New-York Tribune.

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SUBSTANCE OF THE TREATY.

WHAT THE THIRTEEN OR FOURTEEN ARTICLES WILL PROVIDE FOR.

SPANIARDS WORK A BITTER PROTEST INTO THE RECORD—AMERICANS SILENT—SENOR GARNICA'S VIEWS.

Paris, Dec. 9.—Señor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish Peace Commission, and Señor Ojeda, secretary of that Commission, are still confined to their beds. The illness of Señor Ojeda delays engrossing the treaty, and it is doubtful whether it will be signed before Monday.

The Americans held their usual session this morning.

The Americans preserve secrecy regarding the terms of the treaty. This is partly through the influence of the three Senators on the body, who represent that it would be discourtesy to the Senate to publish the terms before the treaty is presented to that body by the President.

A FINAL SPANISH CONTRIBUTION.

The record of the treaty will almost reach the dimensions of a volume, as it will contain every written statement presented on both sides during the conferences. The Spaniards made a last contribution yesterday on the assembling of the Commissions. Señor Montero Rios then presented a vigorously worded protest in which the Spaniards declared they had yielded to force, but that they invoked the conscience of the nations against the abuse of the rights of nations of which they were the victims. This protest was for the purpose of record, and consisted of an argument in support of every concession demanded by the Spaniards, and which the Americans refused, some of them peremptorily and without an opportunity for discussion. The protest concluded:

But these concessions which we are obliged to make touch us less than the insult which has been inflicted on our nation by President McKinley in his Message. We again protest solemnly against the accusation hurled against us in connection with the Maine, and we intend to submit again the question to an international tribunal, comprised of England, France and Germany, to determine who shall bear the responsibility of the catastrophe.

WHAT THE TREATY CONTAINS.

In spite of the secrecy observed by the Americans it is learned that the treaty, in substance, consists of thirteen or fourteen articles. The principal articles provide for the cession and evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and the political, administrative and financial results thereof; the acquirement by the United States of public property and the relinquishment of archives. The articles of secondary importance determine the status of Spanish subjects remaining in the ceded territories and unfinished lawsuits and contracts; give guarantees of the same terms to Spanish shipping and merchandise as imposed upon American shipping and merchandise in the Philippine Islands for ten years, and leave the status of Spanish commerce in the West Indies to be settled later.

An important provision is the guarantee of religious freedom in the ceded territories, in the same terms as the Florida treaty, the Americans having steadfastly refused to incorporate any guarantee of the United States' determination to favor the property of the Catholic Church, leaving it subject to the general laws on the same footing as private property.

The Americans were apprehensive even yesterday that there might be some unforeseen turn of affairs which would frustrate their efforts at the eleventh hour.

SENATOR GRAY WILL VOTE TO RATIFY.

Senator Gray, though well known to be radically opposed to the policy of annexation or "imperialism," will vote in the Senate to ratify the treaty, considering that his signing that document binds him to support it.

The Spaniards continue making bitter comments concerning President McKinley's reference to the Maine. When a correspondent of The Associated Press approached Señor Garnica, of the Spanish Commission, for further details of the treaty, he said:

"The fact that you represent all the American and English papers is really a reason why I should say nothing, but what you show me as having been cabled is substantially correct. The exact number of articles is still undetermined. It depends upon how Secretaries Ojeda and Moore divide the treaty. It may be that there will be twelve or twenty articles. The Americans are to pay the indemnity within three months of the ratification. We shall appoint consuls in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands without delay. The Cuban Consul will be accredited to the powers that be."

Asked why the Spaniards refused to grant the United States a coaling station in the Caroline Islands, Señor Garnica said:

"The Americans could hardly expect that we should agree to discuss matters outside of the protocol after the lessons we have had from them on this point. When we wished to discuss the Cuban debt they absolutely refused to consider it, and then they ask us for whatever they want. Quelle toupet! ('What cheek!') Yet the Cuban debt remains an important question for settlement."

In regard to the Spaniards' final protest on the subject of the Maine, Señor Garnica remarked:

"That protest now becomes history, as it is embodied in the protocol. We do not wish to remain under an imputation which would perpetuate animosity and hatred against us, and which would be a source of constant irritation in Spain. It is neither loyal nor just that this thing should hang over the reputation of Spain. We cannot submit to it. It must be cleared up, in justice to ourselves. There are many other causes to bring hatred between the two nations without the addition of such a one as this.

FUTURE RELATIONS.

"As to the future relations of the two countries, that is one of the things history alone can determine. Many nations which have been deadly enemies are speedily reconciled."

