The Sun.

Generally fair to-day and to-morrow.

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NO SLIP IN FUNSTON'S PLAN.

AGUINALDO FURIOUS WHEN TAKEN BUT SOON BECAME CALM.

So Completely Fooled That He Sent Food to the Approaching Party Who Posed as Reenforcements With American Prisoners—Had a Bodyguard of Fifty Men, but They Fled When Fire Was Opened—Two Killed and Eighteen Wounded—Some of Aguinaldo's Staff Managed to Get Away.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Manila.

MANILA, March 28.—The details of Gen. Funston's bold plan for the capture of Aguinaldo and its successful execution were made known to-day.

On Jan. 14 a detachment of Gen. Funston's troops captured at Punta Bangan, Province of Nueva Ecija, a messenger from Aguinaldo's headquarters at Palanan, Isabela province, who was carrying letters to the various insurgent chiefs asking them to send reenforcements.

On Feb. 8 one of Aguinaldo's staff officers surrendered to Lieut. Taylor of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. This officer had in his possession valuable correspondence, which told of Aguinaldo's whereabouts, and of the strength of the force with him.

HOW THE PLAN WAS FORMED.

One of the letters was addressed to Baldomero Aguinaldo, a relative of the rebel leader, ordering him to take command of the insurgents in central Luzon, and to send 400 riflemen to Aguinaldo's headquarters.

Upon learning the nature of the correspondence Gen. Funston conceived the plan of equipping a number of native troops who would pass themselves off as the expected reenforcements, several Americans going with the party ostensibly as prisoners, the object being, of course, to trap the Generalissimo of the insurgents. The plan was forwarded to Gen. MacArthur for his approval.

FUNSTON PICKS HIS MEN.

When this was received by Gen. Funston the expedition was formed, the greatest care being exercised in the selection of the men who were to take part in it. Four Tagalogs, who were formerly officers in the insurgent army, were first chosen. For obvious reasons their names have not been made public, as their lives would not be worth a minute's purchase if some of the more determined of Aguinaldo's friends knew who they are. Then seventy-eight experienced and trustworthy Maccabebe scouts were selected, some of them being told off to play the part of insurgents.

The expedition was accompanied by Capt. Hazzard of the First Cavalry, Lieut. Mitchell and Capt. Newton of the Thirty-fourth Infantry. The latter was chosen because he was familiar with the country through which the expedition was to pass, he having before led an expedition in that part of the island.

A number of the Maccabebes were dressed in insurgent uniforms, and they looked and acted their parts well.

THE START AND ARRIVAL AT BALER.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of March 6 the expedition embarked on the gunboat Vicksburg at Cavité. The Vicksburg was delayed by bad weather, but at 2 A. M. on March 14 she landed the expedition a short distance above Baler, which is twenty miles south of Casiguran, near which place the reports had located Aguinaldo.

The gunboat, displaying no lights, entered a lonely cove. The small boats were lowered alongside and those who were to take part in the risky venture were soon in them and on their way to the beach.

Not the slightest suspicion was aroused by the landing party, and as soon as they were ashore the boats put back to the Vicksburg, which at once stood out to sea, with the understanding that she was to return and pick up the party if they were successful.

POSED AS RE-ENFORCEMENTS AND PRISONERS.

The expedition was nominally under the command of an ex-Colonel of the insurgent army, who was called Hilario Placido, the other three ex-insurgents pretending to be officers of lesser rank.

With the exception of the twenty Maccabebes who were attired as insurgents, the natives in the party were dressed in the ordinary costume of the country in order to allay any suspicion. All of them, however, were armed with Mauser, Remington and Krag-Jorgensen rifles, but the supposed peaceable natives kept their arms concealed as much as possible.

The American officers who were posing as prisoners were dressed as privates. Each of them had a towel, a toothbrush and half a blanket.

SENT WORD TO AGUINALDO THAT THEY WERE COMING.

At daybreak on March 14 the expedition started on a tedious march for Casiguran, word in the meantime being sent to the President of the village that the reenforcements expected by Aguinaldo were on the way to him. This ruse was adopted so that when the expedition arrived at Casiguran food and quarters would be ready.

The message was supposed to be from a Filipino officer, but the Presidente did not recognize the name "Lacuna," which was signed to it and this mystified him somewhat. However, the message was written on official paper which had been captured by American troops, and so he sent it on to Aguinaldo as requested.

The message stated that the reenforcements were sent in response to Aguinaldo's order, and that the troops were the best in "Lacuna's" command. It further stated that the reenforcements had had an engagement with the Americans and that five men armed with Krag rifles had been captured.

OUT FOOD FROM AGUINALDO, WHO HAD NO SUSPICION.

