The Sun.

Increasing cloudiness in the afternoon; variable winds.

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ENGLAND FRONTS RUSSIA.

JAPAN WITH HER AGAINST THE CZAR'S AGGRESSION.

All Parties in England Behind Salisbury in His Declaration That China Shall Be Kept Open "Even at the Cost of War"—The Standard's Grave View of the Situation.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Daily Standard*, in an editorial to-morrow, will present what is presumably the official Conservative view of the Chinese situation. It will say:

"A calm survey of the situation as it exists on the spot scarcely encourages the hope that by the mere lapse of time everything will arrange itself. Russia and Great Britain are now in a position in which it is clear that one or the other will have to give way. It ought not to be Great Britain. If our Foreign Office on this occasion permits the threats of the Czar's Chargé d'Affaires to coerce the Tsung-li-Yamen into a rejection of our terms there will be an end to our influence at the imperial court.

"It is not the first, but it is unquestionably the crucial trial of strength. St. Petersburg has chosen the ground and thrown down the challenge. If we retire we shall be confirming its title to the permanent exercise of control, in the presence of which we confess ourselves baffled. The intimidation of which the Tsung-li-Yamen is the immediate object is a distinct warning to the Foreign Office that the very design that Mr. Balfour, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Chamberlain emphatically asserted to be inadmissible is not only entertained by our rival, but is already in process of execution. It stands to-day acknowledged that Russia contemplates the use of Manchuria and the Liao-Tung peninsula as an exclusive mercantile preserve. Political supremacy at Pekin is both the instrument and the symbol of this acquisitive spirit, and, as in the East nothing succeeds like success, victory now will be the forerunner of a wholesale process of absorption.

"*Obsta principiis* should be Lord Salisbury's motto. There is no lack of means for asserting in action the principle that has been so unequivocally expressed in the words 'if necessary at the cost of war.' This was the deliberate assurance of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, but war will not follow if we are true to ourselves. Outside the sphere of interested compacts the civilized world is with us in our desire to maintain freedom of trade, and in our pledge to resist the encroachments of individual powers.

"Japan is stated to be acting in concert with us during the diplomatic struggle with the Tsung-li-Yamen. The naval strength of the two States interested in maintaining inviolate the *status quo* is overwhelming. If unhappily the question of mastery has to be decided by force it is hard to see how the policy of commercial liberty and equality can be resisted."

Reinforcements of the British and French fleets in Chinese waters are under orders to sail, and to-day news came from Yokohama that a Japanese fleet of nine ships would sail for the Chinese coast within six days, after being inspected by the Mikado in some such fashion as the German Emperor did with his little expedition. The supposed destination of the Japanese fleet is Wei Hai Wei.

The threatening attitude of Russia toward China is the immediate cause of the crisis. The competition of Great Britain and Russia for ascendency in Chinese affairs has reached an issue which will either be decided peacefully within a few days or result in immediate war. There is high authority for saying that Japan is acting in the fullest concord with Great Britain in the present developments.

The following version of the recent financial moves of China receives general credence in city circles. Until last Friday the negotiations with the London and Berlin banks for the proposed loan of £16,000,000 proceeded favorably under the moral support of the British and German Governments. The German Government had no idea of guaranteeing or co-guaranteeing the loan during these negotiations. Lord Salisbury, however, finding on Friday that Russia was undermining the other powers at Pekin, took matters into his own hands and offered China a loan of £12,000,000 upon the terms already stated in the despatches to THE SUN. The negotiating banks were not consulted in the matter and practically knew nothing of Lord Salisbury's action until Monday.

The *Daily News* declares it absurd to suggest that war is in sight because there is a hitch in the negotiations for a Chinese loan.

The British policy, the paper adds, is essentially one of defence. Great Britain is not going to war for the purpose of forcing her services as a money lender upon a timorous borrower.

If China chooses to be intimidated, that is her affair, not Great Britain's. It will be time to talk of war when any attempt shall be made to compel China to close any door now open to British trade.

The *Chronicle* says that the situation is quite clear, but it is also quite critical. Certainly no British Minister ever proposed a policy more calculated to deserve the support of disinterested nations, and the country has shown itself to be behind Lord Salisbury without distinction of party, but, the paper adds, "we are not inclined to think that there is danger of a breach of peace. Still, when two such big wigs as England and Russia enter into a direct diplomatic conflict there is always some danger."

PEKIN, Jan. 21.—The British and Japanese Ministers here are acting in concert.

Col. Narinoff, the Russian military adviser to the Chinese Government, has gone to the camp of the Chinese General, Nieh, at Litai, thirty miles northeast of Tien-Tsin.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine, will apply to the Chambers for an extraordinary grant to meet the expenses of reinforcing the French squadron in Chinese waters.

