cities. I believe, however, that the present improvements are sufficient for the accommodation of all the people who use the Bridge now."

"Did you ever hear at a meeting of the Bridge Trustees any remark made in the presence of President Rossiter, of the Brooklyn Heights Company (from which the tract of land adjoining the Plaza was purchased for $160,000), that if the Brooklyn Heights Company were allowed an entrance to the approach they would practically get back the property from the city?"

"I never heard such a remark."

"If newspaper reports should be produced showing that such a remark was made, would you still trust to your memory as against the statements of the reporters?"

WOULD STILL DENY IT.

"Against the whole world," replied Mr. Howell.

Mr. Duffy then questioned Mr. Howell about the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the Long Island Traction Company, in which the witness is a stockholder. From hearsay the witness said he believed that Trustee Keeney was a stockholder of the Brooklyn Heights Company. "Mr. Keeney," said he, "is over twenty-one years and he can answer for himself."

In reply to another question the witness said that there were eighty-four patrolmen, three

C. C. MARTIN.

roundsmen, two sergeants and one captain on the Bridge Police force. He did not think that the new terminals demanded an increase in the police force.

Seth L. Keeney, one of the Bridge trustees, was called next. He said he had been a trustee of the Bridge for ten years, and is chairman of the Terminal Committee.

"You are known as the silent member of the Board of Trustees?" said Mr. Zaring.

"I speak whenever it is necessary," replied Mr. Keeney.

"Please tell us," said Mr. Zaring, "how the Long Island Traction Company and the Heights company are connected."

"Well, the Heights company controls the Brooklyn Railroad Company, and the Traction both of them."

"Who is president of the company?"

"Daniel F. Lewis."

"Is ex-Governor Flower a stockholder in the Long Island Traction Company?"

"I believe he is."

"Has ex-Governor Hill any interest in that corporation?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Has ex-Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan any interest in it?"

"I don't know."

"Has Felix Campbell?"

"I have heard he has."

The witness said he himself held stock in the Brooklyn Heights Company and was a director in that company.

"Mr. Campbell is president of the People's Trust Company?"

"Yes."

COULD SEE NOTHING WRONG IN IT.

"Now, do you see anything wrong in being a member of a Board of the Bridge trustees which has negotiations with the railroads of which you are a stockholder and a director?"

"Not so long as my acts are honorable. I see nothing inconsistent in occupying both positions."

"Would you not, as a director of the Brooklyn Heights Company, try to secure every advantage in any negotiations with the Bridge trustees?"

"So long as it was an honorable advantage, I would."

"Has Hugh McLaughlin ever been a stockholder in any of these companies?"

"He never has been to my knowledge."

"Are you acquainted with that gentleman?"

"Yes, sir, and I am not ashamed of it."

Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, was the next witness. He said that he was an ex-officio member of the Bridge trustees. The Mayor said he was familiar with the various plans for the plaza and the approach to the Bridge, and that he understood the original plan for a plaza contemplated an open approach, and that the driveway should be unobstructed.

"What is your idea as to whether the plan in contemplation by which the Brooklyn Heights Company seeks to construct four tracks on the plaza would interfere with the original plan?"

"It would certainly obstruct the plaza and shut out both Fulton and Liberty sts., and pervert the original plan."

At present the Union Elevated Railway had four posts on the plaza. The president of the Kings County Railroad told the witness that his company could not secure necessary facilities at the Bridge terminal, and that the trustees had favored the Union Company.

"Have you been present at any meeting of the Terminal Committee at which President Rossiter made the statement that the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company ought to have an entrance to the plaza because a promise had been made by the Bridge trustees, when they purchased the tract of land for $160,000, that the railroad company should get it back from the city?"

HAD HEARD THE STATEMENT.

"I heard that statement made."

"Do you remember that Mr. Henriques arose and moved that it should be stricken from the records because no such promise had been made?"

"I do."

"Were Mr. Keeney and Mr. Howell present at the meeting?"

"Mr. Keeney, I think, was present at all the meetings, but I don't know whether Mr. Howell was present."

Mayor Schieren said he did not favor the present plan for improving the approaches to the Bridge. He thought that a loop commencing at the City Hall in Brooklyn should have been adopted, and that all surface cars should run down Washington-st. and there discharge their passengers at the Bridge entrance, then proceed down Washington-st. and around a curve, then to Pierrepont-st. into Fulton-st., and run uptown on the latter street. This plan would keep cars all going the same way.

