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IS PLATT'S KNIFE OUT FOR MORTON?

The Boss's Statement, It Is Said, Was Made to Force an Internal Fight.

Would Have the Effect of Making the Governor's Nomination Impossible.

Warner Miller Tells the Executive He Sees No Prospect of Harmony in New York.

THE UNION LEAGUE IS IN EARNEST.

Elihu Root Gives Morton a Chill, but Gets No Satisfaction, and Bliss's Utterances Foretell the Governor's Fate.

Albany, Jan. 28.—Republican politicians are excited and Democratic politicians are interested in the latest developments in the bitter warfare between Thomas C. Platt and the Union League Club. The statement of Cornelius N. Bliss, printed to-day, was of a character that surprised everybody, for its last sentence is construed to mean enmity toward Governor Morton.

"It to advocate Mr. Morton's nomination is to adopt Mr. Platt as leader and sole dictator of the Republican party in this State, many of Mr. Morton's best friends will hesitate to commit themselves to the enterprise," is a statement that was repeated a hundred times in substance and effect on the Senate and Assembly floors to-day by politicians and legislators. Everybody called his neighbor's attention to the significant sentence and comment and speculation ran riot.

Mr. Bliss's statement is taken to mean that the Union League intends to continue its warfare on Mr. Platt, and can find no better way to attack him than to repudiate his alleged assumption of proprietorship of Governor Morton's candidacy, and the argument that repudiation of Mr. Platt can only be secured by a direct attack on the Governor's Presidential candidacy.

The present situation has been forecast in these dispatches from time to time. When John E. Milholland came here several weeks ago and saw the Governor directly in Whitehall Reid's interest, and incidentally representing the anti-Platt faction in New York City, it was for the purpose of asking Governor Morton to take some attitude that would make it possible for the Union League element to support him. Mr. Milholland called the Governor's attention to the alleged fraudulent enrollment in New York City, and suggested that Mr. Morton could do much to heal the bruise if he would try to secure a re-enrollment with conditions under which the Brookfield-Reid crowd could secure a showing. Mr. Milholland gathered that the Governor would use his best endeavors to obtain a re-enrollment. Days went by and no olive branches were extended. State Chairman Hackett opened Morton headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the Platt lieutenants began to pile the Governor's table in the Executive Mansion with the most roseate reports from all over the country.

AND MORTON DREW CHECKS.

Ohio, according to these reports, would go for Morton, and Quay was heartily in sympathy with Mr. Platt and would in time throw over Reed. And Mr. Morton was drawing checks galore for missionaries and emissaries and confidential agents who are scouring the land in his behalf. The Union League crowd was laughed at in conversation and interview by all the Platt leaders who figuratively scorned and kicked and pelted the Bliss-Reed-Brookfield crowd.

Then John Sabine Smith was sent to see the Governor and to assure him that the situation in New York City was "critical," and to elaborate the explanation of the alleged enrollment frauds. Mr. Smith performed his duty faithfully, but, unlike Milholland, he was given no encouragement, but was plainly told that the Governor would not interfere in the New York City enrollment. The Bliss men claimed they had been misled and bamboozled by the Governor's statement to Mr. Milholland, and it only required the publication of Mr. Platt's sarcastic attack on the Union League faction to let loose the boxed-up rage of which all were possessed.

There is a distinct feeling in certain quarters here to-day that Mr. Platt's published statement was given out at this critical juncture for no less a purpose than that of kindling the Morton boom. It is argued by persons holding this view that Mr. Platt well knew the result of the publication of his statement; that he realized that it would call forth war messages from the eminent in the Republican party, but

who have been hesitating to declare themselves in the hope that some arrangement would be made whereby all factions could unite on the Governor. These persons call attention to Senator Hill's pacific attitude at critical times in the Democratic party's recent experience and say that Mr. Platt's statement was deliberately prepared for the purpose of forcing an internal fight which would have the effect of making Governor Morton's nomination an impossibility.

These theorists assume that Mr. Platt has never been sincere since he started the Morton boom; that his original effort was directed toward obtaining a solid Platt delegation which was to be manipulated and "delivered" by Mr. Platt to Reed, or to any one whom the accidents of politics put in the way of success. Mr. Platt's alleged reason for injuring the Morton boom is his presumptive fear that it will swell beyond his control and run away from him. PLATT APPLIED THE TORCH.

One thing is certain—Mr. Platt's statement, published yesterday, did result in a crystallization of sentiment that had hitherto been vague and uncertain, even if it did have a distinct trend toward anti-Mortonism. The Platt statement was in the nature of a torch to an oil-saturated structure, and the Governor will be fully occupied in an effort to quench the flames. Politicians declare that only heroic measures will now answer. He could win back the Union League element by some radical declaration or action. It is not likely he will do this, however, for he is now committed to the Platt machine.

