudel-Phillips, Lord Mayor of London, now amounts to £35,000. The largest subscription to the fund was that of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, who gave £2,000.

Deerfoot Farm sausages made from little pigs. Their reputation has brought many cheap substitutes into the market.—Adv.

CRASH ON THE ELEVATED.

Three Persons Hurt in a Collision on the Union Road in Brooklyn.

An engine running "wild" on the Union Elevated Railroad in Brooklyn at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon collided with the rear car of a train standing at the station at Third avenue and Fortieth street, and three persons were severely injured. The engine was badly damaged and the rear platform of the car run into was smashed. The entire damage is estimated at about $500.

The accident was due, it is said, to the carelessness of Jeremiah Pine, the engineer in charge of the wildcat engine. He had a full view of the train in front of him, and it was daylight. The distance between the engine and the train was at least 1,000 feet, after he had turned the curve from Thirty-sixth street into Third avenue. Pine was completing his day's work and was hurrying to the yard at the time of the accident, in order to put his engine up for the night.

The train at the Fortieth street station was No. 273, and was on its way to the end of the route at Third avenue and Sixty-fifth street. It was in charge of Conductor John Dougherty. The accident occurred while the train was at the station taking on passengers. The crash caused a number of the passengers to be thrown from their seats, while broken glass and splinters were scattered in all directions.

A policeman on duty near the station, before he learned the extent of the accident, sent in a call for an ambulance, believing that it would be unlikely that all the passengers would escape uninjured. Surgeon Hodden of the Norwegian Hospital, on reaching the station, found that Dr. Phalen of Thirty-ninth street was attending to the injured persons. They were Jennie Marks, 18 years old, of 669 Sixth avenue, whose scalp was torn; Isaac P. Sutherland, 45 years old, of 127 Garfield place, who had several abrasions on his head, and George Crawford, 25 years old, of 107 St. Marks avenue, whose head and face were injured. The two first named were attended by Surgeon Hodden, while Dr. Phalen took care of Mr. Crawford. They were taken to their homes.

There was a delay of thirty minutes on the road. The street under the elevated structure was filled with splinters from the damaged car. As it happened, there were few passengers in the cars. The injured were all in the rear car. The other cars were not much damaged. Engineer Pine could not be found last night. Conductor Dougherty said he did not know what led to the accident. He seemed to regard it as a trivial matter.

HAMMERSTEIN SELLS A THEATRE.

He Says He Has Sold the Harlem Opera House and Paid All His Debts.

Oscar Hammerstein, the proprietor of Olympia, announced last night that he had sold the Harlem Opera House to Benjamin Lichtenstein, a retired tobacco dealer, for a price approximating $300,000. What the exact price was he would not say. There was a mortgage of $300,000 on the property, which the new owner assumed. With the money thus procured Mr. Hammerstein says that he has paid off all the judgments against him, amounting to $80,494.99, and that in the future there will be no troublesome receivers hanging about Olympia.

He also announced that all his other Harlem property was in the market—the lease of his Columbus Theatre, his apartment house in 125th street, and his own private residence in 120th street—and that he intends to get rid of it all as soon as possible. It is his intention, he declares, to buy or build a new home near Olympia, and devote all his time and attention to the latter place of amusement. Said he last evening:

"Mr. Lichtenstein will assume control of the Harlem Opera House immediately, and the business will continue as before. All the bookings made by me will hold good, and Mr. Blumenthal will continue to be its manager. As for Olympia, I intend to make important changes in the place, which the architects will soon be at work. The present concert hall I am going to make into a promenade. On the ground floor underneath it I intend to have a fine café. This, of course, will be open to the public, without admission. I shall have it first-class in every respect, and shall provide good music for it. Down stairs, where I once purposed to have an Egyptian hall, I shall have a magnificent exhibition of wax works.

"I am not broke yet by any means, as some have said. Besides what I receive from the sale of my up-town properties I shall have Olympia. That cost, including the ground on which it was built, $2,250,000, and there is only a mortgage of $900,000 on it. By getting rid of my other enterprises I shall be able to devote all my time to Olympia and get better results than I have heretofore done."

