The Sun.

Cloudy-to-day; westerly winds.

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SUPT. ALDRIDGE GETS OUT.

HE ASKS THE GOVERNOR TO SUSPEND HIM FROM OFFICE

Until His Responsibility for Alleged Wrongdoing Shall Be Judicially Determined—He Courts the Freest Inquiry from a Body That Will Hear Both Sides.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The Hon. George W. Aldridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, late this afternoon asked Gov. Black to suspend him from office pending a judicial determination of the findings contained in Judge Countryman's report, which held that in connection with his administration of the canal improvement work he had violated the law in many instances, and that he should be criminally prosecuted. Judge Countryman reported similar findings against State Engineer and Surveyor Campbell W. Adams, but Mr. Adams does not intend to follow Mr. Aldridge's course and retire from office, and if proceedings should be instituted to remove him they could hardly be completed before Mr. Adams's term expires, the last day of the present month.

Mr. Aldridge debated all day what course he should pursue, and it was only the fact that he was an appointee of the Governor that moved him to ask for a suspension in order to relieve the Governor from any embarrassment in the future. Mr. Aldridge welcomes a judicial investigation, as it will be the first opportunity offered him to present his side of the case, and he says he does not fear the result. The same may be said of State Engineer Adams.

Mr. Aldridge was with Gov. Black for an hour this afternoon, but he did not lunch with him, as he frequently did while the Governor thought he was making a fight for a renomination at Saratoga. They talked over the situation as affected by Judge Countryman's report, and at the conclusion of their conference Mr. Aldridge returned to his office and wrote the following letter, asking the Governor to suspend him from office pending the judicial inquiry into his official acts:

"ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1898.

"*Hon. Frank S. Black, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.*

"MY DEAR SIR: As a result of allegations of mismanagement and dishonesty in connection with the improvement of the canals under the so-called $9,000,000 improvement act, last January I asked that a full and complete investigation should be had. In compliance with this suggestion the commission was appointed by you which rendered its report Aug. 4 last. The conclusions and statements contained in said report, so far as they relate to this department and to my own official acts, are not warranted by the facts. In a statement which I prepared immediately after the report was given to the public, but which was not given out until the heat of the recent political campaign was at its height, thus rendering it impossible that it should be received by the public in an unbiased manner, I sought to meet the strictures placed upon my acts. I did not appear by counsel before the commission and was not heard there, except upon such matter as the commission saw fit to ask me about. The inquiry up to the present time has been purely ex parte in its character. I have from the beginning courted the freest and fullest investigation, and to this end I placed at the disposal of the commission every facility within my power, being conscious of neither dereliction of duty nor dishonesty in connection with the management of the canal improvement work. I still court the freest inquiry at the hands of such body as will accept all evidence, whether for or against, and weigh it fairly and judicially.

"I believe that the public will suspend its final judgment as to my acts in connection with this most important matter until such time as an open and judicial determination may be had, and that is all I ask. However, in view of the fact that the special counsel appointed by you to examine the testimony and report of the commission for the purpose of ascertaining if they contained basis for judicial proceedings, without going beyond the testimony taken by the commission, has reported that the conclusions of that body are warranted by the testimony, and that I am technically guilty of violations of the law, in justice to myself and to the public, which I have endeavored to serve honestly, I ask that I be relieved from the performance of the duties of my office until such time as my responsibility for alleged wrongdoing may be judicially determined. Very truly yours,

"GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,

"Superintendent of Public Works."

At 4:30 o'clock Gov. Black received Mr. Aldridge's letter, and immediately left for his home. To-morrow morning the Governor will formally suspend Mr. Aldridge from office. He has already told Mr. Aldridge that he will comply with his request. Chapter 188 of the Laws of 1896 provides that in the absence of the State Superintendent of Public Works his deputy shall be the acting Superintendent. Therefore, during Mr. Aldridge's suspension, his deputy, Mr. P. J. McWeeney, will be the acting Superintendent. He is under a $25,000 bond, half the amount required from the Superintendent. Mr. Aldridge's term of office expires on Dec. 31, so that his suspension will probably end his connection with the State Department of Public Works, over which he has presided for the past four years.

Attorney-General Hancock said to-day that there cannot be haste in carrying out Judge Countryman's recommendations. If indictments are to be found against Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Adams a case will have to be made out against each official for presentation to the Grand Jury based on some specific violation of law, and the particular point of attack has yet to be decided upon. Under the law the Attorney-General, when so directed by the Governor, is clothed with all the powers of a District Attorney, and may personally appear before a Grand Jury. No step in this matter will be taken until Gov. Black receives from Governor-elect Roosevelt a reply to his letter asking Col. Roosevelt if he desired to suggest some lawyer to assist in the prosecutions, which will run into the term of the next Governor. The sureties on Mr. Aldridge's $50,000 bond are former Secretary of State Frederick Cook and Henry C. Brewster of Rochester, each of whom qualified for the full amount of the bond.