That the Governor is concerned over the situation is evident. Warner Miller, who took breakfast with Mr. Platt and State Chairman Hackett in New York, came to Albany about noon. He took lunch with the Governor and had an earnest consultation with him. Mr. Miller expressed some disgust that there should be fighting in the Republican ranks at this time. He told the Governor that he did not know what he (the Governor) could do now to help heal the breach. Mr. Miller could see no prospect of harmony in New York County. He said he was confident the members of the Union League are sincere supporters of the Governor's Presidential candidacy, and that they are fighting Platt primarily. Mr. Miller admitted to the Governor that the fight against Platt would be anything but advantageous to the Governor's canvass.

Mr. Miller brought favorable reports from Illinois and Michigan, and thought that General Russell A. Alger feels hopeful for himself. Mr. Miller left on the afternoon train for Herkimer, leaving behind him a chill in the Executive Chamber.

The Governor, who had received so little encouragement from Mr. Miller in reference to the situation in New York, had another cheerless visitor in the person of Elihu Root, a member of the Union League faction's Committee of Twenty-five. Mr. Root was here ostensibly on legal business. His talk with the Governor was private in the extreme. It is understood, however, that Mr. Root spoke very plainly and said that the Republican voters represented by the Union League were forced for the purpose of maintaining their self-respect to answer Mr. Platt's statement. Mr. Root, it is said, spoke vigorously of the alleged fraudulent enrollment in New York City, of the insolence of Mr. Platt's leadership, of the character of the voters he is leading, and of the public sentiment the Union League faction represents.

The Governor, it seems, deprecated any trouble in Republican ranks, spoke of the necessity of regularity in party proceedings and of his policy to keep out of all internal quarrels. Mr. Root received no more "satisfaction" than did Mr. Milholland or John Sabine Smith.

HERR PRIEMER IS HERE.

Admits He is a Defaulter, but Claims the Flnsch Banking Company Will Not Prosecute.

The entry, "Johannes Hugo Priemer, Berlin," appears in bold characters upon the register of Meyer's Hotel in Hoboken. This name corresponds with that of the bookkeeper of the Flnsch Banking Company, of Berlin, who is alleged to be a fugitive from justice.

The Berlin papers claim that the absconding Baron von Hammerstein, the leader of the Conservative party, who has recently been arrested in Greece, and is now on his way back to the Fatherland, conducted most of his deals through this firm. Herr Priemer yesterday seemed quite at ease, and hesitated but little in admitting that he was the man supposed to have fled from Berlin. He denied that, as claimed by the Berlin papers, he had forged the bank's notes to the extent of 30,000 marks, and that it was for that reason that he had left Berlin. He also denied that he ever indulged in champagne, visited race tracks or knew Baron von Hammerstein personally. His reason for leaving Berlin, he stated, was that he had some debts there and that he thought he would come to this country and start life anew. Herr Priemer is a middle-aged man, with hair which is turning gray. He has a letter of introduction, he continued, "to Herr Alexander Flnsch, Jr., of No. 24 West First street, New York, the representative of our firm in Berlin. But I really should not tell you anything further for publication, until I have seen Herr Flnsch. I only want to say this—that the Flnsch firm has lost at least 200,000 marks through Von Hammerstein's forgeries. "You did not run away then as was reported or were spirited away so that you could not testify against me, Hammerstein, when his trial will come up?" "No, this is not quite the case. I must confess that I have defrauded the firm out of about 6,700 marks, but this is a bagatelle compared with the grave charges against me. But the firm will not prosecute me. I will not say anything more until I have seen Flnsch."

STOLE THE KAISER'S LOVE LETTERS.

Lieutenant Von Hake, a Narrow Escape of a Young Cuban Who Disobeyed His Order.

They Were Written While Wilhelm Was Sowing His Wild Oats,

And Reveal Many Family Secrets and the Youthful Follies of His Majesty.

PUBLISHED BY PARIS PAPERS.

A Well-Known and Beautiful Lady in the Wilhelmstrasse Showed One to Mme. Adams, a Parisian Journalist, Cabinet Crisis Imminent.

By Walter Jaeger.
Berlin, Jan. 28.—Some light has at last been thrown on the recent mysterious arrest of the former army officer, police lieutenant and journalist, Von Hake.

Von Hake was of late years a leading member of the editorial staff of the Berliner Post. After his incarceration the newspapers left no stone unturned to sound the cause of his disgrace.