Señor Garnica was then asked as to the future of the Bhilippine Islands, and he said:

"The United States has inaugurated a policy which will bring it much trouble and many responsibilities. The Americans are not prepared for the work they are about to undertake. Your democratic system must inaugurate an imperialistic and bureaucratic system, and you must increase your Army and Navy, with the result that there will be constant friction between yourselves and the European Powers."

SPANISH ANGER BURNS FIERCELY.

Madrid, Dec. 9.—The "Imparcial" to-day publishes another inflammatory article on the subject of the Maine charges. The paper intimates that the explosion was the outcome of the intense desire "upon the part of certain factions in the United States to see the outbreak of war, which was unpopular with the majority of Americans." The "Imparcial" adds:

The partisans of the war realized that something startling was necessary to arouse National sentiment—it was a remarkable chance. Almost all the Maine's officers were on board another ship at the time of the catastrophe. Those who charge the Spaniards with being capable of such a monstrous act are well capable of committing it themselves.

Spain cannot remain under such an infamous charge. It would be preferable to give the world the spectacle of national suicide.

INTERCHANGEABLE MILEAGE TICKETS.
500-mile tickets at two cents per mile, good on New-York Central and all its branches and operated lines, including West Shore and Wallkill Valley Railroads—over 2,500 miles of railroad. Sold by all New-York Central Ticket Agents.—Advt.

FRENCH SHORE CONTROVERSY.

INTENTION OF PARLIAMENT TO HAVE A VEXED QUESTION SETTLED.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 9.—Trustworthy reports have reached here to the effect that the British Government during the coming session of Parliament will take vigorous action to bring about a speedy settlement of the French shore controversy.

It is said that the leaders of both political parties in the House of Commons have agreed upon united action in upholding the case of Newfoundland, owing to the revelations of French aggression contained in the report of the royal commission recently in Newfoundland for the investigation of the whole subject.

AN EXPLANATION TO FRANCE.

SIR EDMUND MONSON'S SPEECH MISUNDERSTOOD, IT IS DECLARED.

Paris, Dec. 9.—An explanation, evidently emanating from the British Embassy here, has been published, declaring that the speech recently delivered by the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, has been misunderstood, and repudiating any desire to interfere in the internal affairs of France or criticise her policy. Moreover, it is added, the whole attitude of the Ambassador contradicts the supposition of malevolent intention.

MAY CLOSE THE "OPEN DOOR" ANY DAY.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA ENDANGERED, SAYS EX-MINISTER BARRETT.

Shanghai, Dec. 9.—John Barrett, formerly United States Minister to Siam, has returned here after visiting Peking and the principal Chinese ports. He says the situation in China is of the most critical nature, and that Manchuria is no longer Chinese but Russian territory. He asserts that New-Chwang, the chief northern port for the movement of American products, is also practically Russian and is liable to be closed any day.

The only permanent safeguard to the paramount American and British interests, Mr. Barrett says, is immediate and united action by the interested governments to defend the integrity of the Chinese Empire, to enforce reforms in the Government, to prevent further cessions of ports and provinces, and to insist upon the "open-door" policy in all ports of China, including the spheres of influence claimed by Russia, Germany and France. Otherwise, Mr. Barrett contends, the impending partition of the Chinese Empire will seriously curtail the field of trade by disastrously affecting American and British influence in Asia.

IGNORED THE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

Peking, Dec. 9.—The new Russian Minister, M. De Giers, presented his credentials to the Emperor to-day. The Dowager Empress was not present. M. De Giers on his arrival here refused to present his credentials to the Dowager Empress.

The Emperor appeared to be weak and sickly.

DR. SZILAGYI INSISTS ON RESIGNING.

ANXIETY AS TO THE FUTURE EXPRESSED IN THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

Budapest, Dec. 9.—Dr. D. de Szilagyi, President of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, who formally resigned on December 7, but who was requested to withdraw his resignation, has now definitely resigned office.

The definite resignation of Dr. de Szilagyi was also made through the medium of a letter, in which he adhered to the declarations contained in the previous communication to the Lower House, announcing his withdrawal from office.

The Chamber was densely crowded, and the reading of the letter was received with cheers by the members of the Left.

The House accepted Dr. de Szilagyi's resignation and adjourned after the leaders of the Opposition had expressed grave anxiety as to the future.

THE LIPPE-DETMOLD SUCCESSION.

Berlin, Dec. 9.—"The National Zeitung" announces that the Federal Governments have agreed that the Bundesrath should recognize the right of the Diet of Lippe-Detmold to settle the succession question.