For six days the expedition marched over an exceedingly difficult country, covering ninety miles. When they reached a point eight miles from Aguinaldo's camp they were almost exhausted from lack of food and the fatigue of the march. They stopped at this place and sent a message to Aguinaldo requesting him to send food to them.

The ruse thus far had worked with great success, and on March 22, when Aguinaldo sent provisions, it was seen that he did not have the slightest suspicion.

With the food he sent word that the Americans were not wanted in his camp, but instructing their supposed captors to treat them kindly.

ARRIVED AT HIS CAMP.

On March 23 the march was resumed, the Maccabebe officers starting an hour ahead of the main body of the expedition. The prisoners under guard followed them.

When the party arrived at Aguinaldo's camp a bodyguard of fifty riflemen was paraded, and the officers were received at Aguinaldo's house, which was situated on the Palanan River.

FIRE OPENED; HIS BODYGUARD DRIVEN OFF.

After some conversation with him, in which they gave the alleged details of their "engagement" with an American force, they made excuses and quietly left the house.

They at once gave orders in an undertone for the Maccabebes to get in position and fire on the bodyguard. The order was obeyed with rapidity, and three volleys were delivered.

The insurgents were panic-stricken by the sudden turn in affairs, and they broke and ran in consternation. Two of them, however, were killed and eighteen wounded.

FUNSTON TAKES AGUINALDO.

Simultaneously with the delivery of the volleys the American officers rushed into Aguinaldo's house.

Major Alhambra, one of Aguinaldo's staff, had been shot in the face. He however, was determined not to be captured and he jumped from a window into the river and disappeared.

Two Captains and four Lieutenants made their escape in a similar manner.

Aguinaldo, Col. Villa, his Chief of Staff and Santiago Barcelona, the insurgent treasurer, did not have time to make an attempt to get away before Gen. Funston and the others were upon them, demanding their surrender. Seeing that the situation was hopeless they gave themselves up.

AGUINALDO FURIOUS AT FIRST.

Aguinaldo was furious at having been caught, but later be became philosophical, and declared that the ruse by which he had been captured was the only one which would have proved successful if the Americans had tried for twenty years.

One of the Maccabebes was wounded. The party stayed two days at the camp, and then marched overland to the coast, where the Vicksburg, whose arrival was excellently timed, picked them up and brought them back to Manila.

FUNSTON GIVES PRAISE TO OTHERS.

Gen. Funston speaks very highly of Commander Barry of the Vicksburg, whose skill had much to do with the success of the expedition. Gen. Funston will recommend that suitable recognition be made by the Government of the services rendered by the Maccabebes.

LONDON COMMENT ON FUNSTON'S ACT.

One Paper Is Critical, but the Others Congratulate Him and the Nation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Daily News* says it does not see much to be proud of in the manner in which Aguinaldo was captured. It quotes passages from Thring's official manual of military law, in which it is stated that it is difficult to decide how far a commander is justified in trying to suborn treachery. The passages, however, do not show that Gen. Funston's action was necessarily contrary to the customs of war.

The *Graphic* heartily congratulates the Americans upon the capture of Aguinaldo. It says there can be little doubt that the present serious difficulties in the Philippines will now cease. It believes that Aguinaldo would have continued his campaign much longer but for the treachery of his fellow countrymen.

The *Chronicle* says that Great Britain has special reason for congratulating America, though somewhat enviously, she having an even more elusive enemy of her own to tackle. It could be wished that Aguinaldo had been taken in open fight, although it must be admitted that his captors took their lives in their hands. It thinks it probable that his capture will put an end to the guerrilla warfare.

The *Telegraph* says that Gen. Funston's brilliant and refreshing feat will make him the most popular hero in the United States since Hobson. His service to his country deserves every recognition that it can receive. It adds:

"We can sympathize with the gratification of the Americans in the livelier conviction than before that nothing is impossible, not even the capture of De Wet."

The *Times* heartily congratulates the Americans upon the removal of Aguinaldo from the scene. It says that his capture cannot fail to have a very great effect in the United States, and adds: "The United States will keep pegging away with the dogged tenacity that is in their blood and ours. We must keep pegging away in South Africa."

AGONCILLO STILL BOASTFUL.

Says Insurrection Will Continue Under Some Other General.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 28.—The Filipino colony here is much perturbed by the news of the capture of Aguinaldo. Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's representative in Europe, affects to doubt the report. He says that in any case the struggle for independence will continue. There are five other Generals, Malvas, Geronimo, Cailles, Alexandrino and Iras, who are equally capable of succeeding Aguinaldo.

Señor Jurado, a Filipino lawyer and head of the Filipino peace party, says that Aguinaldo's capture means the end of the hostilities if the United States properly use their opportunities to propitiate the natives.

KANSAS PROUD OF FUNSTON.