Bridge Trustee Henriques was the next witness. He said that he was opposed to giving any corporation the use of land acquired by the Bridge, unless it were an absolute necessity. In the case of the Brooklyn Heights Company, he said that the Heights Company was nearer to the Bridge station than it ever was before. "But the vista of the Grand Plaza loomed up," continued Mr. Henriques, "and the Brooklyn Heights Company wanted possession of it." He said he was opposed to any such scheme. The Heights Company did not carry 30 per cent of the passengers to the Bridge, but only about 18 per cent. Mr. Henriques said he favored the loop system suggested by Mayor Schieren.

In reply to Mr. Zaring, the witness said he was present at the meeting of the Terminal Committee where President Rossiter stated that some rights had been promised to the Brooklyn Heights Company in regard to the tract of land purchased by the trustees from the company for $160,000.

TO STRIKE IT FROM THE RECORD.

"I arose," said Mr. Henriques, "and moved that the statement be stricken from the record, as I regarded it as an insult to the Bridge trustees. If any such promise had been made it must have been a personal promise and not a promise from the trustees."

Mr. Henriques said that Mr. Rossiter's statement must have been made up upon information and belief, as Mr. Rossiter had then been president of the Heights Company for a short time only.

"Are you a stockholder in the Long Island Traction Company?"

"No, sir; I have not that privilege. I have no stock in any of the companies."

"Have you ever heard it commonly reported in Wall Street that the Long Island Traction Company stock was loaded upon and sold to the Bridge trustees and officials?"

"I have heard such a report."

"Did you ever hear ex-Governor Flower was largely interested in the Long Island Traction Company?"

"I heard it in a general way."

Mr. Henriques also said he had heard ex-Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan was interested in Long Island Traction Company stock.

"Did you get a telephone message purporting to come from Governor Flower's office, asking for some information regarding Bridge matters, and did you not reply that the Bridge office was the proper place to talk about such a matter?"

DIDN'T WANT TO ANSWER IT.

Mr. Henriques appealed to the Chairman, to see if he had to answer the question, and was told to answer it.

Mr. Henriques said he had no desire to conceal anything. "Well," said he, "some months ago there was a telephone message directing me to go to Governor Flower's office, No. 52 Broadway. I answered, saying I would not go to anybody's office, and that the only place for the transaction of the Bridge business was at the Bridge office. I do not know who sent the message."

"Did not Colonel Williams call upon you at your office about half an hour after you got the telephone message?"

"Yes, sir, he did."

"You know Colonel Williams, who was ex-Governor Flower's private secretary?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you not send out for a witness when he called on you?"

"Yes, sir; I thought it might be just as well to

SETH L. KEENEY.

have a third party present."

"What was the subject of the conversation?"

"Colonel Williams asked me to thoroughly investigate the Plaza matter."

"Did he not say that he hoped you would see your way clear to grant the privilege asked for by the Heights Company?"

"No, I don't think so."

A PENSION FOR POLICEMEN.

Mr. Henriques then went on to say that he was in favor of granting Bridge policemen, and others employed on the Bridge who might be incapacitated by injuries on duty, a small pension. The men on the cars had to stand on the platforms in all kinds of weather, and could not step into the cars to warm themselves as the elevated railroad guards do.

Then the chairman announced that the committee would go into executive session to consider their future plans. After the executive session Committeeman Halpin announced that the committee had decided to adjourn and prepare its report to the Legislature. He announced that in all probability no more public meetings would be held.

AN EXHIBITION OF COLORED GLASS.

SOME BEAUTIFUL WINDOWS TO BE SEEN AT THE TIFFANY STUDIOS.

There is now taking place at the Tiffany Studios, No. 333 Fourth-ave., an exhibition of a memorial window which will ultimately be placed in the Young Men's Library at Troy, N. Y. It is from a design by Frederick Wilson, the artist, and represents a historic scene in the printing house of Aldus Manutius on or about August 22, 1502, when the printer exhibited to the Doge Leonardo Loredan the proof pages of the first popular edition of Dante. Mr. Wilson has assumed that there were present on this occasion, besides Aldus and the Doge, the editor of the work, Peter Benbo; the designer and engraver of the type, Francisco Francia, and Alberto Pio, whose money enabled

THE HOUSE OF ALDUS, 1502.

the printer to publish this handy-volume edition of Italy's great poet. Even the printer's devil is not forgotten in the composition, as he is picking up stray proofsheets from the floor, while gazing with envious eyes at a patrician boy, who stands at the side of the Doge's wife. There are also two other figures—a page and a gondolier. This window is made entirely of Tiffany Favrile glass, showing a remarkable variety of shades and tones.