INUNDATED BY THE RIVER NEVA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9.—The River Neva suddenly rose nine feet last night, inundating the lower quarters of the city, where communication is now carried on by boats. The inhabitants were panic-stricken, and there was great loss of property, but no loss of life has been reported. The flood is now subsiding.

BANQUET TO LORD AND LADY CURZON.

London, Dec. 9.—At the Hotel Cecil this evening a farewell banquet was tendered to Baron Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Randolph Churchill, the Earl and Countess of Warwick, Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; Henry White, United States Chargé d'Affaires, and Mrs. White; Baron Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Henry Asquith and other personal and political friends.

At the conclusion of the banquet Lady Curzon started for Plymouth to meet the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Arabia, on which her children embarked to-day at London. Lord Curzon will go aboard the steamer at Marseilles, where she is due on December 16, en route for Bombay, via Brindisi.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STANDARD OIL BLAZE EXTINGUISHED—HARMONIE HALL IN PHILADELPHIA GUTTED.

Los Angeles, Dec. 9.—The fire in the works of the Standard Oil Company has burned itself out, the entire property being consumed. The total loss is estimated at $25,000.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9.—Harmonie Hall, Eleventh and Brandywine sts., the headquarters of a number of German singing societies, was completely gutted by fire early this morning. The building is owned by the Harmonie Singing Society, and the loss, which is estimated at about $50,000, is partly covered by insurance. The janitor and his wife and three children, who had apartments on the upper floors, were rescued from the windows by firemen on ladders.

BUFFALO'S NEW EXPOSITION SCHEME.

Buffalo, Dec. 9.—The Board of Aldermen and the Common Council having acted favorably upon the recommendations of Mayor Diehl, sent to the Board of Aldermen last Monday, with reference to proposed plans for a new Pan-American exposition company, the object of which will be to hold an exposition in the summer of 1901, the Mayor is now actively engaged in selecting fifty public-spirited citizens as incorporators of the new company, and will announce the list in a few days. The old exposition company being willing to cede all rights, the size and scope as well as the location of the exposition will be determined by the new company. There is considerable sentiment in favor of holding the exposition within the limits of the city of Buffalo.

COLD WEATHER IN THE WEST.

Denver, Dec. 9.—With a temperature of 19 degrees below zero, Denver was the coldest point in the country this morning with the single exception of Valentine, Neb., where a record of 20 degrees was reported. At Cheyenne, Wyo., it was one degree warmer than in Denver. The weather is fair, but the indications are that it will not be much warmer for a day or two.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S SPLENDID CHRISTMAS NUMBER
will be issued to-morrow, Sunday, December 11. In addition to all the news of the world, and the usual Sunday features, it will contain 22 pages of special color and half tone work by well-known artists, exceeding anything yet issued by a newspaper. Many jolly Christmas conceits in color. You should order in advance. Price as usual.—Advt.

GOOD NEWS FROM MANILA

DEWEY AND OTIS REPORT THE SITUATION NOTABLY IMPROVED.

A BETTER SPIRIT AMONG THE NATIVE FACTIONS THAT PROMISED TO CAUSE TROUBLE—FILIPINOS CALL ON SECRETARY HAY.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The Navy Department has received a cable dispatch from Admiral Dewey summarizing the existing conditions at Manila and other points in the Philippines which have been visited by his officers. Advices also have been received from General Otis, the commander of the United States military forces in the islands, and they both go to show a notable improvement in conditions and the growth of a better spirit among those factions of the natives which promised to give trouble.

This fact is particularly gratifying, as the United States Government is already giving consideration to the best means to redeem the pledge it will be placed under by the treaty of peace to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Philippine natives. There are about five hundred clerical prisoners, and the Government is confident that their captors will deliver them up on proper representations from General Otis and Admiral Dewey, possibly made through Consul Wildman. It may be necessary to call the Navy into service in this matter, for the reason that some of the prisoners are held in captivity on other islands than Luzon, which can be reached best and most effectively by Admiral Dewey's ships.

Besides these clerical prisoners, the Americans themselves hold nearly 15,000 Spanish soldiers as prisoners who were captured at the fall of Manila. These are actually on parole about the city, and the question is how they are to be returned to Spain. This must be settled by the Peace Commissioners in Paris.

The brothers Cortez, wealthy Filipinos, who have just arrived in Washington from Manila, called at the State Department to-day and were received by Secretary Hay, who listened with interest to their statements regarding affairs and conditions in the Philippines. The callers brought with them letters from Generals Merritt and Otis, Consul Wildman and other American officers at Manila, speaking in terms of high praise of the valuable services rendered to the United States troops and Navy by these men, and telling of the heavy sacrifices made by them to assist the American forces. They seek, as a measure of recognition, the gift of American citizenship by special act in advance of other Filipinos.