DR. DEPEW DECEIVED.

He Secures the Discharge of a Soldier Without His Knowledge or Consent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Chauncey M. Depew and, incidentally, the Secretary of War have apparently been made the innocent victims of a woman's oily tongue. The official records of the War Department tell the story. On Nov. 11 Secretary Alger received a letter from Dr. Depew urgently recommending the discharge of a Sergeant in the volunteer Signal Service, on the ground that ill health would not permit him to remain longer in the service. On Nov. 19 an official order was issued for the soldier's immediate discharge. On Nov. 24 there came to the War Department a letter from the discharged soldier, dated Savannah, Ga., Nov. 24, asking what it all meant.

"I had made no application for discharge," he said, "nor asked any one to obtain it for me in any way. Will it be asking too much of you," he continued, "to find out in what manner and by whom this discharge was obtained."

The Secretary of War was somewhat surprised to receive this letter, and as it is the policy of the department to grant no discharges at present, except in cases of absolute necessity, he ordered that the discharge be revoked if the soldier could be reached in time, and sent a copy of the soldier's letter to Dr. Depew. On Nov. 29 Dr. Depew sent a long telegram of explanation and apology, in which he said:

"A party [Mr. Depew fails to state that the party was a woman], whom I had every reason to believe was a member of the family of Sergt. ——, appealed to me in the most earnest manner to secure his discharge on the ground of ill health. * * * I can hardly believe that I have been the victim of a fraud, but fear that some superserviceable relative of the Sergeant has been acting without his wish, and I should think that under the circumstances the discharge should be withdrawn."

Andrew Carnegie Buying Real Estate.

It was reported yesterday that the purchaser of the property on Fifth avenue, consisting of seventeen lots between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets and thirteen lots between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets, Fifth avenue, block fronts in both cases, was Andrew Carnegie.

CITY TEST OF HAND ORGANS.

Boston's Music Commissioners Listen to 350 Play in a Public Park.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Three hundred and fifty barrel organs and street pianos had a play-out to-day on North End Park, arranged for by Police Commissioner Curtis, so that the Municipal Music Commissioners might pass judgment on the tunefulness of the instruments. The commission consists of J. Thomas Baldwin, the well-known bandmaster; John A. O'Shea and James M. McLaughlin, organists, and Carl Zerrahn, the famous conductor and chorister, but the latter was not present on account of illness. At 11 o'clock Mr. McLaughlin shouted to the men to get their instruments in line and advance. They were taken as they stood.

Mr. McLaughlin stood to the side of the first instrument and placed his right ear close to its side. The notes came forth as though they were gathering themselves for a spring and then sleepily doled out a bar or two of "On the banks of the Wabash."

Mr. Baldwin smiled and Mr. McLaughlin raised his hand. "Enough of that, try another."

The player changed the tune and then ground out a few bars of a waltz.

"You got to get that thing tuned up," said Mr. McLaughlin to the organ man.

The commission looked the second outfit over, and then Mr. McLaughlin told the man at the crank to turn. He did so, and a few bars of a lively breakdown was the result.

"That sounds pretty well," said Mr. Baldwin.

"Give us another," said Mr. O'Shea. The tune was changed, and once more the commission found themselves on "The Banks of the Wabash."

The Commissioners shook their heads and then gave the man at the crank the same warning they had given to the man who went before him. The next organ was a dandy. The Commissioners wanted to listen longer to it, but time forbade. They said "All right," and the man pulled out of the place smiling, and so hurdy gurdies, hand organs and other instruments were tried out with due solemnity. The commission decided that no licenses shall be issued till certificates of tuning shall have been filed. The string orchestras and German bands will be tried out late in a hall.

JUSTICE O'BRIEN TO RESIGN.

Leaving a Vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench in the First Department.

Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien is going to resign from the Supreme Court bench. Purely personal reasons are assigned. Justice O'Brien has a large family to support and can earn a good deal more than his salary in the practice of the law. It has not yet been decided whether Justice O'Brien will become a partner in some well-known law firm or put out his own shingle.

Justice O'Brien was elected to the Supreme Court bench on the Democratic ticket in 1886. His term does not expire until Dec. 31, 1901. Two years after his election he was appointed by the Governor to sit in the General Term of the Supreme Court. When the General Term of the Supreme Court was wiped out by the Constitutional change two years ago and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was substituted, Justice O'Brien was appointed a member of the Appellate Division, along with Justices Van Brunt, Barrett, Patterson and Ingraham.

