

SPAIN'S LOFTY ANSWER.

THE IS DOING ALL SHE CAN TO END THE CUBAN WAR.

No Foreign Nation has a Right to Interfere in Her Affairs—She Will Search American Ships if Filibustering Expeditions Do Not Cease—They Are Prolonging the War.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The note prepared by Señor Guillón, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the note recently presented to the Duke of Tetuan, the then Foreign Minister, by Gen. Woodford, the American Minister, declares that Spain has done all in her power to end the war in Cuba, proof of which is given in the great sacrifices she has made, the number of troops sent to the island, and now the granting of wide reforms, which are fully described.

It declares that the Government cannot admit the pretension of any foreign nation to interfere in Spanish affairs, and complains of the number of filibustering expeditions to Cuba from the United States, which, it declares, are the chief cause of the continuation of the war. It then proceeds to express the hope that respect for international rights in America will be better enforced in the future.

The note is described as being mild in tone but energetic. In fact, it shows the resolution of the new Government to enforce respect for Spanish rights.

Instructions have been sent to Señor De Loma, the Spanish Minister at Washington, which include a warning that Spain will use her right to search American ships if more filibustering expeditions start for Cuba.

WAR ON OUR TARIFF.

Austria Is Asked to Confer with Other Powers Concerning Common Action.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. VIENNA, Oct. 23.—At a meeting to-day of the Reichsbank Chamber of Commerce a resolution was adopted asking the Government to open negotiations with other Continental powers for adoption of common action against the American tariff.

ENGLAND'S SUNDAY LAW. High Society in London Finds a Way to Circumvent It.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 23.—A curious example of how London compromises with its pretended puritanism was furnished to-night by the opening of the Grafton Supper Club. This institution is merely high society's way of circumventing the early closing laws which drive everybody out of the restaurants at midnight on Saturday and a half hour later on other days. The Prince of Wales, Earl Coventry, Earl Onslow, and many other peers, M. P.'s, and other society's most prominent leaders are forced to resort to a subterfuge which is usually regarded as one of the most vicious features of London night life. They have organized this club, which is quartered, on Saturday nights only, at the Grafton Galleries, off Bond street. Saturday is the fashionable theatre night in London, and after that performance of the Marquis of Lorne's new opera at Covent Garden a large section of the fashionable audience drove to the quarters of the new club, which had a most brilliant opening. A famous Piccadilly caterer supplied the supper. The guests were entertained in a grand hall, with revellers, and according to club prospectus, there was dancing for two or three hours later.

In other words, English high society demonstrated in a most brilliant and effective way that England's strict Sabbatharian laws are the most absurd. This, of course, is a long way from any change in the pretence of observing Sunday, which the statute books, no doubt, will keep for many a long day yet.

ACCUSED OF NINETEEN MURDERS. Vacher's Record the Worst Terrible in the History of Modern Times.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 23.—There is no longer any doubt that Vacher, the French Jack the Ripper, has the bloodiest record in the modern history of violent crimes. He is now accused of nineteen murders and two assaults on women. He confessed to eleven murders and admitted that there were more, but declines to give details. His confessions have been fully substantiated in most cases.

The latest charge against him is the murder of a girl 19 years old named Theresa Pily. She was walking on the promenade near the Grosvenor Gardens, near the Grosvenor Hotel, at 5 o'clock on the evening of April 5 last. She was caught by the throat and threw her down. The next day she was found dead, her body bearing thirteen knife thrusts, while two fingers were cut from the hands. Investigation led to no results beyond the fact that a tramp, who is supposed to have been Vacher, had been seen on the road by passers before and after the crime. The wayfarer was described by the countrymen as having spoken in a fantastic manner like the murderer now under examination, who has repeatedly declared that he was raised up by Divine Providence as a scourge to humanity.

Another person, who was first accused instead of Vacher, has now been cleared of the terrible suspicion. He is a peasant named Banner, and he was under arrest for three weeks on a charge of the murder of one of the shepherd lads whose throats were cut by Vacher.

RAINY BARNATO'S MANSION. Mr Edward Nasson Has Purchased It and Will Make His Residence There.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 23.—Sir Edward Nasson, the well-known banker, has purchased the late Rainey Barnato's almost completed mansion in Park lane. He is stripping the building of its ornate decorations. The four figures at the corners, which were happily christened by the late owner as the four corners of the world, have been happily christened as the four corners of the world, and as far as possible every bit of outside carving will be removed, although in some cases the carving is so well and deeply done that it will necessitate the removing of whole pieces of stone.