TOPICS BEFORE THE CABINET.

GOVERNMENT OF CUBA, PORTO RICO AND THE PHILIPPINES DISCUSSED.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The discussion of the details of the administration of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines under the treaty of peace which is about to be signed in Paris occupied a large part of the time at to-day's Cabinet meeting. The establishment of a new postal system in Cuba was regarded as a pressing necessity. The present purpose is to fashion the new system, so far as practicable, on the American model.

Cable dispatches were read from Admiral Dewey and General Otis, at Manila, giving their views as to the number of troops it will be necessary to keep in the Philippines during the administration of the military government.

An official denial is authorized of the report that the sale of the Philippines has ever been considered by this Government, and it was said that the published statement that their sale to Japan has been under discussion was false.

The Cabinet also discussed an elaborate tariff measure which is in preparation to go into force, as now planned, at the time of the entire relinquishment of Cuba by the Spaniards, on January 1. This measure, it is said, will show an average reduction all along the line of about 50 per cent from the Spanish tariff rates. The understanding now is that there will be no export duties, and that in other ways the burden of taxation will be reduced.

Postmaster-General Smith remained in consultation with the President almost the entire afternoon, talking over the scheme of postal administration for Cuba. Two projects are being considered—one to establish a United States system similar to that now operating in Porto Rico under direct administration and full control of the United States, and the other to give the Cubans an independent postal system to be established and equipped by the United States Government, but to be operated and administered and all expenses paid by the Cubans, this Government merely furnishing equipment at cost prices and assuming only a supervisory connection with it. A decision on this point will be reached soon. Postmaster-General Smith will send several representatives of his Department to secure information as to conditions and needs, and they will report to him without delay. This commission may consist of four experts thoroughly familiar with the internal administration of postoffices, mail transportation, inspection and registry.

TRANSPORTS ARRIVE AT MANILA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S VOYAGE ENDED—KANSAS VOLUNTEERS LAND.

Manila, Dec. 9.—The United States transport Pennsylvania has arrived here from San Francisco.

Private Frederick Bancil, of the 20th Kansas, died of typhoid fever on board the transport Indiana, and was buried ashore.

The Army and Navy Club has been organized here, with Colonel Smith, of California, as president.

The French transport Cachmire has arrived here for the purpose of repatriating Spaniards.

The Kansas volunteers landed to-day.

SIXTY DEATHS ON A SPANISH TRANSPORT.

Barcelona, Dec. 9.—The Spanish steamer Buenos Aires, Captain Grace, from Manila on November 7, arrived here to-day with repatriated Spanish troops on board. There were sixty deaths on the steamer while on her voyage from the Philippines to Spain.

ICE-LOCKED IN LAKE ERIE.

THE SCHOONER GANGES FROZEN FAST IN A GREAT FIELD.

Cleveland, Dec. 9.—Captain Little, of the schooner Mont Blanc, which arrived here to-day, reported sighting the schooner Ganges, owned by W. H. Oades, of Detroit, frozen fast in a great field of ice off Bar Point, Lake Erie. The progress of the vessel was blocked, and she will probably remain in her present position until the ice breaks up or a powerful wrecking tug is sent to her assistance. The few vessels that succeeded in making port to-day resembled great bergs, being covered with heavy ice from stem to stern.

M'CULLAGH STARTS FOR HAVANA.

John McCullagh, appointed by President McKinley to reorganize the police force of Havana, started at midnight last night over the Pennsylvania Railroad for his destination. He was accompanied by his wife, who will go with him as far as Miami, Fla. Mrs. McCullagh will remain either at Miami or at Palm Beach for some time. Mr. McCullagh expects to arrive in Havana on Monday afternoon. He said last night that he would report to General Greene as soon as he reached the Cuban capital.

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PRESIDENT MAY GO TO CUBA.

A VISIT TO PORTO RICO ALSO IN CONTEMPLATION.

IT IS SAID THAT MR. M'KINLEY WILL MAKE A TOUR OF INSPECTION AT THE FIRST FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 9.—A report that the President intends to visit Cuba and Porto Rico at the first favorable opportunity became known in the State, War and Navy departments to-day, and was quickly made the subject of serious speculation among various officials on account of the exceedingly interesting questions it raised. Among other things there was a spontaneous revival of the fiction that the Chief Executive could not pass the boundaries of the United States without forfeiting his office. It is peculiar how persistent is the notion even among higher officials that some constitutional or statutory restriction confines the Executive to American soil, when, as a matter of fact, although none of President McKinley's predecessors have ever left the country during their terms of office, their actions were alone affected by considerations of propriety or precedent which no one could hold to apply in the present instance.