BROADWAY CABLE CAR BLOWN UP.

A 44-Calibre Rifle Cartridge Exploded by Its Wheels at Twenty-seventh Street.

When a Broadway cable car full of passengers reached Twenty-seventh street on its way up town last night, there was an explosion underneath. The front part of the car was lifted up at least a foot. When it righted itself the gripman immediately put on the brakes and brought the car to a full stop.

Smoke poured up through the flooring of the car an instant after the explosion. Passengers on the rear platform got off in a hurry. The passengers in the car rushed for both doors. The women were badly frightened, and one became hysterical. She was assisted out of the car by her escort.

The noise of the explosion brought with the crowd which gathered Special Officer Enright of the Metropolitan Hotel. He found a 44-calibre rifle cartridge on the car track. A little hole had been blown in the ground beside the track.

When the gripman of the car started northward he was minus most of his passengers. There were fifteen cars stalled behind him. They could not move very fast on account of the number of people in the street. Fully 2,000 people tried to find out for themselves the cause of the explosion.

A car was similarly blown up at 1 A. M. yesterday.

BROKER F. W. SAVIN'S COOK.

She Refused to Go When Her Successor Arrived—Put Out by Cops.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening a well-dressed man wearing a silk hat hurried into the West Thirtieth street station house and said to Sergeant Oliver Tims, who was on duty:

"Sergeant, I have a disorderly servant in my house, and I can't get rid of her."

"What's amiss with her?" asked Sergeant Tims. "Is she drunk?"

"I think she is," was the reply. "She is causing me a good deal of trouble, and I'd like to have you send a policeman along with me to see if I can get her to leave quietly."

Sergeant Tims sent Policeman William Ryan and later the patrol wagon to the house of the seeker for aid, who said his name was Frank Savin and that he lived at 290 Fifth avenue.

The policeman found the house in question, Mr. Savin's colored cook, refused to give place to a successor, and quit the house because she said her employer owed her $20 which he refused to pay.

They could not arrest her because she was not drunk, so the patrol wagon drove away. Two of the policemen finally got her out, together with a negress, who had called to see her.

She told the crowd which had collected outside that Mr. Savin had bribed the policeman to do this, after paying her $12.

African Soil on Ellis Island.

The foundation of the extension to Ellis Island has been augmented by several hundred tons of the soil of West Africa, which was brought here on Thursday by the American bark Liberia from Sierra Leone. The Liberia used the soil as ballast on her swift winter voyage of twenty-nine days. The ballast was transferred to lighters, and dumped yesterday in the crib work that will form the made-up part of the island.

Sec'y Francis's Nomination Still Held Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The nomination of David R. Francis of Missouri to be Secretary of the Interior was called up in the executive session of the senate this afternoon, and after a short speech by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) the case went over without action.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas.

The official records show that over 1,000 soldiers and sailors have been treated for Rheumatism at the United States Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and over 90 per cent. permanently cured. This is the best season to visit Hot Springs. Winter climate mild and sunny. Illustrated pamphlets and full information furnished by W. E. Hoyt, 391 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

HAVANA IS MUCH EXCITED.

PATRIOTS ARE SHOOTING AWAY ALL AROUND THE CITY.

They Are Burning the Outlying Towns and Havana Fears the Capital Itself Will Be Raided—Weyler Sits Impotent in the Palace—Still His Butcheries Go On.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The war is going on so fiercely around the city of Havana that Gen. Arolas has established his headquarters at Guanabacoa with a force of over 5,000 men besides those already there.

The capital is in constant commotion over the bold attacks made on the suburbs by the insurgents. San Miguel del Padron, a town very near to Guanabacoa, and San Francisco de Paula have been burned by the Cubans after severe engagements in which the Spanish troops were compelled to retire.

Every one here is astounded at all this and in fear of a raid upon the capital itself. Gen. Weyler refuses to talk on the situation, and in the privacy of his palace refuses to receive any one except the members of his staff and a few personal friends.