Would Make Him Governor, if There Was a Chance Now—His Family Celebrates.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 28.—If an election for choosing a Governor of Kansas was near at hand Gen. Fred Funston, the hero of the famous Twentieth Kansas Regiment and the captor of Aguinaldo, would win hands down. The little fighting General has again endeared himself to Kansas and if President McKinley does not reward him with high military honors, the people of Kansas will do their best at the first opportunity. No Governor will be chosen until 1902, but it is probable that President McKinley will, long before that time, dispose of Gen. Funston as a Gubernatorial candidate by bestowing honors more to his liking.

This morning the news of Gen. Funston's latest achievement was carried to the home of his parents, five miles from Iola. Ex-Congressman Funston, the father, was greatly impressed, while the aged mother clapped her hands with joy that Frederick had returned safely from Isabella Province. Tonight 300 people of Iola went out to the Funston farm for a jollification. A band was taken along to liven up the speeches of congratulation with patriotic airs.

AGUINALDO MAY TAKE OATH

CONFERENCES WITH GEN. MACARTHUR AT LATTER'S HEADQUARTERS.

The General Says That as a Result of the Conferences Aguinaldo May Issue an Address Advising a General Surrender and the Acceptance of American Supremacy—He Considers the Insurrection to Be at an End.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Official confirmation was received by the War and Navy Departments to-day of THE SUN'S despatch from Manila, printed this morning, that Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipino insurrection and Commanding General of the insurgent forces, which for more than two years have made war upon American authority in the Philippines, is now a prisoner of war in the custody of Gen. MacArthur in Manila. Details of his capture were received at the War Department late this afternoon in a cable despatch from Gen. MacArthur. The most important feature of Gen. MacArthur's despatch refers to Aguinaldo's future attitude toward the American Government. Gen. MacArthur says:

"As a result of a conference now in progress, it is probable that Aguinaldo will issue an address advising a general surrender, the delivery of arms, and the acceptance of American supremacy."

In view of this statement there is little doubt in the minds of Government officers here that the insurrection in the Philippine Islands is at last ended. Gen. MacArthur says in his despatch that he hopes for a speedy cessation of hostilities throughout the archipelago. He bases this hope on Aguinaldo's capture and the probable result of the conference now going on in Manila. War Department officers say that while Aguinaldo's capture will undoubtedly mean the end of insurgent hostilities, too much importance should not be given to his supposed ability to continue the rebellion. While not minimizing the value of having Aguinaldo in custody, it is pointed out that he has had little control over the insurgent element for several months past. With his army disintegrated, his forces disbanded, his principal supporters either in exile or professing allegiance to the United States, he became of less concern to the military authorities than the brigands and robbers threatening the peaceful natives. According to Gen. MacArthur's advices, all credit for his capture is due to Gen. Frederick Funston, who organized and conducted an expedition to Aguinaldo's hiding place. The first official announcement of the capture came to the War Department at a late hour last night in the following despatch:

"MANILA, March 27, 1901.

"*Adjutant-General, Washington:*

"Gen. Funston has just returned from expedition to Palanan, Province of Isabella, where he captured Aguinaldo, who is now in my posessession at Malacanan.

"MACARTHUR."

Shortly after the receipt of this cablegram the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department received the following from Rear Admiral Remey at Cavite:

"Vicksburg sailed on the 8th with Gen. Funston and eighty-three Maccabebes aboard on expedition to capture Aguinaldo. Returned to-day. Aguinaldo and three staff officers captured and delivered to custody of Gen. MacArthur. REMEY."

The details of the expedition are given in the following despatch received at the War Department shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon:

"Important messages fell into the hands of Gen. Funston on Feb. 28 from which Aguinaldo was located at Palanan, Isabella province. An expedition was organized consisting of Aguinaldo's captured messenger, four ex-insurgent officers and seventy-eight Maccabebes, who spoke Tagalo, armed with Mausers and Remingtons, and dressed to represent insurgents. Funston commanded, accompanied by Capt. Russell T. Hazzard, Eleventh Cavalry; Capt. Harry W. Newton, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Lieuts. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, Eleventh Cavalry, and Burton J. Mitchell, Fortieth United States Volunteer Infantry. The officers were dressed as American privates and represented prisoners. The expedition sailed on March 6. The Vicksburg landed on March 14 on the east coast of Luzon, twenty miles south of Casiguran. They reached Palanan at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of March 23. The natives were completely misled. They supposed the detachment insurgent reenforcements, for which supplies were furnished. Aguinaldo also sent supplies and had his escort, forty men, paraded to extend proper honor. A short distance from Aguinaldo's quarters the disguises were discarded. A combat followed, resulting in two insurgents being killed, eighteen rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition captured, together with Aguinaldo and his two principal staff officers. No casualties on our side. The splendid cooperation of the navy, through Commander Barry and officers of the Vicksburg was indispensable to success. Funston loudly praises the navy. The entire army joins in thanks to the sea service.