Justice O'Brien's resignation will leave a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, which will be filled presumably by Gov. Roosevelt, with the Senate's consent. It was said last night by the Justice's friends that it has not been definitely decided whether the resignation will be sent in now, so that he could appoint without the Senate's assent before the session of the Legislature, or held until Col. Roosevelt is Governor, when the Legislature will be in session. At any rate, it will give an appointment to a Republican Governor. The Justice's successor so appointed will serve until Dec. 31, 1899, a Justice being elected in November, 1899, for the full term beginning Jan. 1, 1900.

QUAY CASE TO BE TRIED.

Judge Finletter Overrules the Demurrer by the Senator's Counsel.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Judge Finletter in the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day rendered a decision overruling the demurrers to the indictments found against United States Senator Quay and his son and ex-State Treasurer B. J. Haywood for conspiracy to misapply the funds of a State depository, and after listening to an earnest appeal from Quay's counsel for a further delay of more than a week, fixed Dec. 12 for the opening of the trial.

There were demurrers to four of the bills of indictment, based upon legal technicalities, and a motion to quash the fifth bill directed against ex-State Treasurer Haywood for conspiracy to loan unlawfully public money. The Court sustained the Commonwealth in every instance, deciding that all of the bills of indictment were valid. None of the three defendants was in court. Senator Quay and his son left town yesterday. The Court, upon announcing its decision, directed the defendants to plead to the bills. By their counsel a formal plea of not guilty was entered.

There is a suggestion that Quay's counsel will on the day the trial is called raise the constitutional question whether a United States Senator is not exempt from a criminal trial as well as from arrest during the session of the Senate. Constitutional lawyers in this city who have been queried on this point think that it cannot hold, but such a proceeding, if raised, might still further delay the prosecution, perhaps beyond the period in which District Attorney Graham will have an opportunity to try it, his term expiring at the end of the year.

BLOCKED A CAR LINE 42 MINUTES.

Murphy Kept His Van on the Track While He Dickered for a Job.

William B. Murphy of 25 Manhattan avenue, the driver of a furniture van, was arraigned in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court yesterday on a charge of needlessly interfering with street car traffic.

Murphy left his wagon backed up in front of a house on 109th street with the front wheels between the rails of the uptown track of the Lenox avenue electric car line, while he was upstairs in a nearby house dickering with a woman about moving some furniture.

Car 116 was the first to reach the obstruction, and the conductor went to look for Murphy. He found him, but Murphy refused to go down and move his wagon. By that time three more cars had been blocked and a delegation of conductors and motormen went at Murphy, but he told them not to interfere with his business. By the time the conductors got downstairs there was a string of thirteen cars waiting to go uptown, and as 108th street is near the end of the line, there were as many more cars blocked on the downtown track waiting to get to the terminus and start on their return trips. After a delay of forty-two minutes the railroad men appealed to Policeman Feist of the West 100th street station, who arrested Murphy.

Magistrate Mott held Murphy in $300 bail for trial.

SERVANT MADE WIFE NOW SUES.

Husband Says He Married to Get a Better Nurse, but Is Neglected.

Wilhelmina Zoller is suing John Zoller, a retired merchant who lives at 2193 Fifth avenue, for a separation on the ground of cruelty. He answers that he is a cripple and that she was one of his servants in 1894, when he married her on her promise to give him greater attention. He avers that she became neglectful as a wife, although she was good as a servant, and he says that she asked him recently when he was likely to die, because she wanted to get a younger husband. She accuses him of trying to choke her and of striking her, and he denies the charges, saying that he is too crippled to injure her.

Justice Russell has directed him to pay her a counsel fee of $75 to prosecute the action.

Royal Limited.

New York to Washington, daily, 2:55 P. M. Whitehall terminal (South Ferry) and 3 P. M. foot Liberty street. Exclusive Pullman equipment. Dining car service unequalled. No excess fares. Finest trains and quickest time between New York and Washington.—*Adv.*

TWO CAPTAINS ARRESTED.

CLIMAX OF THE DISSENSIONS IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Major Smith, the Acting Colonel of the Organization, Will Try to Have Court-Martialled Two of His Officers Who Openly Accused Him of Cowardice.

Capt. William F. Meeks of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, and Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker of Company G of the same organization were placed under arrest and relieved of their commands by Acting Col. Clinton H. Smith last night pending charges of violating paragraph 7, Article I., of the military regulations. The paragraph is as follows:

"Deliberations or discussions among military men conveying censure toward others in the military service and all publications of a personal nature relating to official transactions between military men are prohibited."

Acting Col. Smith bases his charges on various statements attributed to Capts. Meeks and Bleecker in the newspapers of this city, but particularly on the statement signed by these officers and published in THE SUN last Tuesday. He maintains that the officers are guilty of violating the regulations and he will ask for a court-martial.