There are two other windows in the exhibition, one of which is a great novelty. Instead of representing figures or ornaments, it is an attempt to portray in transparent mosaic glass a scene from nature, and is an illustration of the first verse of the forty-second Psalm of David: "As the heart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God." The realism is extraordinary, the trees, the sky and the brook seeming almost as if they were a part of nature, and not a mere representation. The window is to be placed in the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, in Brooklyn, by the Frothingham family.

The remaining window is a very large one, and represents "The Resurrection of Christ." The figure of Christ is shown in the central lancet, rising in the air from the tomb. In the side lancets are Roman soldiers and the angels in adoration. This window was also designed by Mr. Wilson. The Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, in Fitchburg, Mass., is the owner of this beautiful example of colored glasswork.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

Simply perfection for an effective Home Medicine. They are purely vegetable, containing no calomel, mercury or other injurious ingredient, and act gently yet surely, without causing pain or gripe. 25 cents.

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

GENERAL GOMEZ'S PLANS.

HE IS CONFIDENT THAT THE END IS NEAR.

A LETTER TO SENOR ESTRADA PALMA—CRITICISM OF GENERAL CAMPOS—SPANISH SOLDIERS COMING TO HIS RANKS, HE SAYS.

The following letter has been received in this city:

Headquarters of the Army of Liberation,
Sancti Spiritus, November 18, 1895.

Thomas Estrada Palma, esq., New-York.

My Good Friend: It gives me pleasure to address you these lines from the western part of the island, as to the state of the war. My march has been slow, and it had to be so in order to be sure; without previous organization no human work can be successful.

If I can develop my plan such as I have conceived it, 60,000 men will not suffice Spain to even weaken the revolution. And if the debility and want of faith in her arms is taken into consideration, it will be impossible for Spain to send that army at once, and, sending them from time to time, they will only arrive to take the place of her losses, which are very great. General Campos, perhaps because he wishes to strengthen his lost faith, permits himself to look for his triumph, not in the justice of his cause or in his aggressiveness, but in what he calls our inferior organization. Never as now has there existed more union and faith in our cause than exists in the ranks of Cubans.

A great deal is said here about belligerency, but without giving much thought to events that will have to arrive, we rely on our efforts and resolutions.

AN EXTREME MEASURE ADOPTED.

As you will see by the circular I inclose, I have decided to stop all grinding of sugar, even if we lose quite a sum of money by it. This loss is quite acceptable, as our enemies would have received a larger sum, and, what is worse, it would appear that the revolution was so weak that it could not destroy the fountains of wealth and power of our enemies.

I have the approbation of some of the victims of this exreme measure, knowing that it is justified by the greed of Spain, who does not stop in her ideas of eternal usurpation. Such is the abnegation of the generous hearts who applaud and admire all! I recall such patriotic abnegation when the destruction of the Cuban Numancia Bayamo was undertaken by its inhabitants giving it over themselves to the flames.

It was on its ashes that the fierce Valmaceda, with his army of assassins and bandits, was able to make his camp.

Our army of liberty is as well organized as can be expected. We have four army corps organized and well armed and commanded by expert generals and brave men like Maceo, Masso, Rabi, Pedro Perez, Cobreco, Rodriguez, Roloff, Sanchez, Castillo, Zayas, Suarez, Bermudez, Francisco Perez, and the brigades, regiments and divisions that compose three corps are commanded by brave officers. One cannot in such a short time make expert and veteran soldiers, but we have done enough. And using their valor by degrees, without doing foolhardy deeds, they now fight with valor and pay no attention, in open battle, to the useless and costly fire of thousands of Spaniards when a few Cubans are sent out to harass them.

