LLOYD ASPINWALL IS DEAD

FORMER MAN ABOUT TOWN DIES IN COMPARATIVE POVERTY.

Death Caused by an Affection of the Kidneys—Had Been Unconscious for Several Days and Died at the Metropolitan Hotel—He Had Squandered a Great Fortune.

Lloyd Aspinwall died yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh street, formerly the Coleman House. His name, once as well known as Barry Wall's, George Law's or Fred Gebhard's, if less conspicuous, had been as little heard of late as that of the hotel in which he found his end. A singular fatality seems to have swayed the destinies of the boyhood circle of which he was a member, and most of his early intimates died before he did, although he had only reached his 38th year. A single survivor with a memory of youthful days called yesterday in the person of the dead man's brother, William H. Aspinwall. From older men of club circles the young man had drifted away in his last half dozen years of adverse fortune, during which he gave up one after another the ten or a dozen clubs, of which he had formerly been an active member. For the last three days of his existence he was unconscious of his surroundings. Once, on Saturday afternoon, when he was looking at his brother, his lips moved as though he would speak. Then his brows contracted as though he realized his inability to frame words. He lapsed again from consciousness, and the nephritis, from which he had suffered for a year, and which had held him dumb and helpless since some time on Thursday night, carried him peacefully away.

He had lived for a year at the Metropolitan Hotel, very quietly for one who had followed the career of a high liver. About a year ago he fell in what seemed to be a fit, and Dr. Washburne of 21 East Twenty-first street, who was sent for, told him that it was uræmic poisoning, and that he would have to be very careful or the disease of his kidneys would carry him off quickly. He recovered with unexpected rapidity. Last Thursday night when he came in it was noticed that he seemed to be in bad condition, and Proprietor Hertling and his wife, whose son was Aspinwall's friend, sent to his room early on Friday morning to find out how he was. Aspinwall lay on the floor in his street clothes unconscious. Dr. Washburne was sent for and everything possible was done for him with little appreciable result. In response to a telegram his brother came on from Providence on Saturday and called in Dr. George M. Swift, his own physician. The doctors gave the patient a hot-air bath, and it was after this that he gave the fleeting sign of returning consciousness.

The dead man was the son of the late Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall. His grandfather, William H. Aspinwall, early in life went into the firm of S. A. & G. Howland, merchants in the West India trade, and conducting a general packet business, the firm later becoming Howland & Aspinwall, and continuing as such down to 1862, when it died of inanition. Gardiner G. Howland had retired from it a score of years before and Lloyd Aspinwall had died, and William H. Aspinwall, who given to art and letters, not to trade, and who had never taken an active part in the business, had seen the firm go to pieces under his management, but this had not interfered with his pleasant course of life. William H. Aspinwall, the grandfather, had reached such wealth and prominence in shipping circles that he became the first President of the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and his name was given to the railway terminal on the Atlantic side of the American Isthmus, of late years more commonly known as Colon. Lloyd Aspinwall married, in the year of attaining his majority, Miss Cornelia Sutton, whose father, Cornelius Sutton, was a wealthy merchant, another of whose daughters was Mrs. Ely Goddard.

Mrs. Aspinwall received a large sum from her parents and twice later, upon their deaths, came into more. Her husband received money from his father's, mother's and grandfather's estates. He then belonged to many clubs, among them the Union, Calumet, Racquet and Manhattan and the Meadowbrook Hunt and the Seawanhaka Corinthian and New York Yacht clubs. He never owned a yacht, but liked yachting. He did own some racehorses, although he kept no racing stable. He joined the Seventh Regiment and, including a term of staff service under Brig.-Gen. William G. Ward, served in the National Guard about ten years. He was still at the time of his death carried on the Guard list as a supernumerary Major, liable to be detailed to duty. He was much interested in rifle practice.

During the financial difficulties which were about coincident with the demise of his grandfather's firm, but, it is said, for wholly different reasons, trouble arose between Aspinwall and his wife and there was a separation. Mrs. Aspinwall took the children, a girl and a boy. Mrs. Aspinwall died in January, 1897, and her daughter followed her within a week. Her son, Lloyd, is now in Colorado with Mrs. Walter Crosby, his mother's only surviving sister. During an examination into his affairs before the court in 1893 Aspinwall testified that he might have 50 or 75 cents in that bank, and that he was at the time living as a guest of his brother-in-law, Ely Goddard, at 257 Fifth avenue. The business of his firm had at that time dwindled to nothing, he said. He testified that he had received $10,000 from his father, and that he didn't know what money he had received afterward. Whatever it was, part had been spent and part lost in business and speculation, he said. He was not then living with his wife and children, and they were not dependent upon him for support. Once after the separation his wife saw him when he was ill of pneumonia but there was no reconciliation.

