and Bankhead favored Richardson as a second choice, and many were restrained from voting for him at first only because of pledges or State pride.

After Mr. Richardson's nomination the following list of officers were nominated: Clerk of the House, James Kerr of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, E. V. Brookshire of Indiana; doorkeeper, Henry Mohler of Illinois; postmaster, G. L. Browning. The four caucus positions allowed the minority by the majority were the cause of a hot contest. Col. Ike Hill and James English were reelected unanimously. There were four candidates for the other positions, Charles Edwards of Texas, F. B. Knight of Georgia, Ewing C. Bland of Missouri and Bennett Henderson of Kentucky. Knight and Bland were elected. Bland is a son of the late Representative Bland, of Bland dollar fame.

While even as early as the meeting hour of the caucus, 1 o'clock, the feeling prevailed that Richardson would secure the nomination and with it the technical leadership of the minority, there were many rumors afloat and much disquietude. The halls leading to the House Chamber were filled with politicians, and the committee rooms next the Chamber were utilized as headquarters for the candidates. Representative Sulzer had the room of the Committee on Naval Affairs; Representative Richardson of the Committee on Ways and Means; Representative Bankhead of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and Representative DeArmond of the Committee on Appropriations. Tammany was well represented. Senator McCarren of New York had charge of Sulzer's canvass, assisted by Tim Campbell, Felix McCluskey, T. August Coakley and former Representative Turner, the "Iceman." Turner and Campbell, by virtue of former membership of the House, had the privilege of the lobby and were very energetic in their efforts to further Sulzer's cause. Senator McCarren took upa position in the hall in the rear of the House and managed Sulzer's campaign from that point. Representative Richardson, cool and collected, remained in his committee room until his victory was assured, when he entered the House to make the proper acknowledgment.

The scheme agreed upon last night between McCarren, Sulzer, Bailey and Bankhead, by which the votes for Sulzer and Bankhead should be combined, came to naught, as it speedily became evident that Sulzer could not develop sufficient strength to permit Bankhead to throw his votes to him, and Bankhead's friends could not muster enough to command the situation, even with all of Sulzer's quota. Every member of the combination knew that those members they held pledged were only awaiting the abandonment of their own particular candidates to break for Richardson, and that neither of the leaders could deliver the goods into the hands of the other.

The result of the first brush, over the presiding officer, seemed to favor the combination. Richardson's friends had nominated Representative McRee of Arkansas, who was physically unable to fill the office. The opposition to Richardson, who all the time was the favorite in the race, combined on Representative Hay of Virginia. After an hour's talk, Representative Hay was elected by a vote of 77 to 62. This encouraged Sulzer, who was at this time very confident he would win.

Nominations were then called for and Representative Carmack nominated Representative Richardson, in which he was seconded by Representative Livingston of Georgia. Representative Bail of Texas nominated Representative Bankhead, seconded by Representative Clayton of Alabama. Representative Cummings nominated Representative Sulzer, seconded by Representative Daly of New Jersey, and Representative Benton of Missouri, nominated Representative De Armond, seconded by Representative Rixey of Virginia.

On the first ballot, as expected, every one showed up fairly well. Richardson received 43, DeArmond 36, Bankhead 34 and Sulzer 25. This ballot showed, however, that Sulzer and Bankhead combined could not command enough votes to secure the nomination. The four candidates in their respective committee rooms received the returns and sent in word to their lieutenants to hold the men in line.

The next ballot showed some changes, Richardson receiving only 41 votes; DeArmond, 40; Bankhead, 29 and Sulzer, 27. Sulzer had gained 2, while Bankhead lost 5. Owing to an error, DeArmond received credit for more votes on the third ballot than were cast for him, being credited with 45, while only 42 should have been given him; Richardson 40 on this ballot, Bankhead 32 and Sulzer 26. The fourth ballot was practically the same, Richardson receiving 41, DeArmond 42, Bankhead 31 and Sulzer 23. The fifth ballot substantially told the tale, as this Richardson received 42, DeArmond 42, Bankhead 33 and Sulzer only 25.

The members were by this time becoming restless. The caucus had been balloting three hours, for what was considered at best a more or less barren honor, and it was evident that they could no longer be kept in line. The proposition was advanced that the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes on the next ballot should be dropped from the list. While it is doubtful if such a scheme could have been carried into effect, the moral effect of it was at once perceptible.