The terms of the proposed British loan were that it should be issued at par, to run for fifty years, the service to be at 4 per cent. annually net, including a sinking fund. The conditions were, first, the opening of three treaty ports, Talienwan, Saingin, in the Hunan province and Nan-Ning, thereby increasing the customs revenue; second, a declaration that no portion of the Yangtse Kiang Valley should be alienated to another power, and third, the right to extend the Burmah Railroad through Yunnan. In the event of default, China should place certain revenues under the control of the imperial Chinese customs.

SHIP NOT RUN AWAY WITH.

A False Report of the Marine Observer Causes Skipper Rudick Some Alarm.

The American brigantine Jennie Hulbert, which arrived at this port from Jacksonville on Dec. 20, was reported passing out at the Hook yesterday afternoon while her skipper, H. E. Rudick, was in the office of her agents, J. W. Elwell & Co., at 47 South street. The skipper and the agents thought it was a queer proceeding on the part of the brigantine, and the nautical reporters surmised that somebody had stolen her.

Charles Wotman of the firm of Elwell & Co. had so many callers who wanted to know where the brigantine, which had not cleared, was going without a skipper that he called up the dockmaster at Bayonne, where the brigantine was lying in the morning, and found that she was still there.

The observer who reported her passing out at the Hook probably mistook some other vessel for her.

The Scramble for Gold.

Fifty years ago people from all parts of the world were scurrying to California. Jubilee week begins there Monday. An interesting story of '49 in to-day's *Evening Post*.—*Adv.*

CROKER TO THE VICTORS.

"If We Don't Behave We're Gone"—Martin Turned Down—McMahon Executive Chairman.

Daniel F. McMahon, a trusted lieutenant of Richard Croker, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall yesterday, and James J. Martin, who was suspected along with John C. Sheehan and half a dozen others of treachery to Mr. Croker, was turned down. The meeting was a large one, and all of the prominent leaders were present. Mr. Croker sat in a front seat with Mr. McMahon on one side of him and John F. Carroll on the other. John C. Sheehan occupied the chair immediately behind Mr. Croker's.

Mr. Croker made a short speech to the committee, in which he said:

"The new administration is nearing the eve of the first month of its existence. Not only are the eyes of the vast population of this great municipality centred upon it, but also the gaze of the whole country. The great trust confided to us by the people must not and will not be abused. They have selected our organization as their agent, so to speak, and we must show by our conduct of that agency that we appreciate and merit the confidence reposed in us. This can be done in no better way than by giving the people an efficient, honest, and economical administration, one that will be satisfactory to the people and creditable to the organization. If we do this success will crown our efforts, we will rise in the estimation of the people, and our organization will become invincible. If we don't do it we are gone. Remember that.

"In the selection of heads of departments care was exercised as to the character, qualifications and fitness of the men chosen, who are all organization men. They were appointed because they were considered the best men for the places, capable of conducting the business of their respective departments efficiently, honestly and economically. We ask them and expect them to carry on the people's business with the same care and concern that they would carry on their own.

"The creation of unnecessary places, or sinecures, will not be tolerated. Our organization will insist that every man whose name appears upon the city's payroll must earn his salary. No head of a department, nor any other official, will be asked by any one in this organization, no matter how exalted may be his position in its councils, to violate any law or break any rule for any purpose whatsoever.

"Let no man be unfaithful to his trust, for should he be he will not find a more unrelenting and vigorous prosecutor than will be the Tammany Hall organization.

"Should any man attempt to induce you, by threats or otherwise, to disregard your oaths of office and the interests of the people, report the matter to the organization, and, be he ever so influential, he will be punished.

"In conclusion, permit me to again remind you that the eyes of the world are on trial and that if you do not do what is right you will lose the confidence of the people and destroy your organization and yourselves.

"If you want to serve your organization well, then serve the people well by giving the city a faithful, honest, civic, efficient, and economical administration, and I assure you that every man who will do this can regard me as his friend until death."

Besides selecting Mr. McMahon for Chairman, the committee elected the following officers: Vice-Chairman, William Schmer; secretaries, Michael T. Daly and George F. Scannell; treasurer, John McQuade. Mayor Van Wyck was elected an honorary member of the committee, Augustus W. Peters, Chairman of the General Committee, added Municipal Justice Joseph H. Steiner to the Municipal Affairs Committee, thus making him a member of the Executive Committee.

The district dues were fixed at $500. The income from this source will be $18,500. A communication was received from the Cuban Junta, acknowledging the receipt of the $20,000 which the organization gave to the Cuban cause last year, and thanking the Tammany organization for the contribution. The elections of committee officers were all unanimous.

FLORIDA SPECIAL IN A WRECK.