Nine or ten years ago, when Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall were living together in East Twentieth street, near Gramercy Square, their house caught fire one morning. The spread of the flames was so rapid that the members of the household escaped with difficulty. Mrs. Aspinwall returned for her jewels, of which she had a very valuable collection, but was cut off and was compelled to seek safety on the roof. There, in full sight of hundreds of persons, Mrs. Aspinwall sat calmly for several minutes until an extension ladder was raised and she was rescued.

A few years ago Mr. Aspinwall appeared in the police court on a charge of having forged his brother's name to a note for $2,000. His accuser was the holder of the note. The case never came to an issue. Subsequently he was complainant in a suit against a landlady. In 1896 or 1897 a landlady or caretaker of a house where he had lived, who had found some papers of his made efforts to restore them either to him or to the people who seemed most interested in them, and did a part of the work with considerable publicity. Aspinwall at the time had ceased to maintain his own establishment and was living in boarding houses. Among the papers was a bundle of letters said to number ninety from a former well-known Casino singer, to whom it was said he had soon after his marriage given a horse. The singer sent her manager to get the letters and later sent a check to the landlady who had notified her of their existence, as a mark of her appreciation.

Besides William H. Aspinwall, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Aspinwall of Washington, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall's brother, is in the city to attend the funeral, which is to be held from Grace Church at 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

SHEEHAN HAD TO MAKE A SPEECH.

Tells the O'Neills at Their Picnic That He's for Tammany and Home Rule.

The Michael O'Neill Association, composed of Democratic voters living in Tenth and Eleventh avenues in the Ninth Assembly district, had its annual picnic yesterday at College Point. John C. Sheehan, the leader of the Tammany men in the district, and his right-hand man, State Senator Louis Munzinger, went up at noon to see how the picnic was getting on. They intended to spend a few minutes at the picnic ground and then go away. In order that they should not attract too much attention, Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Munzinger thought that they would go in the back way to the grove.

The O'Neills had heard that Sheehan and Munzinger might visit them. They had lookouts posted at every entrance to the grounds. When the leader and his aide appeared the lookout waved the news to the grove and the O'Neill brass band, followed by nearly all the members of the association, hurried down to meet them. The band formed in front of Mr. Sheehan, the O'Neills fell in behind him and they marched up to the grove, where Mr. Sheehan was hoisted up on a table and a speech was demanded of him, which he made after the howls of welcome had subsided. Mr. Sheehan said:

"We of the Ninth Assembly district believe in home rule (cheers and we do not believe in the political dictation of any man. We intend to have home rule in our district (more cheers), and we will show that we intend to have it on primary day. We want every one to know that we are loyal Tammany men. I am a Tammany man. I think I can say without egotism that Tammany Hall owes something to me, and certainly I am not going to desert an organization to which I have given so much of my time. Let it be understood that we are Tammany men all the time; but let it also be known that Tammany is made up of men selected by the people, representing them, and not of men dictated by anybody."

The O'Neills whooped things up when Mr. Sheehan finished his speech. He took dinner with the association and then returned to the city. When the Hazel Kirke bearing the O'Neills reached her pier at the foot of West Twentieth street, the association marched to the Pequod Club and serenaded Mr. Sheehan.

REGISTRY OF SPANIARDS IN CUBA.

Decree Prepared to Fulfil the Ninth Clause of the Treaty of Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, July 10.—At to-morrow's Cabinet meeting Secretary Capote will present for consideration the drafts of several new decrees of importance. One deals with the creation of a registry for Spaniards, who, under the treaty of Paris, are allowed to retain their Spanish citizenship by making a declaration of their desire to do so within a year of the ratification of the treaty. The ninth clause of the treaty says that the declaration must be registered in a court of record in the island, hence an order of this character is necessary.

Another decree will declare that treaties made with Spain have no binding effect in Cuba. This action is taken in response to interrogations by the Chinese Consul-General in reference to the rights of Chinese subjects under the old treaty between China and Spain.

Still another decree will give a telephone company the right to construct a line to Cardenas. Secretary Capote says that this right, if granted, will not be contrary to the Foraker resolution, although he admits that Gen. Wilson is opposed to it on the ground that it is. Señor Capote holds that no franchise will be granted, but merely permission to build the line.

No further news has been received from San Cristobal concerning the kidnapping of Gutierrez Celis, a rich Spaniard of that place, by bandits, who demand a ransom of $8,000 for his release. *La Lucha's* correspondent declares that the town is terrorized, it being feared that other rich men will be captured. There is no official confirmation of the kidnapping at Governor-General Brooke's headquarters.