While the followers of Sulzer were impatiently conferring Representative Bailey came bolting out of the House like a Texas norther and sought the corridor where McCarren and Sulzer stood. In a few words he told Sulzer the jig was up and that if he wanted to get in out of the wet he had better seek Richardson and apply for a front seat on the handwagon. The Bankhead people were going to desert a sinking ship on the next ballot and he advised Sulzer to do likewise. Sulzer could not realize the situation at first. He did not do easily, and while he was saying that there was plenty of time, Bailey flew back to the House as if a hot fire had been kindled under his coat tail. McCarren took Sulzer into the room of the committee on Military Affairs and drummed some hard sense into his head, and Sulzer made a bee-line for Richardson's headquarters, where he owned up handsomely that he had been beaten.

Sulzer reported his progress to McCarren and returned to the House, where he made a brief speech, withdrawing in Richardson's favor. The members of the caucus came pell mell into the chamber through the doors and through the cloak room windows, and it was a walkover for the favorite. The last ballot resulted: Richardson, 101; De Armond, 47, and Sulzer, 2. On behalf of De Armond, Representative Jones of Virginia moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done.

In accepting the nomination Representative Richardson expressed his thanks at the honor received at the hands of the caucus. He said he appreciated the responsibility of the position and the exacting nature of its duties. He could hope to succeed only with the united and cordial support of all the members of the caucus, which he hoped would be given him. His only regret over his triumph was that it was won over other able and competent men, who, he hoped, would be similarly successful in time. He concluded by saying that he hoped to receive from them the same cordial support which he would have granted any one of them who had been nominated in his place.

The balloting for the other complimentary nominations took up a few moments, but the contest for the four caucus positions was prolonged. Pending the balloting Representative Bailey of Texas called attention to the increased membership of the minority and moved a resolution that Mr. Richardson confer with Mr. Henderson, the coming Speaker, in regard to the increased representation of the Democrats on the committees, which was adopted. The caucus then adjourned.

Representative Roberts of Utah was present and voted in the caucus without question and his case was not referred to in the caucus.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The training ship Adams is at San Francisco and the training ship Lancaster at Barbados. The cruiser Marblehead is at Acapulco, Mexico, on her way north.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The following army orders have been issued:

Major Lorenzo P. Davison, Porto Rican battalion, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the volunteer service.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Craig, Signal Corps, being incapacitated for active service, is placed on the retired list.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roger T. Atkinson, from Wakefield, Mass., to San Francisco.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry Kiersted, from Philadelphia to San Francisco.

Capt. Paul B. Lino, Thirty-eighth Infantry, having been found unfit for the military service, is discharged.

Previous orders relating to Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, are revoked.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert C. Eve, from Fort Terry to Key West Barracks.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Louis A. Thompson, from Dayton to San Francisco.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The following naval orders have been issued:

Past Assistant Surgeon A. W. Dunbar, from the Resolute, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Medical Inspector G. E. H. Harman, and Medical Director D. Dickinson, promotion announced.

Commander H. H. Mansfield, from the Fifteenth Light House district to command the Lancaster.

Ensign W. R. Gherardi, to the Saratoga; Lieut. A. H. Davis, from the Saratoga to home and wait orders.

Commander C. C. Todd, from the Navy Yard, Washington, to Hydrographic Office.

Lieut. B. B. McCormack, from Cramp's shipyard to command the Potomac. Lieut. M. F. Bristol to Navy Yard, Washington. Lieut. J. J. Knapp, from Navy Yard, Washington to Asiatic station.

Lieut. Weld's order for duty in Machias revoked. When detached from Massachusetts, leave for one month.

THE SAMOAN TREATY SIGNED.

It Will Not Go Into Effect Until Ratified by the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The formal act of signing the treaty providing for the division of Samoan territory between the United States and Germany took place at the State Department this afternoon. The ceremony was conducted with the greatest simplicity in the Diplomatic Reception Room. Earlier in the day the assent of Great Britain and Germany to all the provisions of the treaty was received by telegraph by their Ambassadors in this city, and a few hours later the signing occurred. Secretary Hay signed for the United States, Lord Pauncefote of Preston, the British Ambassador, for Great Britain, and Herr von Holleben, the German Ambassador, for Germany. The others present were Robert Bromley, honorary attache of the British Embassy; Sidney Smith, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department, and William Gwinn, the veteran messenger to the Secretary of State, who, as usual, lighted the candle, melted the wax and affixed the seals.