The inside alterations will be no less of a costly and time-consuming task. The entrance will be on Great Brunswick street, and the whole ground floor will be kept for entertaining, as it is overlooked by passers-by. The ground floor and even the dining room will be upstairs.

PARIS PROPHECY. Mile. Cousson Is Again Doing Business as the Old Stand.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 23.—Mile. Cousson, Paris's notorious prophet of evil, has re-established communication with the angel Gabriel and is doing business again at the old stand, 10, rue de Valenciennes. He declares, will be re-established in France and Italy to Avignon. Terrible catastrophes will take place in the Champs Elysees, will then first, out in one of the big boulevards. Emperor William will die a violent death, and Napoleon will be afflicted with the throes of insanity by inundations.

FOSTER CAUGHT AT LAST.

The Man Who Stole \$100,000 From the French Republic.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—William F. Foster, Jr., who absconded on Sept. 29, 1888, with \$100,000 belonging to the New York Produce Exchange, obtained by means of forged mortgages, was arrested at Neuilly, near Paris, to-day at the instance of the Scotland Yard English detectives. Stimulated by the fact of having the fugitive for months, they ascertained that he had been living in London with Louise Elliott, a music hall performer, but were unable to catch him sooner. The Paris police will hold him for extradition. An agent of the Produce Exchange, and also Pinkerton, have been engaged on the case during the past summer.

Two months ago an old friend of Foster recognized him in Zurich, Switzerland, and mentioned the fact to a Mr. Norvall, who had been in the same office with Foster. The matter thus came to the attention of Scotland Yard, where it was placed in the hands of Inspector Frost. Mr. Norvall will go to Paris immediately.

William Riley Foster, Jr., disappeared from this city on Sept. 29, 1888, with the special attorney for the Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exchange. The day after Foster's disappearance an examination by a committee of the Gratuity Fund regarding the mortgages held by the trustees of the fund, which were valued at \$100,000, were fraudulent. Investigation of the checks for the fraudulent mortgages had been made by Foster, and he had secured the signatures of the trustees.

Many of the trustees of the Gratuity Fund were in London on Sept. 29, 1888, and were interviewed by their own use of the fund's money. They were taken for his apprehension. The local authorities in London, and also the Pinkerton detective agency, was employed in the case. The Produce Exchange offered \$50,000 reward for Foster.

Foster, however, kept clear of the police. Circumstances were such that he was not arrested until Sept. 1, 1889, a man supposed to be Foster was arrested in Switzerland, but it was not he.

Foster was 43 years old when he was arrested. He was a member of the law firm of Foster & Westworth, when he became the legal adviser of the Gratuity Fund upon its organization.

His partner in the firm was a City Magistrate, Foster was a graduate of the Columbia University, and several other places. His salary was \$10,000 a year from the trustees of the fund. He lived in a house in London, and a house valued at \$30,000, living with his wife and a young woman who he said was his niece. Foster's alleged niece and the woman mentioned in the same paragraph were the same person. Foster died his long Island property to her before he went away. Lulu Belle disappeared a few days after he left, and it is supposed that she lost no time in joining him.

MARQUIS OF LORNE'S OPERA. It Is Heard with Much Approval at the Covent Garden Theatre.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 23.—The first performance of "Diarmid," an opera by Hamish McCunn, the libretto of which was written by the Marquis of Lorne, by the Carl Rosa Opera Company at the Covent Garden Theatre to-night was a great success. The opera, as well as interesting, musical and dramatic event. The Marquis of Lorne has tried to do for Scotland and Ireland what Wagner has done for the Celts of southern Britain and the semi-mythical Scandinavian heroes.

"Diarmid," the hero, is in love with the young Queen Grania, as Tristan was a love with the wife of King Mark. He is also in love with Eila, Grania's daughter. It is the inevitable jealousy and tragedy. The development of the story is somewhat involved, but the local color of the libretto is regarded, so much so that it is the idealism of the period remains.

If the music and libretto suggested Wagner, any attempt at comparison would be absurd. The music was clever and good, the libretto pleasing, and the opera fairly well sung. The piece was highly interesting, and received the enthusiastic approval of the great and fashionable audience. Mr. McCunn and the Marquis of Lorne responded to calls in front of the curtain.