The following facts have been learned, bit by bit, which, to say the least, have created a great sensation throughout the empire:

Some Parisian papers published a few months ago letters written by Emperor William years ago, when, as the dashing young Prince and student of the Gymnasium at Kassel, he turned the heads of the village belles. These letters were addressed to a well-known and most beautiful lady in the Wilhelmstrasse and reveal many family secrets and some of the youthful follies and indulgences of Germany's ruler.

THE KAISER'S SLEUTHS.

It was also learned by the horde of detectives who were deputized by the Emperor to ferret out the purloiner of the precious epistles that the afore-mentioned Wilhelmstrasse friend of the Kaiser had shown one of these letters to Mme. Edmonde Adam, who caused its publication in Paris.

This, however, did not account for the other letters which sensational Paris papers inserted in their columns.

For the Kaiser had ordered the Wilhelmstrasse lady to give up all the letters from him in her possession, and had securely locked them in the Schloss.

The detectives found at last that Von Hake, who, as one of the editors of the Berliner Post and favored visitor to the Schloss, had access to the Imperial library and other rooms, had actually stolen the letters from the Kaiser's private desk, and after futile attempts to sell them to certain German papers, found a market for them in the French capital.

A FUTILE SEARCH FOR THE LETTERS.

The letters have all disappeared. A search of Von Hake's house by the police to-day failed to bring any more to light. The Emperor swears that he will cause Von Hake to be punished to the full extent of the law. A further inquiry has been set for to-morrow.

VON HOHENLOHE MAY RESIGN.

There is no doubt now that another Cabinet crisis is imminent, and all on account of Emperor William's pet Marine bill, which Chancellor von Hohenlohe has so strenuously opposed. The Hanover Courier maintains that it learns from a reliable source that the Kaiser will not yield an inch and will see that his proposals are laid before the Reichstag at an early date. The acute state of the crisis will then be reached, as Prince von Hohenlohe will undoubtedly resign.

It is announced that Emperor William will meet King Humbert of Italy in February at Genoa.

HUNG HIMSELF TO A TREE.

No Reason Known for Young John Rauch's Suicide.

The dead body of John Rauch, a butcher's helper, twenty-three years old, who lived with his aunt, Mrs. Ida Ribna, at East New York avenue, near Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn, was found yesterday afternoon by Charles Moses, of No. 238 Marion street, and Tony Gallagher, of No. 129 Glenmore street, hanging from a tree in Vanderwee's woods on the line of the Long Island Railroad, fifteen minutes' walk from his home. There was a pistol shot wound through his temples, and the revolver lay on the ground beneath the body.

His aunt, with whom he had lived for nine years, knew of no reason for his suicide. He had been out with his brother Peter the night before to sing in the East New York Manse choir, which both young men were members. Early yesterday morning he got up to go to work and Mrs. Ribna put up a little bundle of lunch for him, which was found in his pocket afterward, and he went away whistling.

NEGRO TERROR LYNCHED.

Short Work Made of a Notorious Desperado by an Enraged Mob in West Virginia.

George B. Eddy, fifty-four years old, was found dead in bed at No. 130 West Forty-fourth street, yesterday morning. He was an advertising agent and had occupied a room at the house where he died for the past three months. None of the other occupants of the house, which was kept by Mrs. Hardy, knew anything about Eddy, and it is not known whether he had any relatives living in this city or not. Dr. Hart, who occupies the first floor of the house for office purposes, said the death was due to heart disease.

HOW GENERAL GOMEZ DEALS OUT JUSTICE.

Narrow Escape of a Young Cuban Who Disobeyed His Order.

Will Forgive Spaniards, but Not Patriots Who Aid the Government.

As Reported by the Journal Exclusively, Gomez Was Not Wounded.

SUDDEN JUMP OF HIS ARMY.

A Battle Officially Reported Far West of the Batabano Dead Line Though He Was Supposed to Be to the East of It.

By Charles Nicholson.
Havana, Jan. 28.—Here is an instance of how things stand in Cuba to-day.

Count de Barreto, a large land owner, planter and cattle raiser, who owns a stock farm near Salvador, about thirty miles south of Havana, sent his son, Juan Herrera de Barreto, to gather the cattle and bring them to Havana.

The son started and put a couple of men at work to round them up, and he was promptly taken prisoner by Gomez's men and taken to San Agustina, where Gomez was.

His captors told him that he had incurred the death penalty for disobeying the General's order forbidding work of any sort. The young man appealed to Gomez, who declined to see him, though two brothers and three cousins of young Herrera are in the rebel army.