"The transaction was brilliant in conception and faultless in execution. All credit must go to Funston, who, under the supervision of Gen. Wheaton, organized and conducted the expedition from start to finish. His reward should be signal and immediate. With Gen. Wheaton I recommend Funston's retention in the Volunteers until he can be appointed Brigadier-General of Regulars.

"I hope for a speedy cessation of hostilities throughout the Archipelago as a consequence of this stroke. As the result of conferences now in progress, it is probable that Aguinaldo will issue an address advising a general surrender, the delivery of arms and the acceptance of American supremacy.

"MACARTHUR."

At the War Department it is said that Aguinaldo has not been a factor of any importance in the opposition to the United States since the elections here last November. The reelection of President McKinley caused many of his closest adherents to desert him. Those who refused to surrender were captured and his supporters in Manila were arrested and prevented from communicating with him. Buencamino, one of the best educated leaders, took the oath of allegiance to the United States. Mabini, who had several times violated his oath, was deported to Guam with other agitators. Aguinaldo was thus unable to secure their assistance, without which he could not control the Filipinos.

As is shown by Gen. MacArthur's despatch, the Filipino leader's closest friends were parties to his capture. It is recognized by the Secretary of War, however, that the moral effect of having Aguinaldo will be considerable and will hasten the restoration of peace throughout the Archipelago. Should he issue an address to the Filipinos, advising a general surrender and the acceptance of American supremacy, it would greatly increase the importance of his capture and would go a long way toward securing amnesty for himself.

The question now before the Secretary of War is what disposition to make of Aguinaldo. An official statement was made this afternoon at the War Department as to the policy of the Administration in granting amnesty to insurgents who take the oath of allegiance to the United States. It was said that when they take the oath their professions are accepted, and they are permitted to return to their homes. On the same authority it is learned that the Administration has no intention whatever of executing Aguinaldo, and should he advise his people to accept American supremacy and put his own advice into practice by taking the oath of allegiance, his freedom will undoubtedly be given him.

This does not mean that he will be released from custody immediately upon his issuing an address, but an opportunity will be given him under parole to prove to the satisfaction of this Government that his professions of loyalty are sincere. Should he refuse, however, to accept this offer of amnesty, some method of placing him where he can cause no further trouble would be adopted. It is held by the Secretary of War that Aguinaldo is beyond question a prisoner of war, and as such is subject to all the rules and regulations of war. The authority for his arrest is based upon the same rules and regulations which were in effect at the time of the arrest of Jefferson Davis and promulgated and approved by President Lincoln. The section of the regulations governing the arrest of Aguinaldo says:

"A prisoner of war is a public enemy, in or attached to the hostile army for active aid, who has fallen into the hands of the captor, either fighting or wounded, in the field or in the hospital, by individual surrender or by capitulation."

As a prisoner of war Aguinaldo can be sent to Guam and there placed in exile with Mabini and other insurgent leaders. It is very probable that such punishment will be inflicted upon him unless he takes the oath of allegiance to this country.

From a military point of view the capture of Aguinaldo was a brilliant exploit and War Department officials express much satisfaction with the result. They unite with Gen. MacArthur in according full credit to Gen. Funston for executing the daring feat without the loss of a single American soldier. The importance of the work of the navy has also impressed itself upon the officials here and particularly those who are conversant with the situation of Palanan, where Aguinaldo had established his headquarters. This town is on the eastern coast of Luzon, and is situated in Isabella province, on a small river which flows into the Gulf of Palanan. It is so surrounded by the Sierra Madras Mountains as to make it almost inaccessible except by water.

The expedition sailed from Manila March 6 on the Vicksburg, and was landed on the east coast of Luzon on the 14th. It took nine days marching to reach the vicinity of Aguinaldo's camp. The natives surrounding the insurgent chief's headquarters were completely misled by the disguised Americans and Maccabebes, and supposing them to be insurgent reenforcements with supplies for Aguinaldo, were met by an escort of forty men who paraded in their honor.

When in the immediate vicinity of Aguinaldo's residence, their disguise was thrown off and their identity revealed. A short combat followed, resulting in the death of two insurgent soldiers. It is declared by army officers on duty in Washington that such a hazardous undertaking required men of undisputed courage and coolness. Funston and his American companions were completely at the mercy of the Maccabebe scouts should the latter at any time have determined to deliver them to Aguinaldo. The loyalty, therefore, of the Maccabebes is now no longer doubted by the officials of the department.