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

You cannot imagine how many good people we have with us, and Cuba may well feel proud of the apostles of science she has given to her army, such as the doctors, Eugenio Sanchez, Agromonte, Eugenio Molina, Fermin V. Dominguez, Bruno Zayas, Nicolas Alberdi, Oscar Pelmelles, Daniel Gispert, Santiago Garcia Canizares, Federico Latorre, Rogelio Robaina, Juan Pons, Nicasio Soler, Joaquin Castillo Duany, Guillermo F. Mascaro, José Nicolas Ferrer, Porfirio P. Valiente, Hipolito Gatana, N. N. Diaz, Tomas Prado Guinan. We have also organized the civil government, which you already know is rendering great help to the army. We have already begun the instructions in the camp and in the prefectures. It is very hard for General Campos to understand the war of to-day, and I would not dare to express this frank and honest opinion (treating of a Spanish officer who has always had my good will and respect as an honorable officer and gentleman) if he in his interview with the editor of the "Imparcial," of Madrid, and with reporters of "The Times" and "The World," of New-York, had not shown military self-confidence in judging us weak and cowards, and not able to organize ourselves. I could ask General Campos a question which he would find difficult to answer with exactitude. How does he explain that having arrived in the island of Cuba at the same time as Generals Maceo, Marti and myself, when the small forces of Generals Pedro Perez in Guantanamo, of Guillermo Moncada, poisoned in Santiago; Colonel Miro, in Holguin, and General Bartolome Masso, in Manzanillo—how does he explain, I repeat, that he could not put down a growing revolution which, notwithstanding his military talents, his great resources and his influence in the island, has extended like a great fire over all the country?

CAMPOS'S EFFORTS WEAK, HE THINKS.

And if General Campos could not in those days take hold of a situation less difficult and of less danger, how does he expect now, having in front of him an army of 50,000 men, well organized to sustain an endless campaign? Why did he not suffocate it in the beginning when we were weak and he strong, before General Antonio Maceo had defeated him in "Valenzuela," with all his prestige of warrior and before Generals Roloff and Sanchez and Rodriguez had landed their expedition and transported it in country wagons in broad daylight? And having lost his head, he now pretends to be able to kill or make surrender 50,000 men, not being able to capture twenty? I think that Canovas del Castillo should think a little about this.

I have never denied the logic of facts and, perhaps, friend Estrada, that being in love with the just cause of this great people, I may be optimistic; but I think without going to extremes we shall very soon reach the end, that we have laid out before us.

Let us leave General Campos, making his useless efforts, his useless results and always traveling by steamers on the coast. He has only made two marches into the interior, one sadly notable to Bayamo and now to Ciego de Avila to Sancti Spiritus—marches which have had for their object according as he himself has said, "to show his generals how to march with small columns (?)" 2,000 men. I do not know to what degree his subalterns look upon such appreciations. But I do know that many honorable and brave military men like the ones that accompany General Campos in this campaign without glory and without bread, that such self-sufficiency has a very grave character.

When General Campos said this to the reporter he forgot how the brave Santocildes died at the head of his forces in the battle of Valenzuela and what is more strange, still that he had marched the day before with his forces in much less number.

According to my own way of looking at things as they are happening in Cuba, General Campos has said the truth on only two subjects. First, "that the belligerency will be recognized by the United States when that Nation feels like it." He denies, of course, that our standing gives us the right to it. If he knows it he keeps it to himself. Secondly, and more important and more transcendental, "that if the Americans recognize the belligerency of Cuba without the right of belligerency, Spain will not keep up an ingorious war, like the one she is now waging against the Cubans, for if things get complicated, Spain would prepare for war not only against the Yankees, but perhaps against all of free America."

We will not meddle in that. Things will take their natural course and everybody will look out and understand their own business and we ours.

Order and morality is our watchword and in the actual state of things, we can say that, even if Spain sends thousands of her children to their death, we have already established the bases of the Cuban Republic and the Republic will be a fact even if a few of us fall.

As ever, your loyal companion and friend,

M. GOMEZ.

P. S.—The Spanish soldiers are coming over to our ranks. My circular is giving good results.

SPANISH METHODS OF FIGHTING.

A STORY OF ALLEGED TREACHERY TOLD BY THE CUBAN GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

A copy of an address issued by Maximo Gomez, General-in-Chief of the Cuban Army, from his headquarters, Santa Teresa, on October 31, 1895, has just been received in this city. He says in part:

On October 16 a lieutenant of the Spanish Army, accompanied by four soldiers, two of whom were Cubans, presented themselves at the rebel camp of Colonel Fusto Sanchez, and asked to be incorporated in the Cuban Army. On the 24th the Spanish lieutenant and his men asked for leave of absence to go and bring some arms and ammunition, which they had hidden near Ciego de Avila, requesting the rebel leader at the same time to send five men of trust with them, which was granted. The leader sent with them Captain José Agramonte de Varona, his aide-de-camp; a lieutenant, a corporal and two soldiers. A mile and a half from Ciego de Avila they dismounted and left the horses in care of the two Cuban soldiers, and the rest proceeded to fulfil their commission. Hardly half an hour had passed when, after several shots had been fired, two of the Spanish soldiers returned to the place where the Cubans were awaiting with the horses, saying that they had been attacked by Spaniards, who were lying in ambush, and that their six companions had been killed or fatally wounded. Then they decided to hide in the woods, but hardly had they entered when the Spaniards treacherously fired on the Cubans, both of whom escaped unhurt. One of the Cubans immediately took flight to the woods, and the two infamous cowards tried to kill the other with the butt-end of their guns. But their cowardice only equalled their infamy, and after inflicting two serious wounds on the Cuban's head they took to flight. The Cuban, though blinded with the blood from his head, was loading his gun again to fire. Captain Agramonte, the lieutenant and the corporal were assassinated and mutilated, the two Cuban soldiers escaping.

In vain do the Spaniards declare in the public press, and from the tribune, a line of conduct which will raise them in the opinion of men, for those are their words, but these are their deeds.

As a man, as an honest and upright soldier, I repudiate the action I here announce to the civilized world. As General-in-Chief of the Cuban Army I am proud to say that my order never to use dishonorable proceedings, which may injure those who execute them more than those who suffer from them, has never been disregarded by my subalterns.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

AN ATTACK ON RUDGO.

HOUSES BURNED AND PILLAGED—NEWS OF THE WAR IN CUBA.

Madrid, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Havana says that a band of insurgents made an attack upon the town of Rudgo yesterday, setting fire to eleven houses and pillaging a number of others. Subsequently the rebels were attacked by Spanish troops, and they fled, with a heavy loss of killed and wounded.

A dispatch to the "Imparcial" from Havana says that the insurgents threw a freight train off the track at Jicotea yesterday, blocking the line so that the passenger train from Santa Clara for Havana was unable to get through.

The insurgents, with several batteries of artillery, have besieged the fort at Remanganaguas.

It is reported that another filibustering expedition has landed at Cape Maysi.

Maximo Gomez, the rebel leader, has arrived at Placetas.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The United States Minister at Copenhagen has received from the Danish Government a notice that the Government of the Danish West Indies, in view of the prevalence of yellow fever in Cuba, has declared a quarantine of five days against vessels arriving at St. Thomas from that island.

MR. KENNETT WILL APPEAL.

HE THINKS HIS SUSPENSION FROM THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE WAS NOT JUSTIFIED.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—The suspension of Francis J. Kennett from the Chicago Board of Trade caused a great deal of discussion in financial circles this morning. The firm continued to do business on the Board to-day as usual, J. F. Morris, of the firm, still being a member. Mr. Hopkins is not a member of the Board. It is the opinion of old commission men that if Mr. Harris is also suspended at the trial to-morrow the firm could take in new partners possessing membership and still do business as long as it obeyed the rules. Mr. Kennett says he intends to appeal the case. He does not think it was conclusively proved that he had connection with bucket-shops, and he is inclined to think the prosecuting committee was simply making an example of him without having thoroughly proved its case. "If the Board is upheld in the course it has taken," he said this afternoon, "there will be a great many others who will have to be suspended—that is, if the Board cares to be consistent. Some of these will be among the oldest and best known members of the Board. I have, however, no desire to see others suspended just because I have been, and I bear no ill-will toward any member of the Board for the action taken."

The Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday decided that it could not take cognizance of the suspension for five years by the Chicago Board of Trade of Francis J. Kennett, a member of the New-York firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co., for carrying on dealings in grain with R. C. Gunning, the keeper of a bucket shop in Chicago. As Mr. Kennett was not a member of the Stock Exchange, it was no affair of the Exchange what transactions he engaged in. For another thing the alleged irregular operations were in grain, which is not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. Therefore, while George B. Hopkins, Mr. Kennett's partner, is a member of the Exchange, he was not obliged to appear and answer inquiries.

AGAINST THE RAYMOND BROTHERS.

W. J. QUINLAN, OF THE CHEMICAL BANK, AND OTHERS GIVE EVIDENCE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—The third day of the trial in the United States District Court of the Raymonds, who are under indictment for misapplying the funds of the defunct Middletown (Penn.) National Bank, began with a resumption of the testimony of William J. Quinlan, jr., cashier of the Chemical National Bank of New-York. After examining the books of the wrecked bank, he said that the proceeds of a $10,000 note which was indorsed by the Middletown Bank and $5,000 in coin received from the latter institution had been paid by the Chemical National Bank to the United States Treasurer in New-York, to secure circulation for the Middletown Bank. The net amount in this transaction was $14,550.