The treaty is entirely separate from that made between Great Britain and Germany, through which Great Britain surrenders her interest in Samoa to Germany in consideration of certain territorial concessions in the Solomon Islands and an arrangement for settling British-German boundaries in Africa. The provisions of the British-German-American treaty have been published. Great Britain withdraws absolutely from Samoa, and Germany and the United States agree to divide the islands between themselves. The general act of Berlin of 1889, providing for a tripartite protectorate, is rescinded, and Germany and the United States assume actual possession of Samoan territory. All the islands east of the 171st degree of longitude, including Tutuila, in which is situated Pago-Pago harbor, are ceded to the United States by Great Britain and Germany, and all the islands west of that degree, including Upolo, on which Apia is situated, are ceded to Germany by Great Britain and the United States. A clause is contained giving to all three nations the same commercial privileges in Samoa that they have in the countries to which the islands are transferred.

The treaty is now in effect, so far as Great Britain and Germany are concerned, but cannot actually go into operation until it is ratified by a two-thirds vote of the United States Senate. It will be sent to the Senate for ratification next week.

Casualties in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The following casualty list from Gen. Otis was received to-day at the War Department:

Killed—Harry O. Lee, Company B, Ninth Infantry, Nov. 25, near Capas; Henry W. Landfohr, Company E, Thirty-fifth Infantry, engagement Tolantin Bridge, Nov. 24.

Wounded—In action near Leon, Panay, Nov. 20, Harry Hiscock, sergeant Company L, Twenty-sixth Infantry, abdomen, mortal. In action at Imus, Nov. 25, John Finger, Company B, Fifth Artillery, leg, moderate; George M. Duncan, Company B, Fourth Infantry, forearm, moderate. In action at Iloilo, Panay, Nov. 21, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Company A, Abraham Frapsier, thigh, severe; Company D, Eugene A. Blower, corporal, head, severe; Edward Sweet, leg, severe; Sixth Artillery, Company G, Edward England, sergeant, chest, severe; James T. Murphy, shoulder, severe; Sixth Infantry, Company L, Lawrence E. Grennan, corporal, hand, severe; Paul Rink, thigh, severe; Eighteenth Infantry, Company B, Charles J. Ling, shoulder, severe; Simon T. Barker, shoulder, severe; George Beckwith, thigh, severe; Carl Strohm, elbow, slight; Company C, James O'Connell, thigh, severe; Harry S. Munton, corporal, chest, severe; Brice Leach, hand, severe; Christopher C. Coats, leg, severe; Company F, Bert J. Reed, corporal, leg, severe; Timothy J. Flynn, arm, severe; James Jones, corporal, hand, severe; Charles Weber, corporal, chest, severe. In action beyond Mabalacat, Nov. 28, Matthew A. Batson, First Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, foot, severe.

Serg. Henry Hiscock, Company A, Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, reported mortally wounded by Gen. Otis, served during the war with Spain in Company K, Twelfth New York Volunteers. His home address is 130 West Twenty-second street.

Our Officers and Marines in Guam in Need of Reading Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Capt. Richard P. Leary, the Governor of Guam, has reported to the Navy Department that the United States officers and marines and the inhabitants of his far-away island are badly in need of reading matter. Their life would be more bearable, he says, if they had magazines and periodicals to help pass away the time. The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, will soon be glad to forward to them any magazines or other reading matter, no matter how old, sent to it for the use of the people there. The collier Sterling will go out from Mare Island for Guam in January, and the reading matter should be sent to the bureau at once.

The Army to Adopt the Smokeless Powder Used in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Ordnance Bureau of the Army has determined to abandon for the present the manufacture of nitro-glycerine smokeless powder and will adopt for use a pure soluble cotton powder, similar to that used by the Navy. This determination was partly brought about by another explosion while testing a six-inch gun at Sandy Hook. The test was being conducted just a week ago, and the officers were using smokeless powder designed for eight-inch guns, but with the grains cut in half for use in the six-inch gun. Several times before this charge had been used successfully, but on this occasion it detonated and gave a pressure of over eighty thousand pounds, which exceeded the pressure guarantee of the gun. The gun was but slightly injured, several of the parts were broken and the breech block stuck fast.

To Press American Claims in San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—William F. Powell, United States Minister to Hayti and Charge d'Affaires in Santo Domingo, has been directed to proceed to San Domingo city to press for the payment of the claim made by Nathaniel McKay of Teleecity on account of the construction of a bridge which was taken by the Dominican Government. The payments decreed by an arbitral are long overdue. Mr. Powell will call the attention of the Dominican authorities to the necessity of liquidating a debt incurred by the late President Heureaux to J. Sala of New York. The present Government, it will be contended, succeeded to the obligations of its predecessors.

MUSIC FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Beginning of the Second Year of Frank Damrosch's Concerts.