Capts. Meeks and Bleecker, as well as a number of the officers and men of the regiment, say that they are delighted with the turn affairs have taken. They say that the great latitude allowed at a court-martial will permit the telling of the whole story of the conduct of officers and men during the fight at San Juan, and that the trial of the two captains will practically be an official investigation into the charges and counter charges that have been made since the regiment returned from Cuba.

In the statement issued by Capts. Meeks and Bleecker, Major Smith, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment while it was in the United States service, is described as lying on the left side of the trail behind a pile of blankets, when the regiment was ordered to advance by Gen. Kent, and it is declared that he remained there when the men moved forward. Major Smith is also accused of being with other staff officers three miles in the rear while the regiment was going into action and of being first seen on the hill on Sunday morning, July 3.

Although it was pretty generally understood that Acting Colonel Smith was going to place Capts. Meeks and Bleecker under arrest last night, there were not more than a dozen men in the armory during the evening. That dozen was pretty evenly divided in sentiment, about half denouncing the acting Colonel and the other half accusing the two Captains of trying to pull Smith and other officers down in order to hoist themselves up to higher posts in the organization.

Acting Colonel Smith had a conference with Gen. George Moore Smith, commander of the Fifth Brigade, on Wednesday night, and decided at that time on what action he would take. Late yesterday afternoon he sent messengers to Capts. Meeks and Bleecker ordering them to report to him at the armory between 8 and 10 o'clock last night. Promptly at 8 o'clock Capt. Meeks appeared at the armory. He talked with friends for half an hour, and then going to Acting Colonel Smith's door, he knocked.

"Come in," called the acting Colonel, and Capt. Meeks went in, shutting the door behind him.

From the sounds that came over the transom it was evident that the Colonel and the Captain were both trying to talk at once. Finally the voices quieted down and the interested dozen outside were disappointed because they could hear no more. It was a little after 9 o'clock when Capt. Bleecker arrived. He didn't stop to talk to anybody, but went to knock at the acting Colonel's door. He just walked right in, almost colliding with Capt. Meeks, who was coming out. The two Captains smiled at each other as they met, and then Bleecker passed in and Meeks came out. To a SUN reporter Capt. Meeks made the following statement:

"I have been placed under arrest by Major Smith, the acting commander of this regiment. That means that I have been relieved of my command, that charges will be preferred against me and that there will be a court-martial. Major Smith sent for me, and when I obeyed my orders and reported to him he asked me if the interviews credited to me in certain newspapers really emanated from me. I told him that many things had appeared under my name that I had never said, but that the signed statement in THE SUN on Tuesday was published with my sanction, and that I would not withdraw one thing that I said in that. I did not crawl in any way, and I'm not going to. I have not criticised my superior officer: I have merely made a plain statement of fact. I thought it best, in view of certain allegations, to tell the whole story of the regiment at San Juan, and I did so, being careful to state nothing that I did not know to be true. I want to say that I am very much gratified over the turn affairs have taken. I do not fear the result of a court-martial at all, for I am quite sure that I can clear myself."

When Capt. Bleecker left Major Smith's office he said:

"I have been relieved of my command and placed under arrest pending charges. Major Smith questioned me about the statement published on Tuesday and signed by Capt. Meeks and me. I told him that the statement was accurate and that I stood by every word of it. Some other alleged interviews I repudiated, because I never said the things attributed to me. I do not consider myself guilty of the charges to be preferred against me, but I am glad that there is to be a court-martial."

Acting Colonel Smith made this statement:

"I placed Capts. Meeks and Bleecker under arrest to-night pending charges. Lieut. Henry Maslin will take command of Company G in place of Capt. Bleecker, and Lieut. Alexander Williams will assume charge of Company I in place of Capt. Meeks. I discussed with these two officers the newspaper interviews and statements credited to them and their admissions convinced me that I had ground for the action I have taken. I had a conversation with Brig.-Gen. Smith yesterday in which I told him what I meant to do, explaining my reasons. He told me that he thought my course was the proper one."

Gen. Smith said yesterday:

"I advised Major Smith to make the charges. I treated the matter as I would any other that came to me in the routine of my office. I have no personal interest in the cases at all, and am not acquainted with either Capt. Meeks or Capt. Bleecker.

"The truth or untruth of the statements made by these officers does not enter into the cases at all. It is simply a question of whether they have violated the regulations by censuring or criticising another officer. No charges have been placed in my hands yet."