Meanwhile in the town of Guanabacoa, held by the Spaniards, the horrible massacres ordered by Fondevilla continue. Yesterday eight persons were killed in cold blood. With them was a son of the well-known American citizen, Mr. Hayatt, and he saved his life at the last moment only by asserting his nationality. The commander of the detachment which executed the eight Cubans appeared to hesitate about young Mr. Hayatt. At last the commander said: "Let him go to avoid complications. It would be a pity to have some diplomatic imbroglio that might stop this nice work."

Outrages upon Cuban families are of daily occurrence. Yesterday the police entered a house and ordered a respectable lady to take off her clothing, as they proposed to learn whether she was concealing on her person any communication from the insurgents. After her refusal she was insulted and disrobed by force.

When Leocadio Rodriguez was executed yesterday at the fortress of the Cabana, he was insulted by the soldiers. He desired to speak, but the drums were ordered to beat to prevent the soldiers from hearing him. He died bravely. Some soldiers wept as they saw his brave demeanor. He refused to allow them to be blindfolded, and fell facing resolutely the guns of his executioners.

Claudio and Jesus Perez are in their cells waiting the same fate. No relatives or friends are allowed to see them. Claudio Perez told the priest that he could not shoot, and he says the Spaniards can worship God, ignoring the fact that He will not fail to punish them for their crimes. The only allusion to those heroes in the newspapers is:

"Leocadio Rodriguez was shot this morning for the crime of rebellion. The brothers Perez will be shot to-morrow."

It is said this morning that the American citizen, Louis Somellian, has been sentenced, like Sanguily, to life imprisonment. However, the sentence probably will not be published in the Madrid newspapers until to-morrow.

The effect produced here by news of negotiations for home rule going on between Madrid and Washington is that of astonishment, and the only explanation presenting itself to the minds of all sensible persons in the island is that the Spanish Cabinet is fooling Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney for the purpose of winning time and destroying all practical results of American interference in the Cuban question.

To talk about concessions when there are in the field traitors who are fighting against the mother country is an insult to Spain. Home rule—and never home rule—will be the outcome of Spain's mercy after pardon for their sins is begged by her ingrate and infamous sons."

Those words are from *La Union Constitucional*, the official organ of the Marquis of Apostegula and Don Manuel Calvo. From the Cuban side comes this other point of view:

"Neither Gen. Gomez nor any Cuban in arms would accept any solution, no matter how liberal it is, which means the perpetuation of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. Nothing, everything would be accepted, even to the payment of an indemnity to her. With Spain, nothing absolutely nothing will be acceptable, even if Mr. Cleveland himself should come to our camp to offer us home rule such as Canada possesses. We do not understand the attitude of the United States Government, for the problem is not now home rule, but whether the Spanish Government shall or shall not leave the island. I am not acquainted with diplomacy myself, as I am only a soldier fighting for a single purpose; but if these alleged negotiations are true, it seems to me the greatest nonsense conceivable in the Spaniards, because their cause is lost; and it is simply ridiculous in men who rule the destinies of a great a nation as the United States."

The above remarkable paragraph is from a letter from Gen. Adolfo Castillo to a Cuban agent in Havana, and was given to the correspondent of THE SUN as a decisive denial of all lies to the effect that the Cubans wish to surrender.

It was Gen. Castillo who successfully invaded the province of Pinar del Rio a few days ago and gave pause to Weyler's pen at the moment he was going to sign a decree declaring the pacification of that province. He is from Havana, well educated and brave. Besides his fame as a soldier he is a marvel to the medical profession, because he is as well and sound man though a bullet passed through his head from his forehead to the back of his neck.

GEN. SICKLES FOR FREE CUBA.

He Declares that President Cleveland Should Interfere to End the War.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles made an eloquent plea last night for the recognition of Cuba's independence by the United States, in an address before the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's. The news that the club was to discuss the Cuban question drew an assemblage that crowded the big white and gold banquet hall. The fact that Gen. Sickles had been Minister to Spain led to his selection as the speaker to open the discussion.

"Any American," he began, "has a legal right to aid the Cuban insurgents in their struggle for independence by contributing either money, ammunition, arms, or hospital supplies to the patriots."