The belief that children derive pleasure and advantage from listening to music seems well settled in the community, as Frank Damrosch began yesterday the second year of his young people's concerts at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Damrosch is suited to his task and his orchestra played well the overture to "William Tell," two folk songs by Svendsen and a group of Russian dances by Glinka. This is the scheme adopted for all the concerts which are to contain an overture, a sonata and dance form. Mr. Damrosch discussed the construction of the Rossini overture and explained the value of the leading instruments in the orchestra which were exhibited by their players. The outbreak of the trumpet was the first one to awaken any signs of interest among the youthful auditors. The explanation must have been above their little heads, and it was from their elders that most of the interest came. The children were not in the majority and from the attentive attitude of their elders it seems probable that they are taking advantage of the opportunity to get a little instruction along with their music.

The concert yesterday was of the series said to be for young people in contradistinction to those intended for children, which begin next week at Mendelssohn Hall. The audience yesterday was made up largely of the ordinary feminine concert-going public and a considerable number of children. It will take the first concert of the next series to show what the age of its audience will be. The preliminary explanation yesterday suggested that a knowledge of the facts it revealed might not be useful when the sensuous beauty of music itself did not appeal to the children. To understand the overture would be of no avail to anybody who did not like it.

Clara Butt sang the area from Handel's "Xerxes," commonly known as the Largo, Brahms's "Sandmannchen" and two English songs. She was in good voice and sang with her customary fulness and beauty of tone.

Commissioner McCartney No Worse.

Capt. F. M. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, said yesterday that the alarming reports published yesterday afternoon of Commissioner James McCartney's condition were due to the fact that Mr. McCartney had a severe attack of heartburn on Friday night. The attack lasted about an hour. Mr. McCartney drives out nearly every day.

Paderewski.

The first of the Paderewski recitals will be given on Dec. 12 in Carnegie Hall, and it is to be followed by others on Dec. 14 and on Jan. 6 and 20. Paderewski is now on the ocean bound for America. The management is trying to put the recitals within the reach of all, prices of tickets ranging from $2.50 to $1.

PATRIOTS STIR BRONXVILLE

THE REV. PETER M'QUEEN BARRED OUT OF REFORMED CHURCH.

Once the Pastor of It, but Since He Went to the Philippines, the Bronxville Patriots Think He Has Been Too Loose With Criticisms—Will Lecture Elsewhere.

BRONXVILLE, Dec. 2.—The Bronxville Reformed Church, the King's Daughters Society and the village officials are engaged in a by no means friendly discussion as to the right of the Rev. Peter McQueen, war correspondent, to deliver a lecture on his experiences on the Philippine Islands in the lecture room of the church. The Rev. Mr. McQueen was formerly the pastor of the Bronxville Reformed Church. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Webster. Last spring, before the Rev. Mr. McQueen went out to the Philippines, he visited his former parishioners in Bronxville. Some of the women thought that his intended journey was most romantic. They asked him to come to Bronxville on his return to deliver a lecture on what he found on the other side of the Pacific. He came back in October, and the King's Daughters Society sent him an invitation to come down from his present church at West Somerville, near Boston, and deliver a lecture in the lecture room of the Bronxville Reformed Church on the evening of Dec. 8.

The feeling of some of the men in the Rev. Mr. McQueen's former congregation had been greatly altered since he went out to the Philippines. They had seen interviews and articles and lectures attributed to the Rev. Mr. McQueen which made them feel that he was not altogether a patriotic American citizen. Among other things he had been quoted in the *Eastchester Citizen-Bulletin* of Friday, Oct. 27, as having given an interview to the *Boston Herald* in which he sold things like these:

"With the coming of Gen. Merritt the devilment began. This General is described to me by the best men of our land as 'a haughty martinet.' He it was who sent his inferior officers to negotiate with Aguinaldo, and then, when Aguinaldo came for the fulfilment of agreements made by the officers thus sent, the General haughtily said that he had no dealings with insurgents."

"No sane man can believe that with Lawton on the firing line Aguinaldo could not have been captured and the rebellion ended. He, with Admiral Dewey, could have given us peace with honor."

"Mr. Brown is often seen with American officers, when these officers are intoxicated, taking them to their homes. Mr. Brown is connected with the saloon business, and that is the business which flourishes best in Manila."

"An American chaplain in Malabon, whose name I withhold, told me that in his first parish work he had been told by the natives of Malabon that their wives and daughters had been raped by our soldiers. He could only authenticate five cases."