A press despatch from Bejucal states that a band under the leadership of Maximo Rodriguez, a Spanish ex-guerrilla, has kidnapped Julio Alonzo Angulo, a rich Cuban planter, and is holding him for ransom. Kidnapping was a common crime under the Spanish régime, and the situation finally became so bad that special laws against the crime were adopted making it a capital offence and providing that the criminals should be tried by court-martial and not by the civil courts.

Following the example of Puerto Principe, Santa Clara will send a committee to Washington to urge upon President McKinley measures for the reconstruction of the province. A largely attended meeting was held in Santa Clara yesterday, presided over by Gen. Gomez, for the purpose of electing the committee.

YELLOW FEVER VICTIMS IN CUBA.

No New Cases in Santiago in the Last 24 Hours—Recent Deaths.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Surgeon-General Sternberg received this morning the following despatch from Chief Surgeon O'Reilly at Havana regarding the yellow fever situation:

"Harvard telegraphs to-day no new cases in last twenty-four hours. Camps in good condition; outlook favorable. Terry arrived; nurses distributed."

Major Harvard is the Chief Surgeon at Santiago. The nurses referred to were ordered to Cuba by Dr. Anita Mc'ee last week in response to a request by Gen. Brooke for twenty immune nurses to be sent to different army posts in the island.

The following death reports from Cuba were made public by the War Department this morning:

Santiago—Major Heatwole, Chief Commissary, died 6th, yellow fever; Private Andrew Sterling, Company G, Fifth Infantry, died 7th; Private John Leonard, Company M, Fifth Infantry, died 7th; Private Patrick Manning, Company M, Fifth Infantry, died 8th, all yellow fever.

Guantanamo—Private George Platt, Company H, Fifth Infantry, 7th, intestinal obstruction.

Puerto Principe—Joseph Lawrence, civilian employee, Quartermaster's Department, 8th; Private John W. Harlow, Company G, Fifteenth Infantry, and Private Robert Giffin, Company A, Eighth Cavalry, both died 9th, all of yellow fever.

According to the statement of Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-day, there is not a case of yellow fever known to exist in the United States at the present time. This, of course, does not include those who are known to be in quarantine stations and have never landed. The deaths that have occurred in Santiago, Cuba, have not occurred under the control of the Marine Hospital Service officials, but are within the supervision of the army surgeons stationed at that city. To prevent the entrance of the epidemic into this country, however, the Marine Hospital authorities are stationed at every Cuban port and all ships leaving are required to undergo the strictest examination as to the health of those on board. In addition to this precaution, the usual quarantine regulations are already being enforced at all ports of entry into the United States.

CROOK IN FROM HAVANA.

Brings 201 Passengers and 400 Mules—No Sickness Aboard.

The United States transport Crook, Capt. Walcott, arrived here yesterday from Havana with 10 cabin passengers, 49 teamsters and 142 discharged soldiers, civilian employees and others, as well as 400 mules. All on board are well except Eugene Smith, a discharged soldier, who broke his leg on July 7. The transport is held at Quarantine to await the usual five days' period of quarantine, and will be released at 4 P. M. to-day.

OBITUARY.

Charles Mall, head of the importing house of Henry W. T. Mall & Co. of 85 Worth street and for more than thirty years Belgian Consul in this city, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home, 93 Willow street, Brooklyn. He was born in Verviers, Belgium, in 1818, and came to this city in 1844 to join his elder brother, who had founded the importing firm here in 1821. In 1867 Mr. Mall succeeded his brother as Consul and served continuously until his death. He was made Honorary Consul-General about six months ago. In 1885 Mr. Mall received the decoration of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, and in 1892, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as Consul, he was made officer of the order of Leopold with fifth medal of first class. He was one of the oldest members of the Chamber of Commerce and a director for many years of the German-American Insurance Company. He was a member of the Tuxedo, Reform and Click clubs. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo in Brooklyn. His widow survives him.

George Wells Cheney died at his home in Peekskill on Sunday. Mr. Cheney was born in Middletown, Conn., July 18, 1833. In early life he became identified with the silk industry at Manchester, Conn., where the greater part of his life was spent. He became well known throughout New England in the silk business. Later he spent several years in Tarrytown, manufacturing car stoves until they were superseded by steam heat. Three years ago he moved to Peekskill. He enlisted under "Joe" Hawley in the Connecticut volunteers when President Lincoln issued his first call for troops in 1861 and served out his enlistment. He leaves a widow and one son.