Two Firemen Killed and Four Other Persons Wounded Mortally.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21.—Train No. 37, known as the New York and Florida special of the Atlantic coast line, which left New York yesterday noon, collided this morning with a local passenger train seven miles from Charleston, killing two men instantly and injuring four others so that they cannot live through the night. A dozen others were injured more or less, but not seriously. The passengers for Florida escaped with a few bruises.

The special had the right of way, and was running at the rate of 55 miles an hour. Train No. 52, the local from Charleston, had orders to sidetrack for the special at the eight-mile siding. Conductor Webb, who was in charge, looked at his watch and found that he had half a minute to get the track clear. The brakes were applied, and the local was just slowing down to go on the turnout, when it was struck by the special. There was a heavy fog over the swampy lowlands, and it was, therefore, impossible to see the headlights in time to stop. The wreck was all due to the fact that Conductor Webb's watch was thirty seconds slow. Another half minute would have saved the trains.

Fireman Robert James of No. 37 and Fireman Wesley Bishop of No. 52 were killed instantly, Engineer Neely of No. 37 and Engineer Hall of No. 52 had their legs and arms broken and were both injured internally. The physicians think that they cannot live until morning. Mail Agent Bingham of the local had his legs and arms broken, and he may die. John Sellers, a colored porter on the special, was caught in the baggage car crash and he will die. Baggagemaster McDuffie and Express Messenger Powell of train 52 are seriously injured. A. J. Gourdin of Charleston and J. W. Hood of Tennessee, passengers on the local, were severely injured.

C. H. Pine, a passenger on the special, from Ansonia, Conn., was badly bruised. Electrical Engineer F. H. Clark of the special had some small bones broken, and was otherwise hurt. He was dragged from the flames of the burning cars. Mrs. E. O. Goodrich of Towanda, Pa., had her nose broken. J. B. Woodward of Staunton, Va.; J. H. Smalls of York, Pa.; Mrs. T. C. Stokes and Mrs. T. A. Hendry of Philadelphia, were all bruised slightly.

The vestibuled train, with six Pullman cars, was filled with passengers. The two baggage cars in front got the brunt of the collision, and protected the Pullman and dining cars. The passengers were being called for breakfast when they heard the crash. The cars jumped the track but were not thrown to the side. Fire started in the wreck and showed signs of destroying the entire train. A relief corps was quickly brought into service and the half-dressed passengers managed to extinguish the flames before much damage was done. The two baggage cars were wrecked and the greater part of the baggage lost. Some of the Eastern mail was burned.

M'KENNA CONFIRMED.

Senator Allen of Nebraska Cast the Only Dissenting Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate this afternoon confirmed the nomination of Joseph McKenna of California, now Attorney-General, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The nomination was sent to the Senate before the holiday recess, but had not been acted upon owing to protests being filed against its confirmation.

The charges were investigated by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and the nomination was sent to the Senate with a unanimous favorable report. There it met with the opposition of Senator Allen of Nebraska, who last Friday obtained one week in which to investigate alleged charges that the nominee was the tool of corporations. When, according to agreement, the nomination was taken up in executive session to-day, Senator Allen resumed his speech against confirmation. He also read the voluminous protests which had been filed with the Judiciary Committee, and occupied the floor nearly four hours. Senators Perkins and White of California eulogized McKenna, commending the nomination as eminently fitting, and when the vote was taken Mr. Allen's was the only dissenting voice.

Various other nominations, including Consuls and Postmasters, were also confirmed. Of the latter were William H. Chadbourn at Wilmington and Tyre Glenn at Greensboro, N. C.

A Widow Relinquishes Her Pension.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions, the widow of Capt. D. W. Bradshaw, late of Company D, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, voluntarily relinquished the pension of $8 per month she is now receiving. She says that she no longer desires it, as she has recently inherited an estated valued at $200,000.

There Is Nothing More Appetizing

and delightful for a winter's breakfast than Deerfoot Farm Sausages. Beware imitations.—*Adv.*

TO OVERHAUL CITY BOOKS.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS TOLD TO SPARE NO EXPENSE.

Mayor Wants the Rapid Transit Commission and the Board of Education Accounts Looked Into Especially—No $100,000 for Brooklyn Newspapers—Coroners' Salaries.

The Commissioners of Accounts sprung a surprise at the Board of Estimate meeting yesterday by asking for $160,000 for the expenses of their department for 1898. At least all the members of the board except the Mayor and the Comptroller seemed to be surprised. Mr. Van Wyck apparently took the request as though there was nothing unusual about it. He even went so far as to intimate that the amount asked would be granted, although it was nearly three times as large as the appropriation made in December for this year. The largest sum heretofore granted in any one year to the Commissioners of Accounts was $100,000, which was given to Seth Sprague Terry and Rodney Dennis by Mayor Strong's Board of Estimate to go over the books of the preceding Tammany administration. The only deficit these Commissioners discovered was $2.10 in the account of a clerk in the Register's office, which afterward turned out to be a clerical error. The asking for so large an appropriation by the present Commissioners of Accounts is looked upon as significant of the purpose of Tammany to better the instruction it got from its predecessors in power.