The interview with Gen. Lawton, in which the General was made to say, "This accursed war must stop," was also put out, it was declared, by the Rev. Mr. McQueen. The patriots of Bronxville asserted that even the *Evening Post* had repudiated the Rev. Mr. McQueen. Some of them made up their minds that the man who talked that way about American soldiers and sailors under fire was not the man to be encouraged to talk to the people of Bronxville. Alfred E. Smith, the town counsel, a former parishioner, wrote to the Rev. Mr. McQueen to ask what he had to say for himself. The Rev. Mr. Queen replied to the effect that newspapers always misquoted him, and then enclosed a clipping in which he was quoted as saying that he was a red-hot expansionist and a thorough-going supporter of the Administration. This denial failed to soften the patriotic wrath of Bronxville. Mr. Smith and his friends declared that they did not care whether McQueen was a Democrat, a Republican or a Mugwump, Expansionist or anti-Expansionist, but that he had no business to malign the nation's heroes and put words in the mouth of Lawton that never belonged there.

The King's Daughters came to the consistory of the church at its meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 22, and asked for the use of the lecture room of the church for the Rev. Peter McQueen's lecture. The consistory sat far into the night. When it adjourned it had declined to let the King's Daughters have the lecture room for the purpose stated, on the ground that "the sentiments uttered by Mr. McQueen since his return from the Philippines, as exemplified in the *Citizen-Bulletin* of Oct. 27, were unpatriotic, un-American and were worthy of the severest rebuke it was possible for the Church to administer."

The members of Bronxville says that of the six members of the consistory, the Rev. Dr. Webster declined to vote, on the ground that, while he did not and could not approve of the things the Rev. Mr. McQueen had said, yet his position as successor to the Rev. Mr. McQueen made it quite impolitic for him to do so. Of those who joined in barring him out of a part of the church building, the Rev. Mr. McQueen having so lately left the church, Francis Bacon, a New York piano manufacturer, and the President of the village, and his son, William P. H. Bacon, have let it be known that they voted against granting the use of the room. They are both members of the Mayflower Society, and they said that their patriotic blood boiled within them with indignation. Mr. Smith's vote made the third. Mr. Smith is not only the counsel for the village, but he is an ex-Assemblyman and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His great-great-grandfather was the Capt. Ebenezer Smith who guarded Major Andre at Tarrytown the night before his execution.

"D' you suppose," said he, "that I, with such a honorable blood in my veins as that, that I, an honest American and descended from honest Americans, that I am going to further the designs of any man to preach treason in my home, among my people? No, no, no; a thousand times no!"

Of the two other members of the consistory one is the husband of Mrs. Jacob C. Egbert, who with Miss Amy Dusenberry, have been the leading spirits of the plan to bring the Rev. Peter McQueen here. The way the consistory had voted was soon noised abroad, and the dwellers in Bronxville spent a considerably lively portion of the day in talking to one another when they met in the station of a morning, accordingly as they approved or disapproved of the Rev. Peter McQueen and his writings.

The King's Daughters buzzed from house to house. Most of them thought the action of the consistory was an insulting and arrogant outrage upon a dear, good man.

"If he is a traitor," said Mrs. Egbert, "why doesn't the President have him hung? The idea!"

"If this is what we call free speech," said Miss Dusenberry, "then we'd better move from Bronxville to Russia."

Mrs. Egbert's husband went to see the editor of the Eastchester *Citizen-Bulletin*, Mr. Allen Hay Seaman. On Dec. 24, Mr. Seaman's newspaper printed an editorial apparently designed everlastingly to scathe Mr. Alfred E. Smith. It said that it was quite apparent that the town counsel would rather fight with women than with the trolley companies, and that perhaps he found it more profitable.

Mr. Smith says he is going to sue Mr. Seaman for libel for that. Mr. Smith and Mr. Seaman have not held each other in high esteem and conservative observers say that a rupture of glorious proportions is imminent.

The women went to Mr. W. U. Lawrence, who owns the Gramartan Inn and most of the rest of Bronxville, and asked him to let them have the ball room of the Inn for a lecture. He told them to take it and welcome. The women went forth and vaunted themselves and peddled tickets and rejoiced over the oppressors of the clerical newspaper correspondent.

Mr. Smith and the rest were grieved and surprised, they say, by Mr. Lawrence's action. They went to Mr. Lawrence and reasoned with him. They won't say that Mr. Lawrence told them so, but at any rate he gave them reason for believing that Mrs. Egbert and Miss Dusenberry had not told him who was to lecture in the hall until after he had said they could have it. The committee of patriots asked Mr. Lawrence, with indignation, whether he approved of calling American Generals "haughty martinets" and American privates reckless libertines. Mr. Lawrence, who has a relative, a Lieut. Bates, who is now with his regiment in the Philippines, said that he didn't approve of such remarks.