Dr. Henri von Achenbach, Governor of the province of Brandenburg, is dead at Potsdam, Prussia. He was 70 years old, and had taken an important part in German public life. He was long a member of the Reichstag, and was Minister of Commerce and Public Works in 1873, and also Minister of Agriculture the next year. He did much to advance the interests of the German railroad system, and was also greatly interested in mining, his father having been a superintendent of mines. He was Prussia's representative in the Federal Council of the empire in 1874, but resigned because of a dispute with Bismarck over railroad matters.

Morris Hartigan, for over twenty years the proprietor of the hotel at Clove road and Verrazano avenue, Flatbush, directly opposite the main entrance to Holy Cross Cemetery, died on Sunday from pneumonia, in the sixty-first year of his age. He belonged to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Benevolent Legion. He leaves a widow and nine children.

Charles Pierce, head of the fruit importing firm of Pierce & Co., died on Saturday from consumption at Liberty in the fifty-third year of his age. For four years he had been President of the New York Fruit Exchange. He was a member of the Society of Friends. The funeral was held last evening at his home, 19 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn.

Walter S. Tuttle died at his home, 54 Berkeley place, Brooklyn, yesterday after an illness of four months. He was born in this city 78 years ago. For forty-five years he had been employed as a surveyor by the Nassau Fire Insurance Company.

Mrs. Mary E. Poole, one of the oldest residents of Monmouth county, N. J., died yesterday afternoon, in her ninety-first year. She had been a communicant in the Methodist Episcopal Church for three-quarters of a century.

Frederick S. Kern, a retired builder, and one of the oldest residents of Washington, died on Sunday at his residence in that city at the age of 83.

MORGAN'S HARMONY PLAN.

HOW THE SENATOR WOULD BRING DEMOCRATS TOGETHER IN 1900.

Nominate a Man for President Who Would Be Willing to Say That When His Party in Congress Is Strong Enough to Pass a Free Coinage Bill He Will Not Veto It.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, one of the most ardent advocates of the free coinage of silver in Congress, evidently believes the time has arrived when conservatism and wisdom must rule his party, so that the Democracy of the North, East, South and West can be welded together, even at the expense of throwing Bryan overboard.

"I very much fear," says Senator Morgan in an interview, "that the Democratic party of the East and North cannot be brought into harmony with the Democratic party of the South and West until we have a candidate who is recognized for his wisdom and his willingness to follow the instructions of his party when his party has the power to issue its instructions through legislation. I am a free-silver man; I believe the free coinage of silver is right, and that the country will not prosper as it should until silver has been restored to its proper place as one of our money metals, but at the same time I do not overlook present conditions and the situation that confronts us. To win we must be reasonable and wise. There can never be force and power in our party until we have united it as it was in the days when we stood solidly under one banner and fought our battles against a common enemy. The question that ought to give every member of the Democratic party concern is: How can that condition of affairs be restored?

"My personal views may be of little importance, but I have an idea which, if worked out, would, I believe, bring the Democratic party together and get out every vote in the country for the man who would be nominated for President. In my opinion we should nominate a man who would be willing to say to his party something like this: 'When my party is able in Congress to pass a free coinage bill, I will not veto it, but will permit it to become law. Whatever my opinions may be, I believe the combined wisdom of the men of my own party in Congress is better than mine. It might be possible that I should not, personally, think a free-coinage law the proper thing to enact, but if your representatives in Congress believe otherwise: if it is your judgment that such a law will be for the best interests of the country, such a law when enacted by you will stand.'

"A man who will make such an announcement and live up to it could easily, I am sure, be elected by the Democrats to the Presidential office. Then if the people saw fit in their respective districts to elect advocates of the free coinage of silver we should have it. We would have a repetition of that honorable incident in 1884, when President Cleveland, repudiating his party and all that it stood for, vetoed the bill passed by both houses of Congress providing for the coinage of the silver bullion held in the Treasury. When Mr. Cleveland said that veto statement he put Congress he committed himself to the single gold standard and became no longer a Democratic President, elected on a Democratic platform. We must get rid of what we might call Quatilismism and act like sensible men. When we do this I believe we shall again become triumphant and we will all work together in harmony.

"I believe a man can be found who, while not an extremist on the silver question, will follow the will of his party expressed in legislation; and that, after all, is the way and the only way in which to settle this great question. All the talking we may do on the stump will not bring about free coinage, save only that in educating the people we may elect silver men to Congress. It takes votes in Congress to bring us to free coinage, and after we have gone to Congress with votes we must have a President who will permit our will to stand. Until we have the votes we are fighting the air. Why, then, not nominate a man in whom the Democrats of all part of the country have confidence and then go about the business of electing free silver men to Congress.