NO VALID OBJECTION TO THE PLAN.

It was generally recognized to-day that the President might naturally wish to make a personal tour of inspection in those islands as soon as he could spare time from pressing public business in Washington, and that no valid objection could stand against such a tour as he was understood to contemplate. It is pointed out, however, that it would be practically impossible for him to spare the time requisite for such an extended voyage as that to Porto Rico before Congress adjourns, on March 4, which is, fortunately, about the best time of the year to make a short stay in the tropics. During the first six weeks of the new year, in addition to the continuous executive routine business, the social obligations involved in the programme of public receptions and State dinners would restrict the President closely to Washington, and after next week's Southern tour he will hardly find it possible to leave the White House for more than two days at a time before the beginning of Lent, in the middle of February. For the ensuing two weeks, with the rush of legislation which marks the closing days of a short session of Congress, there will be no leisure for the Executive, and therefore his pennant could hardly fly in the harbors of Porto Rico before the middle of March.

With Havana only a single night's run for the dispatch-boat Dolphin from Tampa, there might be a chance for the President to spend two whole days there in a week's absence from Washington, and remain always in close telegraphic communication with the executive departments, so that if a critical emergency occurred he could be in a railway train speeding toward the capital within twelve hours. No thought is entertained, however, of a Presidential trip to Havana before the Spanish flag is hauled down on January 1.

WARRANT FOR A VISIT TO HAVANA.

Practical unanimity of opinion prevails among officials that the contemplated visit of the President to Havana has as full warrant as his trip to Porto Rico so long as the American flag flies over Cuba, although a few quibblers may hold that Porto Rico itself is not actually a part of United States territory until Congress has made a declaration to that effect, either in so many words or by ratifying the peace treaty of Paris. This fine point is not seriously raised except to show that Porto Rico and Cuba must be considered identical in view of the fact that they are governed precisely alike, by military officers under the immediate direction of the President as commander-in-chief. The belief is expressed that the President would not care to set foot in Cuba if it were held to be foreign territory, much as he might wish to see the country, for that might be a perilous precedent to establish. But no one appears to controvert the right as well as the advisability of an Executive visit to the new American possessions, provided it does not involve too long an enforced absence from Washington.

Before the outbreak of the war with Spain the expediency of a Presidential visit to Hawaii was thoroughly canvassed. It was held by competent authorities that the President would not be compelled to leave the jurisdiction of the United States, even momentarily, during such a tour, as he would be constructively on American territory on a National vessel even when on the high seas. In this case, however, the long voyage would have required the President to be without means of communicating with Washington for at least a week at a time, and even had there been a cable to Honolulu he would have been out of touch with the country for at least two periods of five days each. These considerations prohibited further contemplation of the visit.

When the President visits Porto Rico and Cuba he will undoubtedly be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and several members of the Cabinet with their wives, and, although the stay of the party in each port visited will not be longer than a single day, an absence of two weeks from Washington will be necessary. It is probable that Secretary Alger and several Army officers will go to San Juan, Santiago, Havana and other points in the island before the President visits those places.

TO TRY BLEECKER AND MEEKS.

COURT-MARTIAL ORDERED IN THE CASE OF TWO CAPTAINS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

Albany, Dec. 9.—Major-General Roe this afternoon issued an order convening a court-martial for the trial of Captain Anthony J. Bleecker and Captain William F. Meeks, of the 71st Regiment, on charges of conduct unbecoming officers, which charges have already been made public. The order follows:

Headquarters National Guard,
State of New-York,
Albany, December 9, 1898.

Special Orders, No. 127.

By and with the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, a general court-martial for the trial of Captain Anthony J. Bleecker, 71st Regiment, N. G., and Captain William F. Meeks, 71st Regiment, N. G., is hereby convened, to meet at the armory of the 71st Regiment at 8 p. m. on the nineteenth day of December, 1898. Detail for the court: Colonel Solomon E. Japha, 109th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Adolph L. Kline, 14th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Jarvis, 8th Regiment; Major William A. Stokes, 23d Regiment; Major Austin A. Yates, 2d Regiment; Major Edward M. Grout, Judge-Advocate, Second Brigade, as judge-advocate.