The question of rewarding Gen. Funston and his companions will receive due consideration by the President and Secretary of War, though it is not yet quite certain what can be done for him to reward him sufficiently for his services. There are two vacancies in the grade of Brigadier-General in the Regular army, one of which is dependent upon the promotion of a Brigadier-General to a Major-General. Gen. MacArthur has already recommended several officers for promotion to Brigadier-General and his recommendation in regard to Gen. Funston merely adds his name to the list, with the probability that the War Department will make the promotion within the Regular service instead of making a Brigadier-General out of a Volunteer officer.

It is the opinion of War Department officials that so far as a reduction of the military force of the island is concerned the capture of Aguinaldo can have no immediate effect. The plans for the establishment of a general civil government will now be pushed with as much vigor as possible, and it will require a large military force for some time to come to assist in this work. The volunteers, however, will not, surely be returned to the United States before the 1st of July. As far as possible they will be replaced by Regular troops, but the present indications are that the Department will not be able to keep the strength of the Philippine army up to 60,000.

The question of punishing Aguinaldo received considerable discussion among different Cabinet officers, and Secretary Long has made the most practical suggestion along this line. When asked what he thought should be done with Aguinaldo he replied: "Why, I think he ought to be spanked." It was suggested to him that this punishment would hardly be severe enough to meet the case, but he expressed the same views as other officials as to Aguinaldo's importance. He said he thought a good old-fashioned spanking would probably have the effect of bringing Aguinaldo to a realization of his proper position. Another official facetiously suggested that Aguinaldo should be turned over either to Senator Hoar or Senator Pettigrew. Secretary Gage said that in his opinion the island of Guam would make a good residence for the erstwhile leader of the insurgents.

OTHER ISLANDS HEAR THE NEWS.

Report of Aguinaldo's Capture Reaches Philippine Commissioners at Jolo.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

JOLO, P. I., March 29, 10.55 A. M.—President Taft of the Philippine Commission says that the surrender of Gen. Trias and many other insurgents in Luzon and the Visaya Islands is fitly crowned by the capture of Aguinaldo, which marks the final collapse of the insurrection.

One of THE SUN correspondents in the Philippines is accompanying the Commission on their tour of the islands. This despatch from him shows that the news of the capture of the leader of the insurrection has rapidly spread from Luzon to other islands of the group and will have its natural effect on whatever of revolt remains in them.

REBUKED SENATOR TELLER.

Speaker of the Colorado House Disturbed by Lobbying.

DENVER, Col., March 28.—United States Senator Henry M. Teller was rebuked by Speaker Montgomery to-day for lobbying with members of the House.

"The sergeant-at-arms will see," thundered the Speaker, "that spectators in the lobby keep quiet and not interfere with the business of the House by calling the members from their seats."

Senator Teller had just sent down for Representative Ballinger and was urging him to stand by the House provision in the Revenue bill for a State Board of Assessors.

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The Easter Number of the New York "Herald,"

out Sunday, March 31, 1901. Four art sections, containing 40 pages in color and half tone. Supply will be limited. Order of your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

PASTOR JUDGED IMMORAL.

THE REV. DR. MOMENT SUSPENDED BY THE BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY.

Accused of Improprieties With a Young Married Woman—Her Name Withheld—Alleged Discovery by Her Mother, Who Was a Witness Against Him—He Leaves the Pulpit.

The real reason which led the Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Moment to give up the pastorate of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church in Flatbush in November last became known yesterday. Dr. Moment had presided over the church for about a year and a half and was the successor of the Rev. George L. McClelland, who was tried by a committee of the Brooklyn Presbytery on charges of being the author of certain anonymous communications containing false statements. Dr. Moment was the prosecutor appointed by the Presbytery for that case.

It now appears that the reason for Dr. Moment's resignation was the fact that he had been suspended by the Presbytery of Brooklyn on a report made by the Judicial Commission of the Presbytery shortly before he announced his intention of leaving the church. The report of this commission has not yet been made public, and even at the time that it was made to the Presbytery it was not even known to the people of his church that charges were pending against Dr. Moment.

He left Brooklyn shortly before the holidays. His friends said that he had gone to the mountains of New Jersey for the benefit of his health, adding that he was suffering from a constitutional ailment. His physician, Dr. Kenneth F. Junor, who is a prominent member of Immanuel Church and superintendent of the Sunday School, declared that Dr. Moment would return to Brooklyn about the latter part of March. Right on top of this came the announcement that the Rev. Dr. Richard Meredith would supply the pulpit at the Sunday morning services in Immanuel Church and that there would be no evening services there. Then came a statement that the Rev. Dr. Moment had never been regularly installed as pastor of the church and that he had only been acting temporarily as pastor. As he had not exercised any of his ministerial functions since last November there were various rumors circulated in reference to his real standing in the church, and speculation has been rife as to the real reason for his sudden leave taking.