"I could name several such men, but that is not my province. It does not require a marked degree of greatness to make a good President. Common sense is of much more importance in that position. I was discussing this question with some friends one evening in the Springs, and we all agreed that loyalty, ability, tact and common sense were better factors in making a good administration than too high a degree of what is known as statesmanship. Pierce and Polk were not brilliant men, but they were good Presidents. If wish they were here now.

"I permit no man to outrank me in loyalty to the cause of free silver. I taught that doctrine when some of the men now controlling the Democratic party were yet unborn. But I see the weakness of the party. North and South, being divided and continually pulling the one against the other on this money question, I believe the suggestion I have made would go a great way in once more uniting the party, and that is what I want. I want to see Democracy once more united and the principles of Democracy triumphant, but there is little use in endeavoring to accomplish it through impracticable means and methods. I care not so much to know whether our candidate is a radical free-silver man at heart, as I do to know that he will abide by the decision of Congress if the Democrats have the power to put their policy into the statutes of the country. That is the test."

Referring to the Populists, Mr. Morgan said that they reminded him of a household scold. They made a good deal of noise in the country, but did not amount to much, after all.

"The trouble with these gentlemen and others of the same class," said the Senator, "is that they want the Government operated according to their individual ideas and not on the plan that will afford the greatest good for the greatest number. They have made a great deal of trouble, but have never accomplished anything."

ROOSEVELT FOR A UNION TICKET.

He Favors Union with Independents of Both Parties to Beat Tammany.

ALBANY, July 10.—Before leaving here last week Gov. Roosevelt gave to Secretary Youngs the following statement, which was made public to-day:

"I have been particularly pleased with the attitude taken by Mr. Quigg and the leaders of the Republican organization in New York county toward the independents. They have placed themselves squarely on record as desiring to come to a working understanding with the independents—that is to say, with all men, Republican independents, independents outright and Democrats who, though sincere in their Democracy, have no faith in the present management of their party, who place civic honesty and public decency above mere partisanship.

"As for the good faith of the organization overtures, I will guarantee that Mr. Quigg and his district leaders mean precisely what they say, and that if their suggestions are met with the same friendliness and good faith the result will be a union ticket throughout the county and in all Assembly districts, and a great strengthening of the forces which make for good government both in New York city and at Albany.

"The conditions shown by the Mazet committee to exist in New York city, alike in the relations of Tammany Hall to the election of Judges, in the use of the police power, and in the way so many departments of the city government are made subservient to the financial welfare of certain politicians, make it sufficiently evident that in New York the struggle is for the base principles of dishonesty, which must underlie all successful government. They call for a union of all men who believe in clean and decent government. The lamentable result of permitting a split between the bodies which fought to work together for decent government was shown in the last Mayoralty campaign.

"A heavy responsibility will rest on all independents and party men alike, who do not make every effort to render impossible the recurrence of the conditions which then secured the success of Tammany and all that is essential to secure the necessary action is a spirit of wise toleration, of readiness to meet on a common ground, sinking past differences, and a firm determination to secure practical results.

"We cannot begin too early the practice of working together. There must often be wise legislation at Albany to back up action in New York city. Every effort should be made this year to make a good beginning and to bring together the different forces that tell in favor of good government, both as regards the city at large and in the various Assembly districts. We ought to make a good start toward getting these same forces in line for the municipal campaign two years hence by accustoming them to work together."

Tyler to Get a Better Job.

Willis M. Tyler of the Twenty-third ward, Brooklyn, who was appointed a clerk last week in the office of Commissioner of Records Waldo at a salary of $1,000 a year, will get a $2,200 clerkship in the office of District Attorney Steele. The vacancy was created by the promotion of Herbert Kellogg as an Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Tyler was formerly an assistant in the Registrar of Arrears' Department prior to consolidation.

SIR RICHARD TOO CRITICAL.

Venezuelan Counsel Objects to His Attacks on That Country's Documents.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 10.—The argument of the British case by Sir Richard Webster was continued before the Venezuelan tribunal to-day. Sir Richard surveyed the position of affairs in 1810, showing that the English and the Dutch could point out their occupation of the whole country, except the Spanish mission area on the Savannah and an unoccupied belt between the Spanish mission area and the Dutch territory. Between 1810 and 1850, Sir Richard said, Venezuela had made no advance, whereas the whole unoccupied territory had been brought under English control, as on the right bank of the Amaleulu, embracing the rivers Pomeroon, Wazaruni, Cuyuni, Waiina and Barima, the natives were treated as British by the soldiers, the judicial administration developed into a regular circuit system, education spread and the natives received protection against Venezuelan cruelty. Sir Richard proceeded to strengthen his statement by the production of documents, sarcastically remarking that Venezuela had produced no documents because she did not possess any bearing upon this period.