BRITISH MERCHANT STEAMERS. Inquiries as to Their Efficiency for Service as Armed Cruisers.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 23.—For some reason known probably only to the Naval Council of War, which has had several special sittings at Whitehall since the outbreak of the war, the British merchant steamers that are liable to service as armed cruisers. It is reported, also, that a series of experiments will be made during the coming winter for the purpose of settling the question as to the best armaments for these vessels and the maximum number of guns they should carry.

It is not without interest, in connection with this matter, that the White Star liner Teutonic was sailing on the Mersey on Wednesday completed her hundredth round voyage, thereby establishing a record. Since her maiden trip, in August, 1889, she has sailed 62,000 nautical miles.

NEW USE FOR THE PHONOGRAPH. Two Americans Secure Engagements Through Its Samples of Their Singing.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 23.—A wonderful application of the perfected phonograph has been made in New York. A vocal duo, consisting of a man and a woman, secured engagements for a tour of the Continent through the use of the phonograph. The duo, consisting of a man and a woman, secured engagements for a tour of the Continent through the use of the phonograph. The duo, consisting of a man and a woman, secured engagements for a tour of the Continent through the use of the phonograph.

NICKEL COINS IN FRANCE. The Proposal to Substitute Them for the Copper Centimes.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 23.—M. Micheliotti proposes to insert a clause in the next French budget for the withdrawal of copper coins of ten and five centimes from circulation and replacing them with nickel coins of twenty, ten, and five centimes. If the proposal is adopted a total of 70,000,000 francs will be struck off. To avoid confusion with the silver currency the nickel coins will be pierced in the centre and will have a smooth edge. They will be composed of 25 per cent. nickel and 75 per cent. copper.

JAPAN WANTS HELL. It Is Said She Has Appealed for British Support in the Hawaiian Matter.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 23.—The assertion is made upon diplomatic authority that Japan has appealed to the good offices of England to support certain of her claims in connection with the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, and that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, has been instructed to broach the matter to the American Government.

Sir Julian Pauncefote sailed for New York on his return to Washington on the American liner steamer St. Louis to-day.

Prominent haberdashers have the new collar.—Adv.

THE PHANTOM SYNDICATE.

RUSSELL SAGE AND GEN. THOMAS TELL WHAT THEY KNOW ABOUT IT.

Both Claim That They Were Involved In It by the World and Its Embassies—Reports That the Fake Stories of a New Union Pacific Fiasco of Reorganization Have Had Some Effect at Washington—A Post-mortem of the Sale Would Be a Great Misfortune.

The exposure in THE SUN yesterday of the unsubstantial, malicious, and meretricious character of the scheme that THE WORLD has been advocating for the last week for the formation of a syndicate to outbid the Reorganization Committee at the sale of the Union Pacific property early next month completed the collapse of the so-called Sage-Thomas syndicate. It is expressing it mildly to say that THE WORLD was amazed that two such shrewd and experienced financiers as the Hon. Russell Sage and Gen. Samuel Thomas had been inveigled, no matter what their motives of profit or retaliation may have been, into countenancing a stockjobbing operation, though it may not have originated in the WORLD's office, was promptly taken up and actively promoted by Politzer. As appears from a formal statement from Mr. Sage, printed below, he has seized the opportunity afforded by THE SUN'S exposure to disclaim any responsibility for the use of his name in connection with the formation of a new Union Pacific reorganization syndicate. The mistake that Mr. Sage made, if he had no intention of participating in a movement to outbid the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, was in permitting an editor of the WORLD to use his name in connection with the formation of an adventurer, whom he knew by experience to be such, and also to be absolutely untrustworthy.

Gen. Thomas seeks to extricate himself from the predicament in which he allowed himself to be placed by taking up the subject seriously with the man who represented himself as an emissary from Mr. Sage by averring that he believed that Lamar, who it now appears originated the scheme, was authorized to represent Mr. Sage in negotiations for the creation of a purchasing syndicate.

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TAMMANY IN GOLD SHIVERS.

ODDS OFFERED ON TAN WYCK DROP; HAS IT ON SHEELIAN'S TIP?

He Reports a Great Weakening Among the Supporters of Low.—And That Means Tracy and Nothing Else—District Leaders Whisper the News to Croker and Take His Advice.