It was not till yesterday that the members of the congregation learned that the Rev. Dr. Moment had been on trial last fall by the committee of the Presbytery appointed for that purpose on charges involving a scandal in which a young married woman was concerned, and that the commission's finding was such that he had been practically suspended by a vote of the Presbytery. This action was taken at its November meeting. The charges on which he was tried were founded on various rumors circulated among certain Presbyterian ministers. One of these rumors was that Dr. Moment had left the New York Presbytery under a cloud. It was said that he had been supplying the pulpit of a New York church when he suddenly disappeared and turned up as an independent minister. Another was that he had been guilty of misconduct while supplying the pulpit of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church. It was here, rumor had it, that a young married woman who was a member of the congregation had been receiving attentions from the minister.

These attentions, it was rumored, had been continued after Dr. Moment had appeared in Brooklyn, to which place the young woman also moved and where she was seen frequently with the minister. One of the members of Presbytery brought these rumors up and it was voted to refer the matter to the Judicial Commission, which is one of the standing committees of the Presbytery. The chairman of this commission is the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the other members are the Rev. N. Woolsey Wells, Stated Clerk of the Brooklyn Presbytery, the Rev. Dr. James B. Duffy, the Rev. Walter Rockwood Ferris of the Bay Ridge Church, the Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell of the Classon avenue church and Elders John A. Nexsen, Darwin R. James, Virtus J. Haines and John J. Tower. With the exception of Mr. Tower all of the members of the commission attended the meeting of that body, which began in October last.

The Rev. Dr. Moment was notified to appear and answer the charges which the Presbytery preferred against him. In cases where a rumor reaches the Presbytery that has to be made the basis of a charge, by the Book of Discipline, and a member must clear himself of it in order to retain his standing, Dr. Moment instead of availing himself of his right to choose counsel elected to conduct his own defence. A large batch of evidence was presented against him, it is said, and a number of letters were read. At least this was the information given out yesterday. From the source from which this came, came the statement that Dr. Moment was discovered on the occasion in a situation quite unministerial by the mother of the young woman. This discovery, it is said, was made after the McClelland case was decided, but it is alleged that the commission was of the belief that the misconduct existed even while Dr. Moment was prosecuting the Rev. Mr. McClelland in the other case. The authority for these statements added that if the details of the testimony were ever published in a newspaper it would be interesting if not edifying reading.

A number of witnesses were called at the trial, among them being the mother of the young woman referred to. The young woman herself was not present, but there were several other witnesses who gave testimony which left no other course open to the commission, as it seemed to the members than to recommend suspension. The letters, it is said, were taken as evidence of the clergyman's guilt and the result was that the commission made a report unfavorable to the minister. The contents of the report have not been made public.

When it was presented at the November meeting by the members of the commission the Presbytery at once went into executive session to take action on it. The only information that was given out at the time to reporters was that a report had been presented by the commission, which had been adopted. The nature of this was not even disclosed. When Dr. Moment suddenly announced his intention of leaving the church shortly after this meeting there were a few persons who put two and two together and came to the conclusion that Dr. Moment had been in some way concerned with the case that the commission had been considering. It is understood that these rumors were carried to Dr. Moment and that he admitted that the commission's action was responsible for his taking leave of the congregation.

It was said yesterday that his explanation to the officers of the church after these rumors had gained currency was that he had been persecuted for his conduct of the McClelland case and for the open letter which he wrote regarding this in which he criticised the stand taken in the case by certain prominent ministers. This letter was brought up in Presbytery and charges were threatened in regard to it. From Dr. Moment's explanation most of the congregation came to the conclusion that this letter had been brought up again and that Dr. Moment had suffered from it.

The Rev. Dr. Gregg said that the congregation of Immanuel Church had not been apprised of the true nature of the case and consequently they were laboring under a false impression concerning Dr. Moment. He said that the Presbytery could not reconsider its action in the matter, and in order to raise his suspension it would have to be sent back to the commission. That had not been done so far.

Another clergyman of prominence in Brooklyn who is a member of the commission, but who did not want his name to be used, said:

"The report of the commission in Dr. Moment's case was kept secret by vote of the Presbytery. Perhaps it should not have been, for in one way, from what has now been learned, the inference that every one will draw, wrongly, is that Dr. Moment did not commit adultery. The charge against him was a peculiar one. Suffice it to say that the report of the commission of the evidence adduced, worded in the best way possible, could not have been printed in any newspaper. Dr. Moment has been a sick man for several years. This is the most charitable way of looking at it."

JAPAN LOOKS FOR ALLIES.

Said to Have Sounded Great Britain and Germany on Question of War With Russia.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

YOKOHAMA, March 28.—It is officially announced that Great Britain has informed Japan, in reply to the latter's inquiry, that Manchuria is included in the Anglo-German treaty.