Subsequently Sir Richard criticised the passage in the Venezuelan argument wherein it was stated that the British Colonial Governors had extended the boundaries by correspondence, Gov. D'Urban in 1827 being the first to write to Viscount Goderich, the British Colonial Secretary, to suggest a territorial frontier along the Orinoco.

The Venezuelan counsel appeared to resent Sir Richard Webster's strictures and the latter backed down, explaining that he did not wish to unduly criticise his opponents, but left that point to the appreciation of the court.

Sir Richard continued his argument regarding the evidence of British control, citing a treaty of peace between two Indian nations which had been arranged in 1826 by the British protectors of the Indians.

Sir Richard dealt with Gov. Light's suggestion to the Venezuelan authorities that a beacon be erected at Barima Point. Explaining Gov. Light's request, he said that it was made without the knowledge of the home Government and purely for trade purposes. However, the Venezuelans might draw what advantage they could from the fact that in 1838 there came the appointment of Superintendents of rivers and creeks, replacing the protectors of Indians. Among the first of these was Crichton, whose diary he largely quoted for the purpose of showing the extent of the British jurisdiction on the Barima and up to the Amacura. These papers showed that there was no inland water communication between the Pomeroon, Barima and Amacura rivers, whereas such communication existed between the Amacura and the Orinoco.

Sir Richard next dealt with Schomburgk's reports, explaining his idea how the territories should be divided, England being entitled to all territories whose rivers communicated with the Essequibo, including the Barima. Sir Richard explained Schomburgk's maps, pointing out that he claimed more to the north than he did subsequently after visiting the district. Schomburgk in 1841 declared that his views and Crichton's coincided, though they had been reached independently. Sir Richard explained the reasons for the differences appearing in Schomburgk's successive maps.

The tribunal will continue its sitting to-morrow, sitting also on Wednesday and Thursday, when Prof. Martens will return to The Hague.

FRANCE PARDONS AN ITALIAN SPY.

Nationalists Will Howl, but the Move Strengthens the New Government.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 10.—The Italian, Gen. Gilletta di San Giuseppe, who was recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 5,000 francs for espionage at Nice, will be pardoned on the occasion of the national fête on July 14.

The news of the pardon of Gen. Gilletta di San Giuseppe was received with the greatest astonishment. His release will give the Nationalists another opportunity of attacking the Government, which, however, is sublimely indifferent to abuse from its enemies. The fact is France finally has a strong Government, a level-headed Premier and a manly President. The Nationalist press may shriek its worst, but the Cabinet will quietly pursue the course which is regaining for France the respect of the world, which it lost under the Presidency of M. Faure through funk. President Loubet's frank acceptance of Emperor William's politeness and his courteous act to Italy will go far to assure the peace of the world and to restore confidence in financial circles, which begin to realize that the country has a Government which governs.

The *Soir* declares that M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has now another claim upon foreigners for their affection. It suggests that Dreyfus had better change his nationality and become an Italian before reappearing before a court-martial.

HOW DREYFUS WAS ILL TREATED.

Kept in the Lower Hold of the Ship for Four Days Before Landing at Devil's Island.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 10.—The *Figaro* publishes a letter from M. Louis Havet, a member of the French Institute, in which he gives particulars of the ill treatment to which Capt. Dreyfus was subjected during his imprisonment on Devil's Island.

Upon his arrival at Devil's Island Dreyfus was not landed immediately, but was kept four days in the lower hold of the ship, where the temperature was 113°. Subsequently he was kept on bread and water for a month.

A performance was given at the Théâtre Forain yesterday of a three-act play entitled "The Innocent Martyr," based on the Dreyfus case. The first act dealt with "The Accusation," the second with "The Degradation" and the third represented "Innocence Established; The Return Home." The part of Dreyfus was played by a sergeant of infantry of the name of Michel. The audience made no manifestation of disapproval.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment of Dragoons has been ordered to Rennes.

HITCH IN ALASKAN NEGOTIATIONS.

But Ambassador Choate Still Hopes for a Satisfactory Settlement.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 10.—The American Embassy has by no means abandoned its feeling of hopefulness that the Alaska boundary question will be satisfactorily settled. An officer of the Colonial Office said to a representative of THE SUN to-day:

"There is no reason why the present difficulty should not be overcome with the friendly feeling existing between the two countries. We fully expect that a modus vivendi will be arranged."