Gen. Roe had this to say about the matter:

"I have no official knowledge of these charges, although I have heard of them. If charges are made they must be formulated by Major Smith and presented by him to Brig.-Gen. Smith, who will send them to me. I will forward them to the Governor, who will order a court-martial if he sees fit. As to whether Capts. Meeks and Bleecker are amenable to the laws governing the National Guard, I can only say that they, as well as Major Smith, are at present officers of the National Guard of this State. Major Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment and Lieut.-Col. Smith of the United States Volunteers are not different persons, are they? If there should be any question on this point, then the court-martial will have to decide it."

LOU PAYN'S AXE ABOUT TO FALL.

To Remove Some High-Salaried Employees Who Opposed Gov. Black.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Superintendent Louis F. Payn of the State Insurance Department has notified a number of his high-salaried employees that their services will be no longer required after Dec. 15. The men who are said to have received blue envelopes are J. B. H. Mongin, the Republican leader in Seneca county, whose salary is $3,000; H. C. Hackett of Utica, a brother of the late Chairman of the Republican State Committee, salary $2,000; A. F. Saxton of Clyde, salary $1,500; S. C. McArthur, salary $2,500, all of whom were employed in the New York city office of the Insurance Department as confidential examiners, and the following, who were employed in the Albany office: Morris S. Shepard, brother of Senator Shepard, salary $2,500, and ex-Assemblyman Jas. Keenholtz of Albany, salary $1,500, who were employed as confidential examiners. It is significant that all of the men removed, with the exception of Saxton, were opposed to Gov. Black's renomination, though it is stated that Mr. Mongin's name is not on the list of those who are to go. This list cannot be verified, as Superintendent Payn is in New York city.

Household Emergencies

have no terrors if you have New York telephone service. Moderate message rates. Standard equipment.—*Adv.*

WHEAT BEARS CLIMBING.

A Budget of Bullish News Sets Them Buying to Cover.

Wheat at the New York Produce Exchange yesterday ran up 1 cent a bushel. The bull points were unexpectedly strong Liverpool cables, reduced Liverpool stocks as compared with a month ago, small December deliveries in Chicago, the ease with which December tenders were handled here, a good export demand, and finally clearances from the Atlantic ports of 1,635,000 bushels, the largest total for one day on record. Liverpool rose ¾d. Chicago deliveries on December contracts were only 20,000 bushels. Deliveries of half a million bushels here were paid for by millers, Power, Son & Co., and other exporters. The Liverpool stock is only about one-sixth as large as a year ago. The price was above "calls" all day. A decrease in Northwestern stocks is predicted for the week, and premiums on cash wheat are maintained. Some thought that the notices of December delivery were circulated here with considerable ostentation as if for effect, but if so, it amounted to very little, for in the end they were stopped by strong parties.

Foreign houses were buying the near months and selling the distant deliveries in some cases. There was also some switching into May. Professional operators in Chicago are short owing to the big receipts at primary points, but bulls here argue that big export buying and abnormally large clearances offset the Northwestern arrivals. Certainly Chicago bears got the worst of it yesterday, and some think it was only a foretaste of what they are going to get in the future, for evidences are accumulating that the outside public is taking hold of wheat and that the speculation is gradually broadening into something that looks like a forerunner of an old-fashioned bull market. Exporters yesterday were encouraged by an easier ocean freight market as well as by the higher cables, and bought sixty-four loads.

THE SAGE-LAIDLAW CASE.

Arguments in the Appeal from a $40,000 Verdict Against Mr. Sage.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The arguments in the Sage-Laidlaw case were begun in the Court of Appeals to-day and will be concluded to-morrow. Laidlaw was badly hurt in the dynamite explosion in Mr. Sage's office on Dec. 4, 1891, and alleges that Mr. Sage made a shield of him to protect himself against Norcross's bomb. Mr. Sage appeals from a verdict of $40,000 damages.

Joseph H. Choate argued the appeal for Laidlaw. He contended that the laying of hands upon Laidlaw by Mr. Sage, for the purpose of shielding himself from an injury, with which Sage alone was threatened, was an unlawful interference with Laidlaw's person, and that Mr. Sage in changing Laidlaw's position so the latter would shield Mr. Sage became liable for the injury Laidlaw suffered in consequence of such act. He said it had been proved that injuries of the same gravity would not have been received by Laidlaw if he had not been moved by Mr. Sage.

Counsel for Mr. Sage argued that the verdict against him was found contrary to undisputed physical and scientific facts, in that Laidlaw's story of being in front of Sage and covering and protecting all of his person, except his right arm and leg, was impossible. He contended also that in view of the fact that all of Laidlaw's injuries came from the explosion, and Sage is conceded to have done nothing to cause it, Laidlaw, if entitled to recover at all, was bound to show affirmatively that Sage moved him from a place of safety to a place of danger, and that he was more injured by the explosion in his new position than he would have been if his attitude had not been changed.

A WHISPER FROM COL. BRYAN.