"I can pardon Spaniards," said Gomez, "but there is no pardon for Cubans who interfere with my plan by transgressing my orders."

Count Barreto's family is influential and very popular on the island. The Count's friends among the rebels went to the Chief and interceded in his behalf for some time.

Gomez was obdurate and seemed, however, at a loss what to do. Finally he said he would place the young man's fate in the hands of his own neighbors.

A drumhead court was instituted, composed of Caballeros, who had known the boy all his life. They saved him from the consequences of the bloodthirsty order of their General. Herrera pleaded, of course, ignorance of the order, and said he had no intention other than to protect his father's property from piadados.

"I thought it was all over with me for a while," said Herrera yesterday, "but after my trial and acquittal Gomez talked with me and told me he would not give me another chance if I offended again, and that anybody who did anything to help the Government he counted his enemy, and if his own brother was guilty he would not spare him."

Herrera says that Gomez is not wounded. The report is due to an ulcer on the leg which bothers the General at times, particularly after a long trip on horseback, when he invariably requires a physician's attention. This is corroborated by the local doctor and the parish priest of Tapaste.

GOMEZ IS LIVELY FOR A WOUNDED MAN.

My last dispatch located Gomez near San Felipe, east of the line, strongly guarded by troops, with the intent of keeping Gomez and Maceo apart. Up to to-day all official reports speak of unsuccessful rebel attempts to break the dead line. To-day, however, the official report speaks of a battle between Gomez's forces on the one side and the columns of General's Aldecoa and Linares on the other side, up toward Guanajay, fifteen to twenty miles west of the dead line. How he got there is hard to conjecture.

No word of the rumor was brought by passengers last night of a battle near Rincon, about the centre of the deadline.

The rumor, however, gave the Spaniards the victory and said the loss of life among the insurgents was appalling.

An attempt to wreck a train was made to-day.

Trains now travel with pilot engines ahead for security. The rebels stopped the pilot engine between San Felipe and Guara and took off the engineer and fireman. The passenger train behind saw the rebels in the distance, and ran back to San Felipe.

When the rebels saw the train escaping their clutches, they pulled the lever of the pilot engine wide open and started at full speed back, hoping to catch the train and wreck it.

The speed, however, was too great, for the wild engine left the rails and wrecked itself before catching the passenger train, which reached San Felipe uninjured. No tidings of the captured engineer and fireman have as yet been received.

A WOMAN'S APPEAL.

The Wife of Hammond, the American Now in a Boer Prison, Asks Aid in His Behalf.



MRS. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND AND HER TWO SONS.

She is now in Johannesburg, Transvaal, working for the release of her husband, an engineer from California, who is accused of complicity in the Jameson uprising against the Boer Government.

HER MESSAGE TO THE JOURNAL:

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BRISTOL: South Quay, 10, South Quay.

Johannesburg, Jan. 28.

To Editor Journal, N. Y.

In behalf of my husband, please act in concert with Senator Dubois and Mr. Grace, of New York.

MRS. HAMMOND.

What Has Been Done for Hammond.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Senator Dubois, of Idaho, called upon Secretary Olney to-day in behalf of Hammond. The Secretary informed Senator Dubois that the Government of the United States is exerting every possible influence to procure the release of Hammond. He said that the Department had cabled instructions to employ the best legal counsel to be obtained for the defense of Hammond and the other Americans arrested by the Boer Government.

I am satisfied the accused Americans in the Transvaal will have every protection the Government can extend to them. The Secretary of State, in his conversation with me, manifested an earnest interest in these men and I have no doubt that he is doing all he can for them. For my part I shall most earnestly co-operate with others in their behalf. I think you may safely say that all the Western Senators will do their best toward eliciting the sympathy and co-operation of leading men here in Washington in the cause of our fellow-citizens in the Transvaal. I have received several dispatches in regard to the subject.

R. E. Brown, attorney at Johannesburg for Hammond, telegraphed Senator Dubois to-day:

Please act with Grace, Harris and the Journal.

F. W. Bradley, Superintendent of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mine, the largest silver mine in the West, telegraphed Senator Dubois:

Hammond needs all help of State Department in this matter. Department should authorize best available South African solicitor to assist our Consular agents there.

N. H. Harris telegraphed Senator Dubois from San Francisco to-day:

My niece, Mrs. Hammond, cables from Johannesburg for me to act in concert with the Journal, Dubois and Grace. I have reported to the Journal and Grace.

Senator Dubois added that Hammond was a student with him at Yale, and he said: "You know Yale men always help each other."