John S. Gittings, a member of the banking firm of John S. Gittings & Co., of Baltimore, the Southern correspondents of the Middletown Bank, testified that his company loaned $10,000 to the bank for the Raymond & Campbell Manufacturing Company. When the note for this amount became due it was renewed, and subsequently was divided into two notes of $7,500 and $2,500 each. The paper went to protest.

James M. Reilly, a former bookkeeper for the Raymond & Campbell Manufacturing Company, said that during his employment he knew nothing of the accounts of the company with the Middletown Bank. His efforts to learn of them were futile, and his lack of information interfered with the system of bookkeeping. Mr. Reilly admitted that he made entries in the minute-book of the bank at the direction of C. W. Raymond, the minute-book being kept in the office of the Raymond & Campbell Manufacturing Company. During the examination of this witness, Judge Butler made several interruptions with statements that the trial was proceeding slowly, and that it was evident it would not be finished this week.

Edwin E. Sartner, clerk in the office of the Controller of the Currency at Washington, submitted a number of letters, written by Charles W. and Edward M. Raymond to the Controller, regarding the affairs of the bank. The replies were also submitted and the documents read to the jury.

William J. Thompson, the expert accountant who is aiding the Government in the case, was recalled to the stand and cross-examined. The witness admitted that he had made a mistake of $30,000 in computing the books of the bank. The mistake was to the discredit of the defendants, and their attorney evidently made a strong point in bringing this out. At 4 o'clock the court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

BIG FAILURE IN LAWRENCEBURG, KY.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., Dec. 11.—The second largest failure ever recorded here occurred to-day, when James Riley, distiller and wholesale liquor dealer, assigned to J. M. Johnson, a banker. A list of the assets and liabilities was not filed, but several hundred thousand dollars are involved.

TINPLATE MEN DISCUSS THE TARIFF.

Pittsburg, Dec. 11.—The Tinplate Manufacturers' Association is in session here to-day. The morning was occupied in discussion of the tariff. It is probable that before the convention adjourns a committee will be selected to go to Washington to work for a higher duty on tin plates.

PASSENGERS ON THE MAJESTIC.

Among the passengers arriving here on the steamer Majestic from Liverpool and Queenstown last evening were W. Brodrick Cloete, Price Collier, Captain Gore, Colonel Dimitri Horvath, J. Crawford Lyon, W. D. Mandell, Hudson Maxim, Dr. D. Morris, C. M. G., Minnie Palmer, P. Martinez Del Rio, Mme. Tozzi and McLane Van Ingen.

Randel, Baremore & Billings,

IMPORTERS OF

DIAMONDS

AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

58 Nassau St., 29 Maiden Lane, New-York.

1 St. Andrews St., Holborn Circus, London, E. C.

PARTIES IN CITY POLITICS.

NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB DISCUSSION AT SHERRY'S.

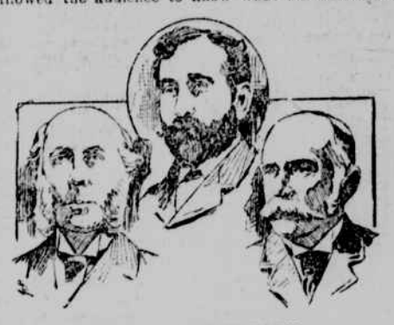
JAMES C. CARTER OPPOSES THE ARGUMENT OF EDWARD LAUTERBACH, FREDERIC R. COUDERT AND EDWARD M. SHEPARD WHO FAVOR PARTY LINES IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

A brilliant audience of men and women, representative of the best business, personal and social circles of this city, assembled at Sherry's last night upon the invitation of the Nineteenth Century Club to listen to a discussion on the question as to "How Far Can Municipal Government Be Divorced from National Party Lines?" Four well-known speakers—James C. Carter, Edward Lauterbach, Frederic R. Coudert and Edward M. Shepard, advocates of as many political creeds, were the participants in the debate. Only Mr. Carter stood as the advocate of the non-partisan principle. Vigorously, unreservedly and emphatically Messrs. Lauterbach and Coudert insisted upon local government being run upon party lines, a sentiment that was also agreed to, though in a more tentative spirit, by Mr. Shepard.