"Then take back the hall that thou gavest," wailed the patriots.

"A Lawrence has given his word. He will not break it," said Mr. Lawrence in effect. There was nothing more to be said.

One last desperate step remained. It was for the opponents of the Rev. Mr. McQueen to prove their love for country by sacrifice. They went to the Kings Daughters and thus addressed them:

"If you will recall your invitation to the Rev. Mr. McQueen we will pay into the treasury of your society every cent it would cost you to have the lecture. We will pay for the printing, the railroad tickets from West Somerville to Bronxville and return, and whatever price the man exacts for his shameful utterances, if only you will keep him away. Let not the air of Bronxville be tainted with reproaches upon the flag. Regard the man as highly as you will as a Christian minister, but don't put upon this fair village the shame of endorsing the things he says of the defenders of his country's flag."

The women tossed their heads and said with some severity that the Rev. Peter McQueen would come and be welcomed; and that, though the hospitality of Bronxville had been disgraced by the refusal to let him use the lecture-room of his former church, his real friends, who did not subordinate their church affairs to their political schemes, would try to make up for it by the cordiality of his welcome at The Inn. The *Citizen-Bulletin*, which is a fiercely Democratic journal, proceeded to bear out their insinuations against the introduction of politics into the lecture question by saying editorially, under the head-line "Three Pleasant Persons":

"Disgraceful seems the only word to use, although idiotic might do as well in describing the action of the three citizens of Bronxville who have set themselves above their fellows and have attempted to dictate who shall lecture to them and on what subject. * * * These three persons say that because Mr. McQueen does not believe as they do on the Philippine question, he shall not speak. This is in America, and within a few miles of the metropolis of the country! Free speech, where art thou? * * * Ambition and hate in themselves are too common to call for remark, but when to further them religion and the church are used, they merit condemnation from every right-thinking person. The foolish threats and mutterings of the ringleader can only be set down as the utterances of one with mind diseased. Bah! The whole subject leaves a bad taste in one's mouth as after taking a nauseous draught."

The lecture is to be read on Dec. 8 in the ballroom of the Gramatan Inn, but conservative citizens of Bronxville say that while they do not want to say too much, they are willing to predict that if the Rev. Mr. McQueen attempts to speak there as he has elsewhere, somebody will interrupt him.

ENGLISH GOLD COINS "SWEATED."

Swindlers Taking as Much as Fourteen Grains From Some Sovereigns.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Since the beginning of the year it has been noted at the Bank of England that an unusually large number of light gold pieces are in circulation. Finally, the mint authorities instituted an investigation, resulting in the discovery that such coins are being systematically "sweated" by immersion in acids. Those engaged in the operations are not common swindlers. They have capital and brains and are not actuated by an overreaching greed. The Bank of England records show that the average amount of gold "sweated" has been six grains from each sovereign, which would mean a profit of about one shilling per coin. Apparently, the members of the gang vary their methods according to the character of the persons to whom the "sweated" coins are to be tendered. Some sovereigns are barely a grain short in weight, while others are as much as fourteen grains. The coins appear fresh minted, and it is impossible to detect the fraud except by weighing; but few person except bankers keep scales delicate enough to weigh a single coin, and a majority keep no scales.

Up to the present the post office has been the chief sufferer, and the matter has become so serious that the Postmaster-General has issued a special warning to officers in his department. He warns the staff that all gold coins received at post offices should be sent to the Bank of England for examination, and that those found short should be cut in two and the deficiency made up by the officers who received them. But the Postmaster-General has failed to assume the resultant responsibility of providing the officers with coin-weighing scales and the officers want to know how they are to detect the coins which, apart from a few grains deficiency in weight, are genuine. A lively agitation is now afoot, and if redress cannot be obtained earlier, the aggrieved officers will have the matter brought before Parliament in February.

The headquarters of the "sweating" gang are believed to be in some provincial town, but all efforts of the mint and Bank of England detectives to locate the gang have so far failed.

TO DISCUSS CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Havana Trades Unions Issue a Call for a General Mass Meeting.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—A committee of the trades unions of Havana have called a mass meeting of workmen and citizens generally to discuss the relations of Cuban workmen and the United States. The meeting will be asked to express "the dissatisfaction which Cuban workmen feel because certain persons are deliberately perverting the truth and telling the Americans that the Cuban laboring classes are of a low moral standing and, therefore, are not fit to govern themselves." The meeting will also be asked to make known to the Americans the desire for independence.

The municipality of Sagua has sent a petition to Señor Quesada, the Cuban representative at Washington, for presentation by him to Congress. The petition requests that civil government be not established on the island. The municipality of Sagua has also asked all other municipalities on the island to take the same course.