By command of Major-General Roe.
STEPHEN H. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE DETROIT DISASTER.

CORONER'S JURY HOLDS ARCHITECTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE THEATRE'S COLLAPSE.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 9.—The Coroner's investigation of the cause of the collapse of the roof of Wonderland Theatre, by which a dozen lives were lost, returned a verdict to-day to the effect that too heavy a weight was placed upon the roof, and placing the responsibility for the disaster upon the firm of John Scott Company, architects of the building.

A DENTAL CLASS ON STRIKE.

Buffalo, Dec. 9.—The class of '99, comprising sixty-five seniors in the dental department of the University, has rebelled because of the determination of the dental faculty to give the senior midterm examinations without the customary notice. They refuse to do any work in the infirmary until the objectionable order is revoked.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLAND SPRING.
Wonderful purity and medicinal power of its delicious water. "Poland," 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Advt.

PREACHER'S WIFE IN A CELL.

MRS. LAURA SWIFT ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF SHOPLIFTING.

HER HUSBAND, THE SECRETARY OF THE METROPOLITAN FEDERATION OF EPWORTH LEAGUES, SAYS A MISTAKE HAS BEEN MADE—ANOTHER WOMAN, APPARENTLY WELL CONNECTED, ALSO IN CUSTODY.

Mrs. Laura Swift, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Albert Swift, who was until about a year ago the assistant pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, at Seventh-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., and is now the secretary of the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues, was taken to the West Thirtieth-st. police station last night by a detective from the department store of the Siegel-Cooper Company, and locked up on the charge of stealing several small articles, having an aggregate value of $7. Mrs. Swift is thirty-five years old, and with her husband and several children lives in the apartment-house at No. 222 West One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st.

Mrs. Swift's arrest was regarded as a terrible mystery last night by her husband and the few of her friends who learned of it. When Dr. Swift received a telegram informing him that his wife was in custody of the police he was dumfounded, and declared that there must be a mistake. He called in Mr. Millington, a neighbor, who is the president of the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues, and consulted with him. Mr. Millington was even more surprised than Dr. Swift, and said he was sure that there must be some terrible mistake. Acting on his advice, Dr. Swift at once went to the police station. After some time he secured his wife's release on bail.

Mrs. Swift's neighbors speak most highly of her, and say she is a woman of unblemished reputation, an active church worker and a most dutiful wife and mother. Dr. Swift told a reporter who called at the house that his wife had gone down to the store in question to exchange a pair of children's shoes that he had purchased. He declared many times that there must be some mistake.

The store detective who arrested Mrs. Swift also took to the station a woman who described herself as Mrs. Sarah Raymond, forty-two years old, of No. 151 West Eighty-seventh-st. On his complaint she was also locked up on the charge of shoplifting. The detective charged her with stealing a bottle of perfume valued at $1.

No. 151 West Eighty-seventh-st. is a brownstone dwelling-house owned and occupied by Russell Raymond, who bought it last December for $20,000. With him lives his wife, a son and daughter, just emerging from their teens. The son went to the door when a reporter rang the bell last night, and he declined to give any information about the family. First he admitted that "Mrs. Raymond" lived in the house. Almost immediately, however, he denied all knowledge of such a woman, and shut the door.

ANOTHER MINISTER'S WIFE DISCHARGED

SAID SHE DID NOT KNOW HOW IT WAS THAT SHE STOLE IN A DEPARTMENT STORE.

Mrs. Abbie C. Long, thirty-five years old, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Long, of Wassaic, a small town on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, pleaded guilty to shoplifting before Magistrate Olmsted in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. Through the intercession of friends she was discharged, the firm robbed, the Siegel-Cooper Company, consenting not to press the case if the woman admitted the theft.

The woman said she went out to visit some sick children, and the first thing she knew she was in the department store. She did not know how she came to steal.

"I did not mean to take the articles," she said earnestly, "indeed I did not. I had money, and I could buy them. Oh! this will be a deep disgrace on my husband and myself. To think that I, the wife of a clergyman, should do such a thing. I did not do it. I could not have done it."

The woman's friends said that she must have been suffering under an aberration of the mind.

GOVERNOR GROUT'S EXPENSES.

INCURRED, HE SAYS, IN REPRESENTING THE STATE OF VERMONT ON PUBLIC OCCASIONS.