Commissioner Owen, who presented the estimate, said that $20,000 of it was for examinations in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, but as there is a special corps of expert accountants at work on the books of those districts, for whose expenses $104,000 has already been appropriated, it is safe to say that the entire efforts of the Commissioners of Accounts will be directed to the affairs of the departments which went to make up the government of old New York.

"I understand that the books of many of the departments have never been examined; is that so, Mr. Owen?" asked the Mayor.

"Yes, sir," replied the Commissioner of Accounts. "The accounts of the Board of Education have never been looked into. It is also a very long time since the books of the Finance Department, the Health Board, the Tax Department, the Receiver of Taxes and the Auditor's bureau have been examined."

"Well, it's a good plan to go at them now," said the Mayor. "By the way," he added, "did you ever make an examination of the expenses of the Rapid Transit Commission?"

"No, sir," replied Mr. Owen.

"Did you ever look into the affairs of the Shore Road Commission on Long Island?"

"We did not."

"Well, Mr. Owen," said the Mayor grimly, "I want you to apply for and receive as much money as you will need to investigate the affairs of all these departments thoroughly. Your office is at present the most important bureau in the city Government, and we have got to rely on what you and your colleague tell us. You I know and can trust. While I don't know your colleague quite as well, I hear nothing but good of him. In the first place, we want you to turn out all those drones who are now in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts and get in their places good, active, aggressive men who are not afraid to do their duty and who can go against the Mayor, if necessary. You must watch the Mayor just the same as all the others."

The estimate was then referred to the Comptroller. There isn't the slightest doubt that the Commissioners of Accounts will get every dollar they asked for.

The Civil Service Board asked for $86,000, an increase of $46,000 over the amounts allowed by the old Boards of Estimate of New York and Brooklyn. President Charles H. Knox of the Civil Service Commission said that his board would have to do all the work of rating which was formerly done by the Police Department and the Street Cleaning Department.

"When were the new rules made under which you are working?" asked the Mayor.

"I can't say exactly," replied Mr. Knox, "but it was some time after election."

"That's it," said the Mayor. "As soon as the old board found that the people were not with them they began to make rules to protect reform office holders. Who were the members of this board. I removed them the other day, but I can't recall their names."

"Wheeler H. Peckham, J. Van Vechten Olcott, William Jay Schieffelin," read the clerk of the board.

"And these men profess to be sincere civil service reformers," interrupted the Mayor.

"I do not wish to criticise my predecessors," said Mr. Knox. "I consider that their rules are binding until new ones are made."

"I should think you ought to be able to find some way to undo their work," said the Mayor and the estimate was turned over to the Comptroller.

William A. Butler, the Supervisor of the *City Record*, asked for $455,000. His figures included $100,000 for municipal advertising in the Brooklyn papers.

"Who told you to put that item in your estimate?" asked the Mayor. Mr. Butler said he found it in the charter.

"Well, somebody has been after you about that $100,000, the same as somebody has been after nearly every man connected with the present city government. I move that the item be struck out. I don't want any municipal authority to go on record in this matter until it has been thoroughly investigated." The Mayor's motion was carried.

Further along in his statement Mr. Butler recommended that the $100,000 be transferred to the Finance Department estimate. He said he had included it in his estimate because it was indicated in the skeleton budget sent to him by Comptroller Coler.

"I move to strike out the recommendation," said the Mayor. "The Brooklyn papers will have to be treated exactly the same as the New York papers. They will receive pay for what advertising they publish and nothing more." The motion was adopted and the estimate was referred to the Comptroller.

The Brooklyn Board of Coroners asked for $43,500, of which $25,000 was for fees, making a salary of $12,500 each for the two Coroners.

"So the Coroners of Brooklyn want a salary of $12,500 apiece, do they?" asked the Mayor.

"Well, they won't get it." The estimate was laid over. The Coroners of the borough of Manhattan asked for $73,300, an increase of $15,300 over the amount allowed by the old Board of Estimate for 1898. Coroner Fitzpatrick asked the board to fix the salaries of the Coroners in this borough at $8,000 a year each. While presenting the request the speaker grew excited about the dignity and the manifold duties of the office, but the Mayor cut him short.

"We understand thoroughly what you want, Coroner," he said.