The president of the club, John A. Taylor, acted as chairman, and called the meeting to order shortly before 9 o'clock.

OPENED THE DISCUSSION.

James C. Carter, the president of the City Club, opened the discussion and spoke as the representative of the Independent Citizens' party. He early allowed the audience to know what his individual



EDWARD LAUTERBACH.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT. JAMES C. CARTER.

opinion on the question was. He thought the purport of the discussion from the very wording of the subject was not whether the separation were possible, but whether it were practicable. His position, he said, was that it was practicable.

"I admit," he continued, "that it is difficult to bring about. It requires a great amount of public spirit on the part of the persons who are to make the effort. We know that persons in society, business men having a great variety of personal concerns on their hands do not feel that they can devote a great part of their time to public service. They do not make the effort and the consequence is that the control of the municipal politics slips into the hands of those who I might say are not wholly worthy of the position.

"The great National political parties exist for the purpose of carrying out the details of the National Government. There are certain great political tendencies, some in one direction and some in another—the tendency in one direction supported by the Democrats, and in another by the Republicans. Now, those parties are necessary for free government. It is necessary to have this division of thought. They are the safety of the Republic, and they are the great fields where the ambitions of men may display themselves. But why is it that they have anything to do with municipal affairs? They have nothing to do with the local government of cities. There is no Republican way nor Democratic way of cleaning streets or administering justice or doing any one of the things that the officers of the municipality are elected to do."

Mr. Carter proceeded at great length to criticise the voters, whom he estimated numbered 20,000 persons, who attach themselves to a political party from mercenary motives. The votes, he said, were purchasable, not by money, perhaps, but by the holding out of inducements of bestowal of some kind of office if the party to which they attached themselves were successful.

THE NATURAL RESULT.

As a natural result of that state of things arose a class of men whose purpose it was to exploit and purvey those purchasable votes. They negotiated municipal patronage with the party leaders for party votes. Mr. Carter drew as the effects of such an arrangement a picture of municipal corruption, and pointed out that by this exchange of municipal patronage for votes men were put in office, who not only abused their trust, but prostituted their power, a deplorable state of things that was due to the alliance between the National parties and the purveyors of the purchasable votes. Such an alliance he characterized as demoralizing, destructible and weakening to the best interests of municipal life. After comparing the local government system of Great Britain with America, to the advantage of the former, he concluded with an earnest appeal to wipe away the partisan surroundings of the municipal elections and government.

Edward Lauterbach, who followed, caused a burst of laughter by announcing himself as one of those purveyors and exploiters of votes, whom Mr. Carter had so severely condemned. But so far from it being a disgraceful position, as declared by the previous speaker, it was a matter of pride to him if by his efforts in this direction he was the means of holding the members of the party cleaving together in loyalty to Republican interests.

Proceeding to discuss the subject at issue, he said partisanship in America must exist, as long as the country itself existed. Annihilate the party spirit from the American system, and there would be nothing left to supply the needs of government; it would lose its best attributes. Mr. Lauterbach declared in unqualified language that if the interest in municipal affairs were to be taken from the hands of the two great opposing parties there would be no organization, no party, indeed, and without parties there could be no America. The Constitution of the State in its enactments for the control of the elections recognized the two leading partisan organizations of the country.

The speaker seemed to have the sentiment of the audience with him when he described the defeat of the Republicans in the recent election to the "cajolery by which it had been humbugged into agreeing to a non-partisan ticket."

"If we had," he said, "kept to a straight and good Republican ticket, this city would have been Republican to-day."

He maintained that nominations must be settled by representative conventions, and ended by arguing that to deprive a party of its municipal interests would be to deprive it of its best strength, experience and potentiality.

SPEECH OF FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

Frederic R. Coudert, who was introduced as representing the Democratic party, prefaced his speech with many pointed and humorous allusions to the deductions of the preceding speakers. He criticised and ridiculed at some length many of Mr. Carter's principal arguments, and likened the suggestion of a non-partisan municipal government to a ship "floating on the high seas without a compass and bound eventually to bang up against a rock." New-York, he contended, was the best-governed city in the country, had the best water supply on the globe, had a fire department that was the admiration of the world, possessed a police force that was, in spite of the abuse levelled at it, as efficient as any in the United States, and he ended this list of advantages by saying that its population, notwithstanding its rapid growth, was less trying to keep in order than that of any other existing community. He attributed all these beneficent results to the partisan character of its government. The people of this city had, he said, tried the non-party scheme and had found it wanting, and had expressed themselves emphatically as wanting a reversion to the old state of things. They were even, he added with a gleam of humor, willing to take their choice of either Lauterbach or Croker, "although it is a difficult choice to determine which pet hippa."