Derby, Vt., Dec. 9.—Josiah Grout, Governor of Vermont from 1896 to 1898, whose administration has been brought under investigation by the Legislature with the result that a committee appointed for that purpose reported expenditures of more than $7,200 for which there was no warrant under the statutes, has issued an open letter in reply to the report of the committee. He says that the expenses under his administration, which have been the subject of so much criticism, were incurred because the State had to be properly represented at the McKinley inauguration and the Grand Monument dedication, on each of which occasions the National Guard was used as an escort to the Governor. He cites the fact that Governor Dillingham, when he attended the Washington Centennial, expended $3,192, which was not made a part of the executive expenses in the report of the investigation committee, while the allowance made to Mr. Grout, amounting to $1,808, for attending the ceremonies mentioned is made by the report a part of his executive expenses. He calls attention to the fact that the State was invited to participate in more important events during his administration than in many years. His only desire throughout, he said, was to have Vermont adequately represented at all such functions.

ANDERSEN HANGED AT NORFOLK.

MURDERER OF CAPTAIN AND MATE OF THE OLIVE PECKER PAYS THE PENALTY OF HIS CRIME.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 9.—John Andersen, the Swede who, while cook of the schooner Olive Pecker, of Boston, murdered the captain and mate off the coast of Brazil in 1897, was hanged this afternoon at 3:10.

Anderson's crime attracted widespread attention, being a tragedy of singular atrocity. The Olive Pecker sailed from Boston laden with lumber for the River Plate, Brazil. When 150 miles off the coast of Brazil, Andersen, a Swede, had an altercation with the captain. When the latter retired to the cabin, Andersen followed and shot the captain dead. Then he armed himself heavily and went on deck, where he mounted the forecastle and terrorized all on board. The mate, who was aloft, was called down, and while pleading for his life, was shot four times. Then the crew were ordered to throw the dying mate overboard, and on protesting that he was not dead, were assured that he "was dead enough." This done, the crew was marched below at the point of a pistol and ordered to throw the captain's body overboard. Then Andersen directed that oil be thrown over the lumber. The oil-soaked ship was set afire and the crew took to the boats.

Andersen was apprehended at Bahia, Brazil, and sent North on the United States gunboat Lancaster. He was tried and convicted in the United States court at Norfolk, Va., and a stubborn fight was made up to the Supreme Court, the conviction being confirmed. The last move was an application for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Andersen's constitutional rights were invaded, and that the lower court assigned to him counsel instead of giving him counsel of his own choice. Chief Justice Fuller in announcing the Court's opinion, said the record of the case showed that no fundamental right had been denied to Andersen, but that he had been represented from first to last by able counsel, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed.

GRAND TRUNK OPERATORS MAY STRIKE.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—The Brotherhood of Telegraphers has issued a circular to the dissatisfied operators on the Grand Trunk railway system, asking them if they are prepared to strike, should negotiations now going on fail. The answer must be sent in by Monday.

A GOLD-SEEKER DROWNED.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—News has been received here from Edmonton, Alberta, that Captain J. H. Mason, who was the leader of a party of Philadelphians heading for the Yukon, was drowned while fording the Nelson River on August 24.

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HARRY BENDER DECIDED ON.

TO BE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY MR. ODELL—COLONEL ROOSEVELT RECEIVES MANY CALLERS—CANDIDATES FOR VARIOUS PLACES.

Conferences with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the Governor-elect, in the home of his sister, at No. 689 Madison-ave., were continued yesterday. In the course of the day the Governor-elect talked with several prominent Republican politicians and with other men who are interested in his appointments to office or in matters of legislation which he may recommend. Only one result of the conferences was announced yesterday. That was the determination of Colonel Roosevelt to appoint Harry Bender, of Albany, to the office of State Superintendent of Buildings. Mr. Bender has been known as the organization candidate for the office, having been recommended by Senator Platt and B. B. Odell, jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, several weeks ago. Colonel Lovell H. Jerome and Joseph Murray, of this city, had been candidates for the office, but Mr. Murray drew out of the race when he understood that Mr. Bender had been recommended.

The announcement that Mr. Bender had been selected for appointment was made by Mr. Odell yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Odell had a talk with Colonel Roosevelt in the morning. He had breakfast with him in the house in Madison-ave., in company with Judge W. M. K. Olcott and the Rev. Dr. Slicer. Senator Platt did not have a talk with Colonel Roosevelt yesterday, but Mr. Odell represented the Senator at the conference, and there was a free discussion of the candidates who have been considered by Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Odell admitted later that he and Colonel Roosevelt did not agree as to some of the candidates, but the organization leaders understand that when they are consulted by the Governor-elect he always reserves the right to accept or reject their opinions, and they do not expect that he will always follow their advice. William Barnes, jr., chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, had urged the appointment of Mr. Bender, and yesterday afternoon he and Mr. Bender went to see Colonel Roosevelt.