Señor Viques, a Cuban, has issued a call for a meeting to consider a plan for having a number of able Cubans represent Cuba in New York. The plan includes the establishment of a newspaper for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the American people with the desires of the Cubans.

The Cuban newspapers of Puerto Principe call attention to the condition of the working classes. The papers say that public works should be started and other means taken to give the men work.

In regard to the appointment of Gen. Rodriguez to represent the Cuban Planters' League at Washington, the *Patria* asks if the league is an annexationist body, as it is well known that Rodriguez is an annexationist. Señor Casanova says the members are nearly all annexationists.

It has been discovered that a society of counterfeiters exists in Havana. The members of the society have not yet been located. It is believed that about $10,000 in counterfeit money is now in circulation.

SAYS AUSTRIA IS TOO INDOLENT.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Urges More Attention to Expansion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—Count Goluchowski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a statement to the various delegations, contrasts the feverish activity of other nations in the matter of expansion over the sea with the indolence of the Austrian commercial world. He says he fears it will result in Austria's displacement as the political centre of gravity. It will lessen eventually Austria's position politically.

He appeals for an increase of the navy and wants a squadron sent wherever Austrian immigrants are able to establish themselves solidly and thus keep up their connection with the mother country.

Count Goluchowski said it was certain the war in South Africa would be of a local character and would not menace the general peace.

Referring to the Dreibund, he said he could not conceive of any power interested quitting now. It would be against the common interests of all concerned.

Alleged Chicago Forger Held in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Michael Sampson, the ex-city official of Chicago who was arrested in Ireland at the request of the American authorities, was arraigned in Bow street police court this morning and remanded for a week. The State Department has cabled a request for his extradition on the charge of forgery.

As to Lots, Plots or Farms.

Readers of THE SUN always know when a good thing is presented. Let them know what you have to offer by using its advertising columns.—*Ade.*

"A Small Spark Makes a Great Fire."

A small disease germ in the blood develops, multiplies and increases until the whole life stream is poisoned and diseased. The result is scrofula, catarrh, a broken down system. You may prevent this disaster by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great purifier and vitalizer of the blood.

Consumption — *"After the grip I had a bad cough, dissiness and night sweats. Humor broke out and consumption was diagnosed. One bottle Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me and four bottles cured me perfectly." Mrs. N. D. Kinney, Morris, Conn.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Æolian Owners Describe the Æolian

Style, Celestial. Price, $600. Other styles from $75 to $2,500.

Letter from a Prominent New York Architect and Engineer.

"HAVING purchased one of your first No. 1500 Aeolians, I am very glad to say a word or two in commendation of it.

"It has been a constant source of pleasure. For an amateur musician, who is following a busy professional life, it is impossible to keep up his skill in playing, and he soon loses interest in music. The Aeolian more than makes good this loss, as it would be difficult for even an accomplished musician to render music so complicated as skilfully as the Aeolian does. One playing it takes the place of the leader of an orchestra, having complete control of the tempo, the quantity and the quality of tone.

"Then, too, I consider the Aeolian the greatest musical educator of the age, for what with the rolls one purchases and the use of your library, it is possible to get an acquaintance with a mass of good music, new and old, many times greater than it would be possible if one were to make it his business to attend every concert given."

NOTE.—The Æolian plays all classes of music, making instantly and always accessible any selection you may desire to hear, played just as you desire to hear it played, for the expression is under the absolute control of the player. The Æolian can be played by any one. It requires no musical knowledge whatever on the part of the performer. The cheapest Æolian plays nearly 7,000 pieces—and plays them well, too.

The Æolian enables any one to produce orchestral music without musical knowledge.

The claims which we make for the Æolian are strong, but not stronger than the evidence we offer in support of them. The patronage and endorsements the Æolian has received testify to its merits.

We have published from time to time letters from the world's great musicians giving the Æolian the strongest possible endorsement. These endorsements have awarded it unqualified artistic status.

The practical advantages of the Æolian to the musical layman appeal more forcibly, however, when they are described by the owners themselves. We therefore reproduce a series of letters from our patrons, whose opinions of the Æolian are based upon a close association with the instruments in their homes. The letter given here is from a prominent New York architect and engineer.

Enthusiasm is a feature of the endorsements received from both the private individual and the musician.

This is evidence that their investigation of the Æolian has resulted in profit to them.

It costs nothing to investigate our instruments. They are gladly shown to the merely curious as well as to intending purchasers.

THE ÆOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West Twenty-third Street, N. Y.

DEPUTY PIZZOLO'S FLIGHT.