Opposed, of Course, to Expansion—Popocrat Friends Fail to Shut Him Up.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 1.—Col. William Jennings Bryan left to-day to rejoin his regiment, the Third Nebraska Volunteers, at Savannah, his furlough having expired. He stated that he was greatly improved in health, but he declined to talk about the conditions of the treaty of peace or upon any public topic.

To his friends here Col. Bryan has expressed himself as opposed to expansion, and has based his opposition largely upon the same ground as Senator Hoar—that the acquisition of the Philippines is the purchase of sovereignty, and that the genius of our institutions is opposed to the barter and sale of sovereignty; and that the annexation of these islands means the inauguration of a governmental policy of militarism that eventually will press upon and make harder the lot of the common people. Col. Bryan has, however, persistently refused to be interviewed on this question, giving as his reason that while he wears his uniform it would be in bad taste to criticise the Administration.

During his stay here many prominent popocrats have visited him, and from remarks dropped it is believed their mission was to seek to induce him to abandon his stand on imperialism, but they failed.

WRECK OF A LIMITED.

New Transcontinental Train from New Orleans Damaged on Its First Trip.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—The Sunset limited transcontinental train on the Southern Pacific, running from New Orleans to San Francisco, and which made its initial trip to-day, was badly wrecked at 4:30 P. M. at Grand Marais, two miles west of Jennings and about 180 miles from New Orleans. The train was running at a high rate of speed when something broke under the forward truck, probably an axle.

The truck left the rails and ran 100 feet on the ties. The engine jumped the track and plunged down the embankment into the mud and water. Fortunately there was no loss of life, but Engineer W. E. Dagsdale of Houston, Fireman H. Booth of Houston and Conductor Richard Qualtraugh of Houston were injured.

On the train were Detective McVey of Delaware and eleven witnesses to give testimony in the Botkin case in San Francisco on next Monday. The Botkin witnesses were very badly shaken up by the accident, and one of the women in the party had her face scratched. All the cars were more or less injured, the sleepers even being torn from their trucks.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE TO THE WEST.

He Will Keep Every Promise of His Party Regarding Monetary Legislation.

H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Sound Money Convention, made an address before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday in which he said:

"When I asked the President the day before yesterday what I should say to the people in the West when I returned home, he replied, 'You can say that I stand for monetary legislation and that I am determined that every pledge the Republican party made along this line shall be kept.'"

James Speyer, of Speyer & Co., bankers, gave a dinner last night at his residence, 257 Madison avenue, in honor of Mr. Hanna. Covers were laid for twenty. The dinner was wholly informal, and those present were: John A. Stewart, D. O. Mills, William E. Dodge, Carl Schurz, John Harsen Rhoades, George Foster Peabody, Charles Stewart Smith, Jacob H. Schiff, John S. Kennedy, Richard A. McCurdy, George F. Baker, Morris K. Jesup, Gustav H. Schwab, Frank K. Sturgis, John K. Cowen of Baltimore, Charles S. Fairchild, and Charles C. Beaman.

RUNAWAY CHAMPION DOG.

The Mastiff Cola Started from Texas for Baltimore and Went 280 Miles.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Champion Prince Cola, the English mastiff sold by Mr. F. J. Skinner of this city to Belton, Tex., owners last month, has had an interesting adventure. After a week's stay at his new home he scratched open a gate and made a bee line for Baltimore. Six days after his escape he was captured in Falls county, Tex., 220 miles from his starting point, still going at a rapid gait toward the northeast. H. B. Savage, his present owner, writes that the first news came from a man who had seen him two miles north of Belton, and the chase was begun on horseback. The horse was ridden at breakneck speed until exhausted, but the dog was something of a racer, too, and easily kept ahead. His little trip cost his owner $30. Cola is suffering from sore feet and stiffness.

Morton, Bliss & Co.'s Gold Missed the Boat.

Morton, Bliss & Co. received word by cable yesterday that the $1,000,000 in gold engaged by them in London for import had been despatched by train to catch the steamship Majestic, but had missed the boat at Holyhead. The gold will now come by the steamship Umbria, sailing from England to-morrow.

BERLIN SIDES WITH KNAAK.

SYMPATHY FOR NEW YORKER ACCUSED OF LESE MAJESTE.

Shopkeepers Believe That the "Denunciation Pest" Will Keep Foreigners Away—Mr. Knaak Did Not Call the Kaiser a "Calf's Head," His Lawyer Says.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Frank Knaak, the New York engineer who is in custody here on a charge of *lese majesté*, is the most-talked-of man in Berlin at present. Club members and the part of the public which gathers in the cafés are busy discussing his arrest. It is symptomatic that more sympathy is expressed for him than blame. The public especially blames the individual whose officiousness led him to abandon his dinner and hunt up a policeman to arrest a stranger in Berlin.