The odds which the Tammany betting men were willing to offer on a election of Van Wyck for Mayor suddenly dropped yesterday from 2 to 1 to 5 to 3, and the backers of Gen. Tracy's election who were eagerly looking for some of the long odds were confronted with this change on the bookmakers' blackboards. It is significant that this change in the betting odds occurred when the Tammany Hall Executive Committee was meeting in Tammany Hall. It followed, too, the announcement that Tammany is so dissatisfied with the outlook in Brooklyn that it has been decided to send a big draft of Tammany orators on an appeal to the Democratic Convention of Kings county to stand by Tammany's Mayorial candidate. The indications last night were that the odds will grow steadily less the coming week, with the possibility that they may swing around to the Tracy side. There is no sentiment in betting money by men who are betting on the election of Van Wyck or any other doubtful event, and it was said yesterday that the men who have placed money at odds on Van Wyck have carefully guarded against loss by placing more on the proposition that Gen. Tracy will receive more votes than Van Wyck. They have bet on Van Wyck, but they are ready to bet on any other way on the result, so as to have the balance in their favor in the end.

The slump in the odds yesterday was the first indication that the Tammany syndicate which has had \$100,000 to bet on Van Wyck election is getting forlorn. There is no doubt in any quarter that the cautious notice came from the leaders of the Tammany campaign. A statement issued by John C. Sheehan yesterday was notice enough to the Van Wyck bettors to proceed with caution.

Although it declares that the situation is satisfactory, the conditions point to Tammany success, there was a significant period in which was taken for a warning. It was this: "There has been a great weakening among the supporters of Low; indeed, the disaffection in the Low ranks has proven very serious."

There was in the whole statement no word regarding Gen. Tracy, but it is an announcement that the Low movement is going to pieces as much as all who are in the least familiar with the political situation, know that a burst of the Low bet means the end of the Tammany ranks. Mr. Sheehan tried in his statement to make it appear that this weakening of the Low lines was only indicated, because certain members of the German-American Reform Union have been indulging the Tammany ticket.

The news from the borough of the Bronx is equally ominous. The Democratic ticket is being sold for a few cents, and the members of the German-American Reform Union have been indulging the Tammany ticket.

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HERE'S A CHANCE FOR LOW BETTORS.

\$25,000 Offered Even That Tracy Beats Low—Chance for the Wall Street House.

All political experts who have weathered the storm of changes in New York, City, since the national will, I think that there are two classes of citizens in the community who lose money on election results. They are the stock brokers and the professional gamblers. The brokers and the professional gamblers were faithfully bitten in the national election of 1892 and 1896. They lost thousands and thousands betting on Blaine in 1892, and on Bryan in 1896. They dropped rolls of money on Ives Davidson against Hill for Governor in 1895, on Warner Miller against Hill in 1898, and on Fassett against Flower in 1901.

The trouble seems to be, according to those well informed on the subject, that the stock brokers and the professional gamblers are either made game of by campaign managers, who use them in the hope of creating public sentiment for candidates, or else that the brokers and the gamblers come to believe that they themselves are being made game of by the professional gamblers and the drift of public sentiment. A SIX reporter recalls that on election day in 1888, before the returns began to come in, members of the Democratic National Committee were making bets, through others, on Harrison. One of the Democratic National headquarters was then in West Twenty-eighth street, the stock brokers and professional gamblers were putting up huge bundles of money on Cleveland.

All this is prefatory to the announcement that William Leary, Secretary of the Park Board, bet \$2,500 even yesterday in different amounts that Tracy will beat Low. Mr. Leary says he has \$2,500 more to bet the same way. Mr. Leary has been known for a dozen years as one of New York's ablest political experts.

The stock brokers and professional gamblers have been betting \$1,000 to \$500 that Low beats Tracy.

ANTHONY BETTORS SHY. Col. William L. Brown Declines \$5,000 Wager at Alleged Prevailing Figures.

Ten days ago Col. William L. Brown held an animated conversation with John H. Shultz, and the result was a wager at even money that Low would beat Tracy. Subsequently Mr. Shultz bet three and even four to one that Tracy would get more votes than Low. On Friday afternoon, however, he proposed to make an enthusiastic meeting at Cooper Institute and then went to the Plaza Hotel. Mr. Shultz had given a little dinner party to William M. Fleiss, Hamilton Hubsey, Samuel McMillan, and others, and when Col. Brown entered the room he was invited to a seat at the table.

Col. Brown declined after some discussion that the real fight was now between Tracy and Van Wyck, and that the money bet with Shultz was lost. He was asked if he would bet Van Wyck against Tracy for \$5,000 at the odds offered by the bookmakers. He refused to do so, and Col. Brown declined after some discussion that the real fight was now between Tracy and Van Wyck, and that the money bet with Shultz was lost.

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