"Probably you do, Mr. Mayor, but I think you do not," retorted Mr. Fitzpatrick. The estimate was referred to the Comptroller, as were the estimates of the Coroners of Richmond, Queens, and the Bronx, all of whom asked for $7,500 a year apiece.

The Justices of the Special Sessions of the Second Division, which takes in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, asked for $89,053.27, which included the salary of three interpreters.

"I don't see what this court wants of three interpreters," said the Mayor. "It never sits in more than one place at a time, and if the court is able to move around, I think the interpreter ought to be able to move around, too." The estimate was referred.

The Supreme Court of the First Department asked for $692,700, which included a provision for the salaries of Justices of other departments who sit here.

"How many out-of-town Judges are there sitting in this department?" asked the Mayor.

"Two at all times, and sometimes five," replied Col. Wagstaff, clerk of the Supreme Court.

"I should think we had enough to do to support our own Judges without bringing in more from the country," said the Mayor.

"We ought to elect more Judges in New York," replied Col. Wagstaff. "As it is we haven't enough." The estimate was referred.

Henry Winthrop Gray, the special Commissioner of Jurors, sent in a written request for an appropriation of $22,600 for the expenses of his office for 1898.

"Is Mr. Gray here?" asked the Mayor. No one responded and the Mayor went on:

"I move that Mr. Gray be asked to come before this board and explain his estimate." The motion was carried.

Various other estimates for local court's amounting to some $830,000, were referred to the Comptroller.

Want to Abolish Money Rent System.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 21.—A State convention of farm renters has been called to meet at Marlin, Tex., on Feb. 3. The object of the convention is to take concerted action toward having the land owners of the State abolish the money rent system.

The Talk of the Town.

Simpson's new Loan Office and Safe Deposit Vaults, 348 West 42d st., near Broadway.—*Adv.*

VANNUTELLI ANGERS THE POPE.

Attends a Dinner to the American Ambassador to the Quirinal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—A cable despatch to the *Globe-Democrat* from Rome says:

"Cardinal Vannutelli is once more in deep disgrace at the Vatican, thanks, as on a former occasion, to his American friend, Mgr. Denis O'Connell, formerly rector of the American College here.

"The trouble is that Mgr. O'Connell has given a grand dinner in honor of the American Ambassador to the Quirinal and to Mrs. Draper, and that Cardinal Vannutelli and Archbishop Keane graced the entertainment with their presence. This has not merely served to excite the anger of the Pope, but likewise of the other members of the Sacred College, who denounce Cardinal Vannutelli for being unmindful of the dignity of his rank and likewise for seeking too openly the good will of the Italian Government in view of his candidature for the Tiara at the next conclave. It is the first instance since 1870 of a Cardinal appearing at an entertainment given in honor of an Ambassador to the Quirinal, who officially is looked upon as a member of King Humbert's court, and his action was a flagrant violation of a stringent rule."

FOURTEEN MUTINOUS SAILORS.

Capt. Whitson Brought His Steamship to Baltimore in Spite of Them.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—After a voyage of peril, lasting thirty days, during which she was beset by gales, snowstorms, fogs, a shortage of coal, and a mutinous crew, the British steamship Ursula Bright of London reached Baltimore this morning from Havre, France, which port she left on Dec. 22. Capt. Frank R. Whitson is the Bright's commander. The terms of agreement of the crew read that they were to be discharged on Dec. 31 or as soon after as the ship should reach a port in the United Kingdom. On Dec. 20, while at Havre, the ship was chartered to come here to load grain. The crew then demanded that they be discharged. This Capt. Whitson refused to do, owing to the difficulty of replacing the crew.

The ship sailed on Dec. 22, and when she got to sea most of the crew refused to work. Thirteen seamen and a fireman composed the mutinous crowd. On Christmas eve a terrific gale came up, and when asked to lend a helping hand the mutineers laughed. Their persistent refusal to work caused Capt. Whitson to place them on a bread-and-water diet, upon which they remained until the ship arrived here this morning.

During the voyage the ship was have to several times for twenty-four hours. The stores which had been taken on board at Havre had not been properly stowed away owing to the short-handed condition of the ship, and the entire stores were almost ruined. The officers and engineers had to go down in the between decks and save what little they could out of the lot.

All this time the crew remained in the forecastle, and in bad weather passed the days and nights sleeping and smoking, while one officer steered the ship and another kept the lookout. The engine-room crew was also short handed, and several times the engineers had to take turns in the stokehole.

The police steamer Lannan met the Bright off Quarantine and escorted her to port. When she docked the thirteen mutinous seamen and fireman were taken aboard the Lannan and brought up to the foot of South street, where they were transferred to the Central Station patrol wagon, which conveyed them to the office of British Consul Gilbert Fraser. There Capt. Whitson laid formal charges against them, and to-morrow a naval court, consisting of two British shipmasters and the British Consul, will try their cases.