The residents of the city do not like the reputation that the repeated prosecutions for *lèse majesté* give the capital, especially in the minds of foreigners, who, it is believed, will keep away from a place where an unconsidered word might lead to their arrest and imprisonment.

The *Vorwaerts*, the organ of the Social Democracy, makes a spread on the Knaak case, and comments strongly on the "denunciation pest." It declares that the United States Embassy has often warned Americans visiting in Germany of the dangers attending the free utterance of opinion in this country.

Mr. Knaak's lawyer, discussing the case, said that his client had partaken freely of wine on Thanksgiving Day, and his ideas had become somewhat mixed. Knaak and his companions in the restaurant where the arrest was made were discussing a well-known Berlin parson, whose name is also Knaak and who recently asserted that the earth does not move around the sun, but the sun around the earth. This was before the conversation touched upon the Emperor. Mr. Knaak's brain not being in good working order, his mind did not follow the drift of the conversation with its normal speed, and he made the incriminating remark, which is said to have been "calf's head," believing that Pastor Knaak was still being discussed.

Herr Falkenberg, the proprietor of the Rathskeller restaurant, who is a friend of Mr. Knaak, has been seen by those interested in the defence. He recalls that Mr. Knaak once said that he admired Emperor William greatly and that his Majesty was highly esteemed in America. It is hoped that this testimony will be useful to the defendant.

OUR TROOPS IN CUBA.

Cubans Accuse the American Soldiers of Committing Outrages.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—Col. Hood, commander of the Second Immunes, stationed in the Holguin district, has received a letter signed by the heads of the principal families in Gibara complaining against rough treatment on the part of the American soldiers. The letter says that women have been beaten, and that when the local policemen attempted to interfere they were badly hurt by the soldiers.

The letter adds that when Gibara was under the control of the insurgents no outrages were committed against the inhabitants.

El Triunfo, a newspaper of Gibara, energetically protests against the alleged outrages, and says that the American Government ought not to disgrace the nation's name by sending to Cuba undisciplined soldiery. *El Triunfo* is a Cuban paper.

News from Nuevitas, province of Puerto Principe, says that people there are also complaining, but Gen. Carpenter has given assurances that all abuses on the part of the soldiers will be promptly punished. The people of the city of Puerto Principe are highly pleased with Gen. Carpenter and his men.

WORKING ON THE TREATY.

Spanish Commissioners Submit Communications—No Session Held.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Spanish Peace Commission this morning sent to the American Commissioners certain communications bearing upon the matter of drafting the articles of the treaty of peace, and owing to the necessity of the Americans having to consider these it was deemed advisable to adjourn the meeting of the Joint Commission until to-morrow.

Although some of the Commissioners made their appearance at the Quai d'Orsay to-day, an American attaché informed THE SUN correspondent that nothing was done, and further said that the communications submitted by the Spaniards were of no especial importance.

The American Commissioners are now conferring among themselves.

GERMAN JINGO DREAMING.

We Should Retire from Samoa Because We Get the Sulu Islands.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The jingo organs here are carrying on an agitation in favor of Germany deriving some benefit from the Spanish-American war. They say that Germany ought to receive compensation for Spain's cession of the Sulu Islands to the United States, and that she should ask the latter to abandon their share in the joint government of Samoa.

The *Tages-Zeitung* says it believes that, if America retires from Samoa, Germany could easily make an arrangement with Great Britain by which Germany would have the sole voice in the Government of Samoa.

AID FOR SPAIN'S WAR SUFFERERS.

Princess Beatrice Opens a Bazaar to Raise Funds for Indigent and Wounded.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Princess Beatrice this afternoon opened a bazaar in the London house of the Marchioness of Downshire in aid of the wounded Spanish soldiers and of the Spanish women and children made widows and orphans by the war.

The Countess of Valencia, wife of the former Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, originated the scheme, in which she was supported by a large number of titled foreigners. A feature of the bazaar is a collection of paintings by Spanish artists. The Pope sent a gift to the bazaar, consisting of a cameo likeness of himself. An entertainment was given, which included a Spanish dance by Otero.

POWER OF COURT OF CASSATION.

Bill Presented to Provide for Postponement of the Picquart Trial.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—In the Senate to-day M. Waldeck-Rousseau presented a bill to amend the Criminal Code so that the Court of Cassation will be empowered to order the adjournment, at its discretion, of any prosecution. The bill aims to enable the court to postpone the trial of Col. Picquart, the promoters of the measure being of the opinion that the court does not possess that power at present.

The Government did not oppose the bill, but objected to giving it urgency, which the promoters demanded. A division on the demand for urgency resulted in a tie vote—113 to 113. The bill will, therefore, await its turn for consideration.