JUSTICE O'BRIEN'S SUCCESSOR.

The Republican organization leaders who have talked with Colonel Roosevelt have been unanimous in recommending the appointment of Justice Cohen to succeed Justice O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, who is soon to resign his office. Some of them said yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt had been much inclined to appoint Justice Daly, and had been surprised because no Republicans agreed with him on the subject. They were inclined to the belief that he would see his way clear to appoint Justice Cohen, and they said they felt sure he had not made up his mind, but still kept it open to argument. Some of the politicians seemed to feel sure that Colonel Roosevelt would not appoint Major Avery D. Andrews to the office of Adjutant-General, partly because it was understood that Major Andrews was not a candidate for the office.

There has been much advice offered to Colonel Roosevelt as to the choice of a man for the office of State Superintendent of Public Works. His choice is expected to fall between Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse, and Edward P. North, of this city. The politicians seem to feel confident of the selection of Mr. Hendricks, who was in the city yesterday, but did not see Colonel Roosevelt. The Governor-elect had a long talk on Thursday with Mr. North. Yesterday he entertained at luncheon and conferred with General Anson G. McCook, Judge Rumsey, John Proctor Clarke and George Clinton, of Buffalo, chairman of the Canal Investigating Committee, all of whom are friends of Mr. North.

Several delegations of labor men called upon Colonel Roosevelt yesterday afternoon. One delegation recommended the appointment of John McMackin as Commissioner of Labor Statistics; another recommended Patrick Egan for the place, and a third recommended Charles J. Dumar, of Typographical Union No. 6, while there were three delegations at the house to oppose Mr. Egan's appointment and one in opposition to Mr. McMackin. Some of the politicians said they thought Colonel Roosevelt would select Mr. Dumar for the place. Jacob A. Riis has been mentioned several times as a man who has been asked by Colonel Roosevelt to accept the office. Mr. Riis said yesterday that he would aid Colonel Roosevelt in any way in his power except to take an office, and that he would not accept a political appointment in any circumstances.

COLORED MEN AT THE HOUSE.

A delegation of colored men called upon Colonel Roosevelt yesterday to say that recognition for the colored race was wanted, and that the colored Republicans would be satisfied with "one big place and any small jobs that are lying round loose." The delegation was invited to submit the names of candidates, but received no promise of appointments.

Among the visitors to Colonel Roosevelt yesterday were Warner Miller, Alexander E. Orr, William R. Stewart, Hamilton Fish, Colonel Appleton, of the 7th Regiment; Henry D. Purroy, Ralph E. Prime, Ensign Middleton, of the United States Navy, and General Horatio C. King.

Senator Platt is expected to have a talk with Colonel Roosevelt this morning. In the afternoon the Colonel goes to Boston to deliver the last of his lectures on "The Winning of the West." Several Republicans from up the State were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening to talk with Senator Platt about coming legislation and other political subjects. Among them were Assemblyman Nixon, who is to be Speaker of the Assembly this winter; State Senator Krum, State Senator Higgins and Assemblyman Kelsey.

It was ascertained yesterday that the delegation of the Citizens Union, headed by R. Fulton Cutting, waited upon Colonel Roosevelt on Thursday in order to present to him a set of resolutions passed by the Union urging him to recommend amendments to the election laws which would make independent nominations easier, and provide for separate elections for State and municipal offices, and to recommend other reforms favored by the Union.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH OFFICERS ELECTED.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE RESIGNATION OF DR. ABBOTT REPORTS PROGRESS.

At the annual meeting of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, held last evening, the committee appointed to consider the resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, reported progress through its secretary, Dr. R. W. Raymond. Owing to the absence of Dr. Abbott in Portland the greater part of the week, no extended conference has been held with him, but it is hoped that some satisfactory arrangement can be made whereby the work of the church can be carried on uninterruptedly. A further report will be made at a special meeting of the church to be held after the morning service to-morrow.

The business meeting usually held after the election of officers was adjourned until next Friday evening, when several interesting reports will be read.

The following officers were elected: Deacons, James Lane and I. A. Stanwood; clerk, F. C. Manvel; treasurer, S. V. White; deaconesses, Mrs. Sarah B. Raymond and Mrs. H. G. Carpenter; Membership Committee, Terence Jacobson and Frances Jordan; Committee on Church Work, Dr. R. W. Raymond, Henry L. Pratt, Benjamin F. Blair, Henry W. B. Howard, George J. Leighton and Robert Van Iderstine.

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