BRETSCHNEIDER IS GUILTY.

Broadway Garden Man Goes Weeping Over the Bridge of Sighs to the Tombs.

At half past 10 o'clock last night a jury in the General Sessions brought in a verdict of guilty in the case of Bruno Bretschneider charged with keeping a disorderly house. Bretschneider was the manager and one of the proprietors of the Broadway Garden, a resort in Broadway near Thirty-first street for Tenderloin women. His trial had lasted eleven days. The jury, which had been out since noon, recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Lawyer Neuberger, counsel for Bretschneider, asked Judge Newburger to parole Bretschneider in his custody until Monday, the day set for sentence.

"Counsel forgets himself," remarked the Judge; "that would scarcely be proper."

"But this is very severe on my client," said Lawyer Neuberger; "it's very hard for him."

"He ought to have thought of that before he began violating the law," replied the Judge. "I'll commit him to the Tombs and sentence him on Monday."

On the way over the Bridge of Sighs Bretschneider wept and declared that he would not have been convicted if his old partner, Joseph Ott, had not testified against him.

Assistant District Attorney Lloyd was congratulated last night by a crowd of well-known hotel keepers, who were anxious see the Broadway Garden wiped out.

"Scores of my guests were robbed in that place," said one of the hotel keepers, "and as the managers of the Garden distributed cards in our cafés, our business was injured because our guests believed we were cappers for the Garden."

The hotel men also shook hands with Judge Newburger when the Judge came off the bench.

CONSUL JAMESON RESIGNS.

Trouble Arose Because His Chief Was Mistaken for Bryan at Puebla, Mexico.

PUEBLA, Mexico, Jan. 21.—An incident growing out of the recent visit of William Jennings Bryan, the free silver orator, to this city has caused William S. Jameson, United States Consul here, to present his resignation to the Secretary of State. Just before the time set for the arrival of Mr. Bryan in this city Gov. Mucio Martinez notified the proprietor of the principal hotel that the distinguished American was to be guest of the State, and that no charge for him should be made at the hotel. This hotel man is not acquainted with the faces of Americans, so on the day before the time set for Mr. Bryan's arrival, when United States Consul-General Barlow arrived at his hotel, he supposed that the distinguished American was Mr. Bryan. Great attentions were paid Mr. Barlow by the hotel proprietor, and when he departed that evening the tendered compensation was refused. The next day when the real Mr. Bryan arrived the hotel man was astounded, and it is reported that the original mistake caused further complications which were so unpleasant to Consul Jameson that he resigned.

INTER OCEAN'S PETITION.

Argument for the Injunction Against the Associated Press Postponed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—By agreement between attorneys, the arguments on the *Inter Ocean's* injunction petition against the Associated Press were again postponed this morning and hearing set for Feb. 2. The complainant filed amendments to its bill. One is the insertion of a paragraph setting up that the Associated Press has telegraph and telephone lines in Illinois and other States for the dissemination of news. Another alleges that the publishers of the Chicago *Tribune* and the Chicago *Times-Herald* obtain news in the shape of cable and special despatches from corporations other than the Associated Press.

It is alleged that these contracts prevent the *Inter Ocean* from procuring cable news and special despaches except from the NEW YORK SUN. The *Inter Ocean* finally declared that the alleged illegal by-laws of the defendant, if enforced, will prevent it from receiving cable news and special despatches from any source except the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI'S ZOO FAILS.

Receivers Appointed to Take Care of the Property and Run It.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—Judge R. B. Smith this afternoon appointed two receivers for the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, to take care of the property and conduct the noted resort. It is hoped to save the gardens to the city. Among the heaviest creditors were the firms who have furnished the supplies for the animals. A butcher's claim is for $5,000 and a baker's for $1,200. The debts are $80,000, and the tangible assets $70,000.

The capital stock is $300,000 in 600 shares. Of this $231,000 is paid in. The gardens, covering forty-five acres, were opened in 1875. There are 1,500 animals on exhibition and many birds and reptiles.

Hotel Eastman, Hot Springs, Ark.

Opens Jan. 25, 1898, under the management of Lyman T. Hay, also of the Arlington. Write for rates and pamphlets.—*Adv.*

BEATEN FROM ESPERANZA.

SPANISH EFFORT TO TAKE THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT FAILS.

Gen. Castellanos Repulsed by Gen. Recio, Aided by President Maso, with Heavy Loss, and Forced Back to Puerto Principe—His Situation Critical, but Reinforcements Coming.

HAVANA, Jan. 21, via Key West.—Just as this despatch leaves for Key West by special courier the news is spread here of the most important battle fought in the Cuban war since Gen. Martinez Campos was routed in Peralejo by Gen. Maceo. The Spanish have failed in an attempt to take the seat of the Cuban Government.