Mr. Cyril Norman,

The brilliant young novelist, has scored a great hit. His great novel, "Rondo," has run into three editions in three weeks. Cloth bound $1.50. At all bookstores.—*Adv.*

"HONEST JOHN" KELLY RAIDED.

His Gambling Place and That of Eole Invaded by Devery This Morning.

Chief Devery was in the Tenderloin last night, and was seen conferring with Capt. Price. At 1:30 o'clock this morning, as a result of the talk, the detectives of the Tenderloin station raided Eole's gambling rooms at 6 West Twenty-eighth street and "Honest John" Kelly's place at 141 West Forty-first street.

At Eole's place ten men were arrested. Two faro layouts and several thousand chips were confiscated. From "Honest John" Kelly's place the police took all kinds of gambling paraphernalia of the most expensive sort. The raids created great excitement in the Tenderloin and several other places hastily closed up for the night. Both of the places raided have been running unmolested for several years. The cause of the change of heart is not known.

At both places the police chopped their way in through the front doors with axes. Ten prisoners were arrested at Kelly's place also. The prisoners were all well dressed, but gave obviously fictitious names.

Chief Devery said that he intended breaking up gambling and thought that the best way to do it was to raid the two best known places.

He said Capt. Price was the proper man to have charge of such work and that every place would be forced to close even if axes had to be used in every case.

ROBBERS IN CORTLANDT STREET.

Two Negroes Tear Out a Man's Diamond Stud Beneath the Elevated Station.

William Urquhart of 998 Halsey street, Brooklyn, a dealer in plumbers' supplies at 46 Cortlandt street, this city, was held up by two negroes last night within sight of the green lamps of the Church street police station. He lost a $50 diamond shirt stud, which was torn out with the bosom of his shirt.

Urquhart and some friends had been in a saloon at Cortlandt and Greenwich streets. They came to the Cortlandt street elevated railroad station, and there his friends started for Harlem. As they disappeared up the stairs two big negroes grabbed Urquhart and began to go through his clothes. He screamed, and Policeman Dunbar, who was in the station house, came to see what was the matter.

He ran up and caught one of the negroes, who was being pummelled by Urquhart, but the other negro escaped.

The prisoner said he was Cyrus Harris, 32 years old, of 231 Third street. He was badly bruised by the plumber's fists.

TO CLEAN HAVANA.

The President Authorizes the Expenditure of $50,000 for That Purpose.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President has authorized from available funds the expenditure of $50,000 for cleaning the city of Havana, so as to make the city as healthful as possible for the residence of soldiers and citizens. The cleaning will be done according to the recommendations which would have been made by the late Col. Waring had not his death forestalled a formal report to the War Department. Most of the papers which Col. Waring had intended to incorporate in his report have been secured by the War Department, and they are said to form a very good basis on which to proceed with the sanitary arrangements at Havana from a scientific standpoint.

The President has decided that a second ship shall be fitted out as soon as possible to follow the Comal with supplies for the suffering Cuban poor.

TOO LATE FOR PASTEUR'S.

A Boy Bitten by a Dog Six Weeks Ago Died Yesterday in Convulsions.

August Bombiadi, 5 years old, son of August Bombiadi, a machinist, of 738 Albert street, Long Island City, who was bitten by a dog while on his way from school six weeks ago, died at his home yesterday. Mrs. Allen, a neighbor, saw the dog attack the boy and went to his rescue. She carried the boy to Paul's drug store and Dr. A. J. Andersen cauterized nine wounds on the little fellow's face and body.

On Tuesday the boy complained of pains in his head and stomach. On the advice of Dr. Andersen he was taken to the Pasteur Institute. The parents were told that the boy had been brought there too late and he was taken back home, where he died in convulsions.

QUINCY AN EXPANSIONIST.

The Mayor of Boston Believes in the Extension of Our Territory.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—At a dinner given to-night by "The Ten of Us Club" of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Club in the Parker House in honor of such of its members who took part in the recent conflict with Spain, Mayor Quincy came out openly for national expansion.

He said it was not a question of white men colonizing in another country, but of fitting the inhabitants to govern themselves by the introduction of American methods and American ideas of honesty and justice. Mr. Quincy paid a high tribute to England as a colonizing power and advocated the introduction of English methods in our acquired territories.

DROWNED UNDER A LOAD OF SNOW.

Thompson's Cart Dumped Suddenly with Him on It and He Went Into the River.

William Thompson, a driver, 24 years old, of 306 Third street, Jersey city, was drowned at the foot of Murray street last night. He was carting snow from the streets and had a dump wagon belonging to his employer, John Reilly, a contractor, of 242 Seventh street, Jersey City. The wag