VIENNA, March 28.—Some of the newspapers here say they have learned from an official source that Japan has sounded Great Britain and Germany as to whether they in any circumstances would combine with Japan in declaring that any attempt of Russia to annex or otherwise appropriate part of China would be regarded by all three Powers as a *casus belli*.

It is impossible to determine what amount of truth, if any, there is in this statement, but it is not assumed, even if it is true, that Great Britain and Germany will acquiesce.

HE CLIMBED THE WALL AT PEKIN.

Now President McKinley Sends This Iowa Boy to West Point as a Reward.

VINTON, Ia., March 28.—Word was received to-day from Washington that President McKinley has appointed Calvin Pearl Titus a cadet to West Point as a reward for his heroic exploit in scaling the Chinese wall surrounding the foreign legation at Pekin during the relief expedition last August.

Young Titus was born in this city. He enlisted for service in the Philippines, but was later sent to China with the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, under command of Brig-Gen. A. S. Daggett. Gen. Daggett says the printed accounts of the bravery of Titus were not exaggerated, that he was the first soldier to scale the wall by climbing hand over hand for a distance of thirty feet. Titus is only 19. President McKinley is limited to ten appointments from the entire country, which makes the honor doubly appreciated by the State of Iowa.

HACKETT LAUDS SAMPSON.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Praises the Admiral in a Boston Speech.

BOSTON, March 28.—The Middlesex Club celebrated its annual "Veterans' night" at the American House this evening. Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Rear Admiral Robley D. Vance, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Frank W. Hackett, Gen. Samuel E. Chamberlain, Major Charles Morris, U. S. A., Major Butler of the Watertown Arsenal, and Major Thomas N. Hart were among the invited guests. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett paid a glowing tribute to Admiral Sampson and declared:

"The time will come when every criticism will regard the achievements and record of Sampson as of rare brilliancy."

FOUND DEAD AFTER SIX WEEKS.

Sister Sat in Chair, Brother Lay on Bed, in Rat-Haunted House.

The eccentric old man who was known as Miser Mead and his sister Susan, who was supposed to be insane, were found dead yesterday afternoon in the kitchen of their home, a dingy two-story frame house at 152 Virginia avenue, Jersey City. Rats scudded way when the police entered. The old couple had apparently been dead a month or six weeks. They had lived alone in the house for nearly eight years and during that time the woman was never seen out of doors. The old man occasionally went to a nearby grocery store. For the past few weeks the neighbors had missed him also and yesterday afternoon one of them notified the police.

The body of the woman, partly dressed, sat erect in a rocking chair near a cooking stove. Mead's body lay on a feather bed in a corner. It is conjectured that the two died either of exposure or were asphyxiated by coal gas from the stove. Mead was about 75 years old and his sister about 70. They held no communication with their neighbors and were feared by the children in the neighborhood. Often at night the old woman was heard screaming violently and this led to the belief that she was insane. Mead owned the house in which they lived.

CAPTAINS TO BE INDICTED?

District Attorney Gets the Records of Albertson, Donahue, Westervelt and Thomas.

Police Commissioner Murphy sent to Assistant District Attorney Schurman yesterday the records of Capts. Albertson, Donahue, Westervelt and Thomas for the last two years. Col. Murphy said that Mr. Schurman had got all the papers and books about the four captains that were at Headquarters. When the Commissioner was asked if Mr. Schurman had told him what he wanted the records of the four captains for he said:

"Mr. Schurman implied that these four captains were to be put on trial or indicted."

The March Grand Jury was discharged by Judge Newburger yesterday. It had found 860 indictments and dismissed 100 complaints. So well up to date is the work of the Grand Jury that the April body will have plenty of time to consider the so-called vice cases. Recorder Goff will swear in the April Grand Jurors on Monday. There are a number of Tammany men on the list of those who may be called upon to serve next month. The District Attorney has seen the list. It is said that he and the Recorder have conferred about the selection of a foreman. It is expected that the cases of the police captains will be taken up next week.

TO MAKE FLOUR OF SWEET POTATOES.

Million-Dollar Company Starts a Mill at Vineland, N. J. Farmers Jubilant.

VINELAND, N. J., March 28.—The American Flour Manufacturing Company of Vineland has just been incorporated with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, for the making of flour from sweet potatoes. The Vineland mill, which started up a few days ago, is said to be the first of its kind in the country. The company was organized by H. S. Morris, a member of whose family invented and patented the process. The flour is bright golden yellow and has a sweet taste that is very pleasant. The farmers of south Jersey are jubilant over the organization of the company, which proposes to erect mills throughout the sweet-potato-growing belt.

ACTRESS'S HORSES RAN AWAY.

Mounted Cop Stopped Them—Nina Farrington and Lady Francis Hope in the Rig.