The new Government of the republic of Cuba, moved, about a month ago, from the mountains of Cubitas, in which it had its official residence for more than two years, to the town of Esperanza, seventeen leagues from the Spanish capital of Puerto Principe. From La Esperanza President Maso and his Cabinet issued their orders to the army, and the Cuban General, Lope Recio Loynaz, commander of the escort forces of President Maso, established his headquarters there, constantly threatening the city of Puerto Principe.

Two weeks ago Gen. Blanco ordered the Spanish commander of Puerto Principe, Gen. Jimenez Castellanos, to make an effort to dislodge the Cubans from La Esperanza and if possible to capture the Cuban Government. Castellanos received reinforcements to that end and he promised to do his best. No news were received from him until this morning when it was reported that after a battle which lasted two whole days he met defeat, losing the majority of his staff and over 150 solders. He retreated to Puerto Principe, and the Cubans followed him. The Spanish battalions of Vergara and Valladolid have started to reinforce him. Both battalions were operating in Pinar del Rio province, but Gen. Blanco ordered their Colonels to embark immediately with them on the steamer Mortera for the east. The greatest apprehension is felt in the palace that Puerto Principe will fall into the hands of the insurgents at any moment.

In the battle of La Esperanza the forces of Gen. Castellanos numbered, according to the Spanish official report that will be published this evening by *La Lucha* and the *Diario*, 2,200 infantrymen, 400 cavalrymen, and a company of artillery with two field pieces. The insurgents were about 3,000, almost all cavalry, but with artillery also. President Maso personally led one of the Cuban wings, though the military commander of the whole Cuban Army was Gen. Lope Recio.

Among the Spanish officers killed was Col. Lopez Monjo. The fighting continued without cessation from Jan. 12 in the afternoon to Jan. 14 in the evening, when Gen. Jimenez Castellanos gave up and retired to Puerto Principe.

The Cuban losses did not amount to 100. The Spaniards say that the Cubans held superior positions during the engagement, owing to the thickness of the woods among which they protected the bulk of their forces.

THE OFFICIAL SPANISH ACCOUNT.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The official statement given out late to-day about the battle at La Esperanza, near Cubitas, in Puerto Principe, says that the Cuban Government, with 2,500 men was ousted by Gen. Jimenez Castellanos and that the battle was of the utmost importance.

It is also stated that the Cuban leader, Chucho Monteagudo, angry at the surrender of Juan Maso Parra, which was reported yesterday, rallied several insurgent bands in the province of Santa Clara and last night entered the town of La Esperanza in the same province. Monteagudo, the official report says, took advantage of the darkness to try to raid the town. At last the garrison repulsed him and pursued him with three bodies of cavalry. Nine insurgents were killed. The Spaniards lost one corporal killed and two privates wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following telegram, dated Havana, Jan. 21, and signed by Secretary-General Congosto of the new civil Government of Cuba, was received by the Spanish Minister to-night and furnished to the newspapers:

"Gen. Castellanos has taken possession of the village of Esperanza, in the Sierra de Cubitas, where the insurgent Government had its location. During the stubborn resistance made by the insurgents their government escaped. The next day, continuing his operations, the same General defeated a body of 2,500 insurgents who were coming to the aid of the Government, scattering them in all directions and killing fifty-nine."

THE SUN PROSCRIBED.

Blanco's Censor Forbids Its Circulation in Havana and All Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—By special order from the press censor issued to-day the circulation of THE NEW YORK SUN is forbidden in Havana and all the Spanish cities and towns of the island of Cuba.

WORK OF A FIREBUG.

Two Fires Started in a Frame Tenement House in Williamsburg.

Two fires, evidently of incendiary origin, were discovered in the basement of the house at 9 Tompkins avenue, Williamsburg, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One fire had been started in a pile of rubbish near the air-shaft, upon which pieces of wood, torn from the coal bins in the basement, had been placed. The other fire was in a pile of rubbish in the rear of the basement. Near this an empty bottle that had evidently contained turpentine was found.

The building is a three-story frame tenement house, the ground floor of which is unoccupied. The second floor is occupied by the janitor, John Nichols, his wife and three children. A family of the name of Brogan, in which there are three members, lives on the top floor.

Shortly before the fire was discovered Mrs. Nichols heard some one walking about on the ground floor. She went downstairs to see who it was and as she reached the foot of the stairs she saw a man run out of the front door and up Tompkins avenue toward Myrtle avenue. Mrs. Nichols went back into the house and smelled smoke. She opened the door leading to the basement and was driven back by the smoke. Her screams brought her husband and a policeman. The two men put out the fires before much damage had been done. The police and the Fire Marshal are now investigating the origin of the fire. The house is owned by an estate, of which John Clark of Myrtle and Sumner avenues is the agent. Mrs. Nichols can give only a poor description of the man she saw running from the house.