The present hitch, which was entirely unforeseen when the Dalton's Trail and Klukwan village boundaries were settled, relates to a few miles of territory extending westward, commencing at the junction of the Chilkoot and Klehini rivers. The boundary northward thereto has been arranged, but the settlement of the boundary southward therefrom is still pending.

RECIPROCITY WITH JAMAICA.

Mr. Chamberlain Explains Our Agreement in the House of Commons.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, replying to a question by Sir Charles Vincent as to the terms of the convention for provisional reciprocity which had been made between the United States and Jamaica, said he understood that the import duties of the United States on sugar and certain fruits produced in Jamaica would be reduced, and that the import duties of Jamaica on various articles largely imported from the United States would also be reduced or abolished.

The provisional convention, he said, was subject to ratification by her Majesty's Government in behalf of Jamaica and by President McKinley. The convention gives no privilege or preference to American goods over British products.

BOY KEPT IN AN AIRSHAFT.

A PRISONER FOR A YEAR IN A DEN FIVE FEET SQUARE.

Rain Drenched Him and the Sun's Rays Didn't Reach Him—Mother Fed Him by Throwing Crusts to Him Through Her Window—Seen by a Fire Captain.

Capt. Ross of Engine Company No. 13 reported last Friday to the police of the West Twentieth street station that from his window in the engine house at 355 West Twenty-fifth street he had for some time been observing a child who was kept a prisoner at the bottom of a narrow airshaft in the rear of 357 West Twenty-fifth street, apparently by its mother. The case was at once investigated by Detectives Schum and Perkins of the West Twentieth street station and Agent Fogerty of the Children's Society. Several times on Saturday and Sunday they climbed to the roof of the engine house, from which they had a good view into the shaft, and yesterday morning they removed the child, a 4-year-old boy, and made four arrests.

The child's mother was found with three other women, all half-drunk and scantily dressed, in two small, dingy rooms in the basement of the rear part of 357 West Twenty-fifth street. The mother is a Chilian half-breed named Maria Garcia, and her face shows unmistakable traces of her Indian origin. She told the police that she was married to a Spanish sailor whose ship plied between this city and South American ports, and that he was the boy's father. Asked why she kept the child in such a place as the airshaft, she only shrugged her shoulders at first.

"He is my own," she added after a while, "and I thought I could do what I wanted with him."

The police know something about the woman, although they were not aware of the existence of her child before, and they say that the boy has been in the woman's way and that she wanted freedom to live the kind of life best suited to her tastes.

A window in the rear of the rooms opened on the airshaft, which is only five feet square. In the shaft the boy was found, covered with dirt, unkempt, dressed only in a thin cotton shirt, and squatting in a corner more like a young animal than a human being. A blanket in another corner was all the comfort provided for him. The walls showed that he had found his only amusement in scratching off the plaster. A few crusts of dry bread indicated the nature of the food furnished to him by his mother.

The dirt could not hide the fact that the boy had a handsome face of a perfect Spanish type, with the fine black eyes of his race. His body was less emaciated than might have been expected under the circumstances, but his manners gave abundant proof that he had been neglected. He could understand no other language than Spanish, but the police were not sure at first that he could speak even that, as it was impossible to get anything but the word "mamma" out of him. He scratched, bit and spit when they took him out of his prison, but he screamed with fear when he reached the street and caught sight of some small children. The policemen received the impression that it was the first time that the boy had seen another child.

The other tenants of the house told the police that the Garcia woman had lived there for a year and that in that time no one had seen the child outside her doors. Capt. Ross said that for the last two months he had noticed the child left entirely alone all the time. He had never seen anyone other to him than dry bread given to the boy, and that was thrown out from the window by the mother as if she had been feeding an animal in a cage. Sometimes, when some noise had scared the poor boy, the Captain had seen him jump, monkey-like, to the top of the airshaft and crouch close to the glass, but had never seen him admitted to the room. The Captain was not sure whether the boy had been kept in the airshaft at night or not, but believed that he had been on some occasions at least. The Captain was certain that the boy had remained in his place when the rain poured down, although there was nothing to protect him. Not a ray of sunlight reached him at the bottom of the shaft.

The boy, whose name is John, was first taken to the Children's Society to be bathed and clothed. His mother and her friends, Kate Quinn, Clara McShane and Bella O'Brien, were compelled to dress and follow to the police station. All four were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon, when the boy was taken there. The mother was rosily dressed, but she saw the child clean and well dressed. The boy, on his side, showed as much affection for her as if she had been the best of mothers.

Magistrate Olmsted put the four women under $300 bond each for good behavior during three months. The boy was handed over to the Children's Society.