Nina Farrington and Lady Francis Hope went driving together in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and their coachman lost control of his horses on the East Drive at Seventy-ninth street. The horses ran three blocks, bumping the carriage into a lamppost on the way and were then caught by a mounted policeman, before anybody was hurt. The actresses finished their drive with the same carriage and horses.

Right At Your Hand

is the Grand Central Station of the New York Central, with a through train every hour. Reservations made a month in advance. Trains at all hours.—Adv.

The Highway to the West

is the Pennsylvania Railroad, the natural short line between New York, Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

KAISER FEARS A REVOLT?

REMARKABLE SPEECH TO HIS TROOPS ON THEIR DUTY TO HIM.

"Be Ready to Spill Your Blood for Your King" and "Repel the Insolent Insurgents" With Bayonets—Speech Creates a Sensation and Is Widely Condemned—Due to the Kaiser's Anger Over the Recent Assault on Him.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 28.—In the course of a characteristic military speech Emperor William has once more furnished his subjects and the world a topic around which they may build far-reaching conjectures. Nothing, however, can be learned which would justify the sensational deduction already made, namely, that his Majesty foresees or apprehends a revolutionary rising.

The occasion for delivering the speech was the occupation by the First Grenadier Regiment of the Prussian Guard, with whom the late Czar Alexander's name is associated, of the handsome new barracks near the old royal palace. The Grenadiers marched from their old quarters this morning to the Imperial Palace, where they were inspected by the Emperor, who then rode at their head to their new quarters. He was cordially acclaimed by the people along the route.

Upon arriving at the barracks the regiment formed a square in the court yard, and the Emperor, surrounded by a brilliant staff of Generals in the centre, delivered an oration. The published versions differ, and rumor ascribes to his Majesty even stronger language than the newspapers print. The passages which caused a sensation are thus given from a good source:

"Your fine, new barracks rise like a tower of strength in the immediate neighborhood of my palace. You, therefore, so to speak, are the bodyguard of the Prussian King, and must be ready, day or night, to stake your lives and spill your blood for your King. I am firmly convinced that you will do this. I am certain that you will at all times loyally fulfil your duty in consonance with the history and traditions of your regiment.

"If ever trying times should come again, such as those your regiment went through when the spirit of insurrection against the King rose in Berlin, then the bayonets of the Alexander Grenadiers will repel the insolent insurgents."

After wishing the regiment a glorious future, and invoking the memory of Czar Alexander and "above all the sublime figure of William the Great, for whom the regiment has shed its blood on the battlefield," his Majesty concluded by saying:

"May valor, loyalty and unconditional obedience be virtues distinguishing the regiment. Its deeds will then meet with my approval, the approval of its King and lord."

Col. von Scheffer, commanding the regiment, responded in a speech of fervent loyalty, in which he thanked God for the Emperor's escape from the dastardly crime at Bremen. He called for three "hochs" for the Emperor, which the troops gave with enthusiasm.

Opinions in the capital range anywhere between complete approval of the Emperor's speech and denunciation of its mischievous foolishness. Some are indignant at the suggestion that a renewal of the street fights of 1848 are possible now that the conditions which caused them no longer exist. Others blame the officials for representing that Wieland's recent attack upon the Emperor at Bremen was instigated by assassins, and they believe that his Majesty has imbibed the official view.

The bulk of the comment heard in public places is uncomplimentary. Nobody is aware of anything upon which the idea of an outbreak can be based unless it may be a certain amount of popular discontent over the increase in the prices of the necessaries of life, which can be traced to the growing depression in trade. That such discontent exists cannot be denied.

LONDON, March 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says he believes that Emperor William's reference to the insurrection was a rhetorical flourish, and that it would be a great mistake to interpret this and similar utterances as an indication that a temper which could find expression in insurrection prevails among any section of the German people.

COPS POUNCE ON MASKERS.

Descend on Unlicensed Ball and Spoil the Fun of 200 Dancers.

Chief Foley of the Mount Vernon police and fifteen of his men raided a masquerade ball in West Mount Vernon last night because the manager of the affair had not secured a permit. Each of the cops was intrusted to nab two prisoners and to be sure that they were in costume. The police reached the hall at midnight, when the fun was at its height and 200 dancers in costume were on the floor. Policeman Debough, the fattest cop in Mount Vernon, in his hurry to arrest two persons whom he thought were the handsomest blonde girls in the hall, tipped over the cashier's table and the receipts were spilled. Debough got his blondes, however. They were both boys and he let them go. Each of the other policemen took two prisoners. They were also let go with the exception of Prof. Lennon, who was charged with being the manager of the ball. He was in Mephistophelian costume and appeared at the station horns and all, before Judge Bennett, who released him under $50 bail.

CABMAN HITS NAHAN FRANKO.

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