ALMOST FATAL FRIGHT

Fourteen-Year-Old Annie Donnelly Went into Convulsions When Threatened with Arrest for Truancy.

Fourteen-year-old Annie Donnelly, of Hempstead, L. I., is a pupil in the public school there. On Monday she did not go to school on account of some slight indisposition.

Thomas Hayden, the truant officer, happened along about 9:20 a. m. and found the girl in the yard at her home. He threatened to have her arrested.

She went into convulsions, in which condition she remained until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when Dr. Flinn brought her back to consciousness. Annie is still very much frightened, and the physician fears a return of the spasms. He says that if she can keep quiet she will probably recover. The girl's father, James Donnelly, is head gardener for James L. Kernochan. He has applied to Justice Taylor for a warrant for the arrest of Hayden. He says he will sue being a civil suit in behalf of his daughter. Salvation Oil has cured many of rheumatism when other remedies failed. Price 25c.

CUBAN TRANSPORT HAWKINS SUNK.

Went Down Off Long Island with \$200,000 Worth of Arms Aboard.

Carried Hotchkiss Guns, Repeating Rifles and 1,000,000 Cartridges.

General Rosa, and from Five to Nine Men of 136 Who Sailed, Thought to Be Drowned.

AN OLD VESSEL DEEPLY LADEN.

The ship began to sink from a leak and the filibusters took to the boats in a gale and were picked up by schooners.

The steamship J. W. Hawkins, outward bound, with \$200,000 worth of arms and ammunition that were destined for the Cuban revolutionists sprung a leak and sank off the eastern end of Long Island Monday morning. One hundred and twenty men on board were going to fight for the revolutionary cause. Besides these there was a crew of sixteen. All were saved except six according to one report and ten according to another. Members of the Junta here have been informed that a partial list of the drowned is as follows:

General Rosa,
Jose Alveriche,
Victor Gomez,
Antonio Guitan,
Louis Gallet.

The J. W. Hawkins was bought by agents of the Cuban Junta of this city in Baltimore and was brought to New York several days ago. She tied up at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and East River. In a marble yard near by the Cubans had secreted two Hotchkiss guns, 1,200 Remington and Winchester rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of cartridges. The war material had been taken to the pier in small lots at different times and were stored away in the steamship without attracting the attention of the Spanish spies.

STORY OF TWO DESELTERS.

Before the J. W. Hawkins left the pier two of the enlisted men deserted and informed a policeman of the vessel's mission. Later a man in plain clothes tried to gain an entrance to the marble yard, but he was thrown out unceremoniously. This incident had the effect of hastening the steamship's departure. At midnight on Sunday she steamed away from the marble yard, bound for Cuba. The narrative of what befel the ship afterward is told by survivors.

Seventy of the wrecked filibusters were brought to the city yesterday afternoon by the tug Fred B. Dalzell, owned by the Raymond Towing Company, of No. 70 South street. The tug first stopped at Pier 8, North River, at the foot of Rector street, where Jose C. Hernandez came ashore and hastened to the Cuban Junta offices, at No. 66 Broadway. The tug then went up the North River to the foot of West Forty-second street, arriving there about 2 o'clock. The remaining members of the party, including General Calixto Garcia and his son, landed there on a coal wharf.

Captain Harry C. Denyse, of the tug Fred B. Dalzell, tells the following story of how he came to have the men on board:

"We sighted the schooner Leander V. Beebe on Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock. We were then about ten miles east of where the St. Paul is lying. The Beebe was flying a flag in her rigging as a signal that she wanted a tug. When we got closer Captain Howes, of the Beebe, hailed me, and asked me to come alongside. He told me that he was bound for Boston, and had a shipwrecked crew on board, who wanted to go to New York. As soon as I saw them I knew they were shipwrecked men. They were the toughest-looking lot of people I ever saw.

"Some of the men were without hats or shoes, and all of them were suffering greatly from exposure. A man among them whom they said was a doctor was half-dressed. One leg of his pantaloons had been torn away, and he looked pretty bad. None of the men had any luggage. We put the men ashore at the foot of West Forty-second street, except one whom we had landed at the foot of Rector street.

"General Garcia seemed all broken up over the loss of the boat. I talked with him about it. He remarked that \$200,000 worth of guns and ammunition had gone to the bottom with her. Garcia had two gripesacks with him. They were pretty good sized and were crammed full of greenbacks.

"I knew the J. W. Hawkins. She had been knocking around here for years. She was generally to be found around Greenpoint. She was nothing but an old, men-haden boat, like lots you see around here. She wasn't seaworthy at all. I would not have trusted myself in her as far as Staten Island."

H. Crowell, the mate of the J. W.