Then, noticing Col. Ethan Allen in the audience, he added:

"Either Col. Allen or I will go down to any pier on the river front and superintend the embarkation upon any vessel of any shipment of ammunition that may be contributed, addressed to Gen. Gomez, Commander-in-Chief of the Insurgent forces, without the slightest fear of interference from anybody, although Spain may be on hand to watch the whole transaction. We can defy any interference, in fact, because in this act we would not be violating any law. I make this statement because I have examined the law bearing upon this point and found no prohibitory enactment."

There was a burst of applause at this unexpected outburst, and Gen. Sickles got another round of applause when he followed it up with this statement:

"Some government can settle this vexed question to-day if it wants to. President Cleveland can settle it once and forever, and public opinion demands it. Civilization, patriotism, and humanity all demand it. I don't mean to advocate annexation or conquest. There are reasons why I believe that, even were Cuba free and independent to-day, we should hesitate before we annex her to the United States. Her people have not yet a sufficient knowledge of self-government, nor have we the navy that could guarantee adequate protection to such a possession. But the American capital invested in Cuba is four fold greater than that invested by any other power, and that is why America should have an active interest in Cuba's welfare, aside from sentimental considerations. From the information I have, the insurgent commanders will not lay down their arms until they have achieved the absolute independence of the island. President Cleveland ought to interfere now to end the war, and no talk of the possible effect upon stocks in Wall street should deter our Government from acting. Action has been delayed too long. The promise of reforms by Spain is delusive. The trouble about these reforms is that they are always promised and never carried out."

The Rev. Father Ducey followed with a brief plea as a Catholic priest for the liberty of the Cubans. He declared that no power on earth could prevent the Cuban patriots from ultimately attaining their independence. Father Ducey's advocacy of the cause of the patriots apparently upset William E. Rogers, a lawyer, who spoke next as the avowed friend of the policy of the Cleveland administration. He said that he didn't expect to hear the priest indorse the Cuban cause. Mr. Rogers contended that the stories of Spanish cruelty on the island were exaggerated, and he argued that intervention in the war or the recognition of Cuba's independence was not justified.

Gen. Sickles replied spiritedly. He declared that it was hopeless to expect Spain to grant the reforms that Mr. Rogers declared she was preparing to concede.

CANOVAS'S ENVOY.

Coming Here to Talk Peace on the Basis of Mutual Love All Around.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The *Daily News* will to-morrow publish a despatch from its Paris correspondent saying that the idea is gaining in Madrid that the establishment of peace in Cuba is destined to be accomplished at no very distant date.

A Government official, the despatch asserts, has started from Madrid for Washington, travelling incognito, with full authority and power from Prime Minister Canovas and the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to privately negotiate a settlement of the Cuban revolution on the basis of reforms in Cuba and a treaty of commerce with the United States in behalf of the island which will open the markets of the latter to foreign competition except in cotton prints and a few other articles, of which Spain will try to keep a monopoly for Barcelona manufacturers.

Señor Canovas, according to the *News's* correspondent, is evidently trying the effect of peaceful negotiations before the opening of the Cortes.

TENNESSEE'S POLITICAL PLOT.

An Attempt by Legislation to Drive Tillman from His Contest.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 13.—The House of Representatives to-day passed on third reading the bill to require a contestant for the office of Governor to give $25,000 bond for the costs of the contest. The bill was discussed at length. During the discussion the Hon. George N. Tillman, Republican, who will contest the election of the Hon. Robert L. Taylor, Democrat, as Governor, was asked whether he would make the bond in the event the bill passed. He replied that he would make the bond if he could do so, and go on with the contest. He said the passage of the bill would not deter him in the least. The bill now goes to the Senate.

DR. PENTECOST WON'T COME.

He Will Decline the Invitation to Return Here from London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—After a tearful meeting with his congregation at the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, this afternoon, Dr. Pentecost agreed to decline the invitation to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in New York.

AMERICAN MISSION ATTACKED.

It Is Successfully Defended Against a Mob of Chinese.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The *Times* has a despatch from Hong Kong saying that an American Methodist Mission station, about fifty miles from Foo-Choo, in the province of Foh-Kien, has been attacked by a mob.

A number of shots were fired, but none of the inmates of the