E. M. Shepard, of Brooklyn, devoted the greater part of his remarks to a criticism of Mr. Carter's vaunted superiority of the English system. He pointed out in detail the unfairness and inequality of the comparison, and then proceeded to express himself in sympathy with the maintenance of the partisan character of the municipal government, which, he said, with the elimination of the office-seeker and the man who thought his vote carried a vested interest in some office, would provide the best and most efficient form of local government.

CHATTANOOGA DAY CELEBRATED.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 11.—Chattanooga Day was celebrated in fine style at the Exposition to-day. The military parade was headed by Major J. Ferry Fyffe, commander of Tennessee's standing army during the Coal Creek riots. The exercises of the day were opened with a speech of welcome by President Collier, who was followed by Mayor King, speaking in behalf of Atlanta. Mayor Ochs, of Chattanooga, was the next speaker, and the Chattanooga militia held a dress parade on the Exposition grounds.

President Collier has received from several States the information that a report is being industriously circulated to the effect that a number of exhibits have been removed in advance of the close. There is not a word of truth in this story.

Nothing Wrong But the Prices.

They're cut in two. It's *your* chance to get one of "these stylish Hodgman Mackintoshes" for just half price. Only a few of each sort and odd sizes at that, women's garments only. If you get here in time you may find your size. All are first-class. No seconds nor make believes. About 300 all told. Prices are

$7.50, $10, $15,

reduced from

$15, $18, $20, $25 and $30.

Don't procrastinate.

Sale at 23d St. Store only.

Hodgman Rubber Company 21 West 23d Street, Next to 5th Ave. Hotel.

FURNITURE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

Should be the kind that neither the giver nor the receiver will be ashamed of, after a few months' wear.

It should be in good taste, well made, and backed up with a guarantee of satisfaction from a trustworthy, responsible dealer.

We have quantities of Furniture that answers this description—and we sell it very low.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR

Furniture Company,

47 and 49 West 14th St.

SIDE COMBS

Gold-mounted side combs are very fashionable. Ladies who are very particular will find exactly the right combs at our store.

Prices range from $2.50 a pair upward.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son

JEWELERS

56 West 23d Street

Open evenings from Monday, Dec. 16th, until Christmas.

The "Popular Shop."

FOR ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS, ENGLISH AND DUTCH THINGS of individual style and reasonable cost, the exclusive importation of JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.

Velvet Easy Chairs, "Liberty" Velvet Cushions, "Liberty" Slipper Stools, Wicker Cosy Chairs, Canvas Draught Screens, Mahogany Secretaries, Forest Oak Tables, Oaken Pipe Racks, Decorated Dish Racks, Blue Mugs and Tankards, " Clocks & Candlesticks, " Jugs and Tea Caddies, " Plates and Platters, Historical Blue Plates, and Some Good Carved Black Oak Furniture.

THE "LIBERTY" THINGS OF THE "POPULAR SHOP" ARE NOT TO BE HAD ELSEWHERE.

☞ *Leisurely Inspection is Cordially Invited.*

42d St. W. AT 5th AVE. AT THE SIGN OF THE "POPULAR SHOP."

(Trademarks Reg'd.)

CHILDREN TEETHING

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with perfect SUCCESS. It SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

F. W. BROWER,

DIAMONDS,

PRECIOUS STONES. GEMS A SPECIALTY.

NO. 27 JOHN ST.

Forest Fringe Violet

Dainty, lasting. A pure violet extract. "Just like a bunch." The F. F. V. of Perfumes.

At dealers or direct.
DAVID S. BROWN & Co., New York.

The London Times's Reply is Emphatic to Skeptics Concerning the Standard Dictionary.

The London Times, England, April 5, 1895, says of Funk & Wagnalls' new Standard Dictionary:

"The merits of the Dictionary are indisputable, and are abundantly attested by a large number of unimpeachable authorities. It is a remarkably fine specimen of American co-operative literature, and should command a wide and deserved popularity."

The publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, this city, announce the sales of this new work as something phenomenal. Critics on both sides of the Atlantic seem unanimous in pronouncing it the greatest of all dictionaries of the English language. The introductory price is only $17.00 for the Russia bound edition. The work is an ideal Christmas present.