Alleged Leader of the Sicilian Mafia Believed to Be Hiding in Greece.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Dec. 2.—The stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday upon the Mafia scandal unfortunately lacked the additional charm of the presence of Deputy Pizzolo, who is accused of being a murderer and the leader of that secret society. As explained last week his health unhappily became so precarious that he thought it desirable to leave his native country and is now believed to be in Greece.

TO ATTACK VENEZUELAN REBELS.

President Castro Says the Army Is in Splendid Condition.

Special Cable despatch to THE SUN.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 2.—President Castro arrived here to-day and was enthusiastically received. He says the army under Gen. Pietri is in splendid condition and will soon give decisive battle to the Hernandez insurgents. He says the people are manifestly tired of fighting and he intends to adopt the most energetic measures to put down the revolution.

SPAIN'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Minister of Finance Opposes the Demand of the Catalonians.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—In the Chamber to-day Señor Villaverde, the Minister of Finance, stated that he was absolutely opposed to the scheme for provincial financial autonomy, demanded by Catalonia.

French Senator Punished.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—M. Buffet has been condemned to eight days expulsion from the Senate for insulting the body, which is sitting as a High Court of Justice.

England Threatened With a Paper Famine.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Blackburn correspondent of the *Evening Standard* says that owing to the war a famine in the paper trade is threatened. American supplies have failed to arrive.

TWO SMART SPANISH PRIZES.

Cruisers Isla de Luzon and Isla de Cuba Make a Fine Showing on Their Trials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 2.—Hong Kong advices of Nov. 3 give details of the preliminary trials of the reconstructed cruisers Isla de Luzon and Isla de Cuba under the charge of Chief Constructor Hobson. The Luzon made an average of 14.85 knots over a two-mile course and the Cuba made 14 knots. On board were Mr. Hobson, Capt. Wilde of the Oregon, Commander Walling, Commander Burnsdorf and Consul-General Wildman. Everything connected with machinery and boilers worked smoothly, and there was not a hitch from start to finish. It was expected both vessels will be ready for sea about Dec. 15.

The Conqueror of Disease.

No more constipation! no more dyspepsia! no more bilious attacks! no more flatulence! no more headache! no more heartburn! no more kidney and liver complaints!

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is here.

25c., 50c. and $1.00 the bottle. At druggists'

'THE 'SALT' OF SALTS'

THE DEAF CURED FREE

Next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., AT CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th st. and 7th av.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO AFFAIRS.

Statement in Baltimore That There Is to Be No Sale of the Road.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—William Salomon, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, came to Baltimore late last night and left this afternoon for Cincinnati. It was said at the Baltimore and Ohio Central building that Mr. Salomon was on his way to Cincinnati to overlook the accounts of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad and that his visit to Baltimore had no special significance. Mr. Salomon went to the Baltimore and Ohio building about 10 o'clock and had a conference with Mr. Murray. About 11 o'clock they were joined by Mr. Cowen. All three declined to discuss the Baltimore and Ohio situation.

The visit of Mr. Salomon, who is looked upon as the chief financial man of the road, caused some little stir in financial circles. There was considerable talk as to the probable cause for it, but it was largely a matter of speculation until about noon, when the President of a large trust company, who happened to be well informed on the subject, let the information leak out that Mr. Salomon had informed his friends in Baltimore that all talk about the absolute sale of the Baltimore and Ohio was, as the trust company man explained it, "rot." It was further explained that very close traffic agreement was being arranged, and nothing else. Local financial men seemed to take this as the true statement of the case, and as a result the stock was very steady in the market to-day.

HAWAII'S SUGAR CROP.

Full Returns for the Year—Negro Labor to Be Tried as an Experiment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The steamer Coptic from Honolulu brings the information that the sugar crop of the Islands this year will be 282,807 tons. The Ewa plantation heads the list with 22,334 tons. The production by islands is: Hawaii, 117,239 tons; Maui, 54,380; Oahu, 45,820; Kauai, 65,359. The Ewa plantation realized $71.36 a ton net and the others about the same figures.

The Planters' Association has just held its eighteenth annual meeting. The Committee on Labor reported the impossibility to make any recommendations to meet all the requirements of present conditions. The entire matter was referred to the trustees with full power to act. The fact was recognized that the importation of foreign contract laborers is at an end. Some favored the importation of negroes from the Southern States, but this met with strong opposition. Nevertheless a movement has been started to import a colony of 200 as an experiment. It also was shown that the profit-sharing system is largely supplanting the contract system and with good results. On the Ewa plantation most of the crop this year was raised in this way. An association of white men