THE CZAR'S BROTHER DEAD.

Grand Duke George, Heir Apparent to the Throne, a Victim of Consumption.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—The Czarevich, Grand Duke George, brother of the Czar, died to-day at Abbas Touman, in the Caucasus, of a sudden and violent hemorrhage. Consumption had for years rendered his life precarious. He had for a long time resided at Abbas Touman, his disease preventing him from living anywhere but in the pure air of the Caucasus and occasionally for a short time on the shores of the Mediterranean. No details of his end have been made public, but his death apparently was no more expected than at any time for years past.

Grand Duke Michael, youngest brother of the Czar, who now becomes Czarevich, was born in 1878. He is now visiting London. The death of Grand Duke George was forestalled by the recent imperial arrangements, which provided that, should the Czar die without an heir, the throne would pass to Grand Duke Michael. Grand Duke George to renounce his title to the Czarevich on account of his malady. The arrangements also provided that should a minor succeed to the throne Grand Duke Michael should act as Regent during the minority of the Czar.

The Grand Duke George Alexandrowitch, second son of the late Emperor Alexander III., was born at Tsarskoe-Selo on May 9, 1871. Upon the succession to the throne of his elder brother, Nicholas, the present Emperor, who was then unmarried, he became the heir apparent to the throne. In default of the birth of a son to the Czar, whose marriage to Princess Alix of Hesse took place on Nov. 26, 1894, he retained the title of heir apparent. Grand Duke George had for several years been afflicted with consumption.

American's Trial in Berlin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, July 10.—The trial of Major Schlemangk, an American, who participated in the Cuban campaign, came to Berlin to dispose of patents on spurs and lances and was arrested two months ago charged with using forged letters, will begin on Wednesday. He will be defended by Dr. Schwindt, the lawyer who secured the acquittal of Frank Knaak of New York, who was arrested last winter on a charge of lese majeste in referring to the Kaiser as a "sheep's head." Dr. Schwindt is confident that he will prove Schlemangk's innocence.

South American Bishops Leave Rome.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, July 10.—The South American bishops who have been visiting Rome paid a farewell visit to the Pope to-day.

$10 Suit Sale.

Over 700 Fancy Worsted, Cheviot and Cassimere Suits, manufactured by us this season to retail at $12, $13, $14 and $15, and good value at prices named. We want the room they occupy and have priced them $10.

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TEACHERS' TRAIN WRECKED

TWO WOMEN DELEGATES KILLED IN A COLLISION AT NEWMAN, CAL.

Number of Others Injured—Ran Into a Freight Train Standing on the Main Track Without Lights—Teachers on Their Way to a Convention at Los Angeles.

NEWMAN, Cal., July 10.—A special train of nine coaches, in charge of S. R. Drury of the Burlington road, on its way from St. Louis to Los Angeles and loaded with teachers bound for the National Educational Convention, ran into a freight train near the station at this place early this morning. Two women were killed and thirteen other passengers injured, one severely. The train was made up without a baggage car between the engine and the forward sleeper, and to this unusual formation is due the injury of so many passengers.

The killed are Mrs. Lena Thomas of St. Louis and Miss Addie Harris of St. Louis. Both were in the forward berth of the sleeper. Mrs. Harris was killed instantly, her head being crushed. Mrs. Hammond, who was an elderly lady, was taken from the wrecked car in a dying condition. She never recovered consciousness and died in five minutes.

The injured are Miss Clara Morehouse, 211 Upton avenue, Battle Creek, Mich.; Mrs. Elizabeth White, 1256 Isadore street, St. Louis; Miss May Oliver, 2232 Virginia avenue, St. Louis; Miss Edna English, 5282 Washington avenue, St. Louis; Miss Sallie H. Smith, 3934 West Pine street, St. Louis; Miss Gertrude Rosenberg, 1119 Rutger street, St. Louis; Miss Luella A. Wehmier, 383 Kosciuski street, St. Louis; Edward D. Luckey, 1332 Union Boulevard, St. Louis; Robert G. Mills, Lake Creston, S. D.; Miss S. D. Morse, Philadelphia; Calvin Bullock, St. Louis; Porter C. Atwood, Philadelphia.

None of the injured, except Mills, was hurt severely. He suffered painful scalp wounds, but the doctors say he will recover.

The special was going at a speed of forty miles an hour and was supposed to have a clear track, when in the early morning it crashed into the freight train which was taking water on the main track with no lights out. The tender of the locomotive was forced into the end of the forward sleeper, there being no baggage car to block it. All the killed and injured were in this car.

None of the other passen