RUNAWAY ON COLUMBUS AVENUE.

A Carriage Collides with a Lamppost and Knocks Off the Mail Box.

While Mrs. George A. Hearn of 46 East Sixty-ninth street and Mrs. John J. Griffiths of 33 East Seventy-fourth street were being driven down Columbus avenue yesterday, the carriage pole snapped at Eighty-fifth street, and the horses ran away. They tore along with the driver, Frank Mangan, powerless to do more than dodge the other vehicles in the street until they reached Seventy-eighth street, where they swung to the right, and the carriage struck the lamppost on the northwest corner.

The post snapped off, the driver fell headlong to the pavement and the carriage flopped over on its side. The horses were brought to a standstill and bystanders held them and helped to extricate the two women. Mrs. Griffiths had a slight cut on her head. Mrs. Hearn was not hurt. They walked to a drug store close by, where another carriage was called and they were driven to their homes. The driver was not hurt. The mail box attached to the lamppost was broken off by the collision. It was sent to the Post Office.

The Old Seventh Avenue Arsenal.

To-day's *Evening Post* will contain an interesting story concerning its trophies of many wars, and how the storm of the Draft Riots swept about it.—*Adv.*

4,000 CAME WHO WANT OFFICE.

Civil Service Doctor Could Examine Only 70 in a Day.

Over 4,000 men who want jobs under the city Government assembled yesterday at the Criminal Court building to undergo a physical examination at the hands of Dr. Spencer, who appeared for the Civil Service Board. The doctor was able to examine only seventy, and the rest were told to call again.

It was stated at the office of the Civil Service Commission that never before in the history of civil service boards had so many applications been made for city office. The applicants came from all the boroughs. Among them were Canarsie clam diggers, Flushing farmers, Staten Island stage drivers, and "jays from Jamaica," as one of the civil service clerks described them.

RECOVERS LOST ELECTRICITY.

A St. Louis Man Discovers How to Employ Currents That Escape Into the Earth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—George F. Durant, local manager, and a corps of Bell Telephone Company employees have made a most important discovery concerning the electricity which escapes into the earth from wires. Mr. Durant said to-day:

"From experiments we have made and are making we are certain that the current from the street car ground wires remains in the earth and travels underground, and that this force can be used again. We have been experimenting with lamps. We find that a single wire, with the simplest kind of a connection, will suffice to produce light from this earth current. If the wasted current is, say twenty volts at one point and six volts at another, a lamp at the latter point connected by wire with the former will be supplied with a current equal to the difference between the currents at the two points. In the instance cited there would be sufficient current to supply fourteen volts to the lamp. I can see no reason why the current could not be carried through motors and dynamos in the same way. If the actual current as it comes from the earth were not sufficient, it could first be gathered into storage batteries and thus intensified. The current can be handled exactly as if it were generated by a dynamo."

SAVED AT THE SCAFFOLD'S FOOT.

The Sheriff Was About to Hang Eugene Burt When a Stay Arrived.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 21.—No man in Texas ever had a narrower escape from the gallows than did Eugene Burt at Austin to-day. Gov. Culberson on Wednesday refused to interfere, and all preparations were made for the execution at 11 o'clock this morning.

Last night Burt's attorney, George Walton, drove in a buggy to Georgetown, forty miles away, with an affidavit of Burt's brothers that the condemned man was insane. Judge Brooks granted a stay of execution until the case can be investigated.

This was announced in the morning newspapers, but the Sheriff received no official order and went on with the preparations for hanging Burt. At 10.50 A. M. Attorney Walton, who had driven from Georgetown through the mud and rain, drove up to the jail with the mandate just as Burt was about to be led from his cell to the scaffold. In July, 1896, he killed his wife and three children, and later was captured in Chicago.

NO GUARANTEE FOR DENMARK.

Impossible for Foreign Powers to Agree as to Preserving Her Neutrality.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—The *Globe-Democrat* has received this cable despatch from London:

"A striking indication of the extent to which the relations between the great powers are strained at the present moment has just been furnished by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. In a speech delivered in the Folkething he informed the Legislature that he had instructed the envoys abroad to inquire of the Governments to which they were accredited whether it would be possible for Denmark to secure from them an international guarantee of her neutrality. The Minister declared that, while the different foreign Governments had recognized the policy of an international guarantee of the neutrality of Denmark, the situation at the present was such as to preclude any possibility of any agreement between the various powers upon the subject."

DAZED BY A MAN'S GAZE.

Mrs. Lott Says She Was Hypnotized by a Purse Grabber's Accomplice.

Mrs. Lizzie L