BARNES'S GAME OF GRAB.

THE ALBANY POLICE BILL DENOUNCED IN THE SENATE.

A CLASH OF OPINIONS ON THE LLOYDS INSURANCE BILL, TOO—PASSAGE OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS MEASURE — OTHER LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 18.—The Senate debated for an hour to-day Senator Nussbaum's Albany police bill, which is a device of William Barnes, jr., to get control of the Police Department of Albany. The excuse made is that the purity of elections must be defended, and the Republican party especially defended from being defrauded by the action of the police; but, inasmuch as the Republican party now has an equal number of election inspectors with the Democratic party, and as it elected its candidate for Senator and three out of four Assemblymen last fall, there would seem to be no reason for any partisan action regarding the government of Albany. The bill has on its face the appearance of being merely a grab for office.

It was opposed by Senator Pavey, Republican, and by Senators Cantor, McCarren and Grady, Democrats. Senator Cantor pointed out that the purpose of the bill was to take from Mayor Thacher, of Albany, the power of appointing the Police Commissioners. That power was vested in the Common Council, which was not elected by the people with the knowledge that it would have any such authority. The measure had been rejected by the Republican Legislature of 1895, and he wondered at its appearance here.

Senator Nussbaum defended his bill on the ground that the police force of Albany had interfered with elections in former years. Senator Pavey argued that the bill was unnecessary, and that the rights of the Republican voters of Albany were not involved in the passage of it. Senator McCarren said that it was plain that the bill was intended to give one political party the sole authority to appoint the policemen of Albany. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

The bill of Senator Nussbaum exempting the Lloyds insurance companies from the 2 per cent tax on foreign companies' premiums caused a debate in general orders. Senator Nussbaum explained that the Lloyds which sought exemption were composed of citizens of this State.

Senator Malby opposed the bill, saying it opened the doors of exemption to all foreign fire insurance companies.

Senator Lexow said that for thirty years the Lloyds had gone untaxed, and an attempt to tax them was made last year by the New-York City Fire Commissioners, whose contention, if upheld, would impose a tax on citizens of this State when a tax was not imposed on corporations doing a like business.

Mr. Pavey said the bill was a hardship sought to be imposed on the New-York Fire Department, to whose pension fund the tax went. The formation of additional Lloyds was prohibited by law.

Senator Ahearn said: "The object of the bill is to allow the purchase of Lloyds charters by foreign companies, who could thus escape taxation."

Mr. Nussbaum moved that when the Committee of the Whole rise progress on the bill be reported. This was agreed to, and the bill will come up in general orders again.

The Taxation Committee's bill, prohibiting the issuance of excise licenses for more than a year, came up in general orders. A perfecting amendment was adopted, and Senator Foley moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, which is legislation proposed in anticipation of the passage of the Raines bill. Senator Higgins said the bill was designed to prevent Excise Boards from issuing licenses for a year and immediately renewing the license for an additional year. Excise boards, said he, were doing this now to allow saloonkeepers to evade the proposed tax under the Raines bill for over a year. The measure went to third reading.

Senator Wray's bill to regulate the profession of public accountants came up on the order of third reading. Senator Wray made an argument in favor of the bill and read indorsements by Thomas C. Platt, president of the United States Express Company; the New-York Clearing House and a number of bankers, banks, railroad companies and other corporations. The bill was passed 26 to 17.

Senator Nussbaum introduced a general Excise bill, prepared by Alexander Selkirk, of this city. Under it the Governor is to appoint an Excise Commissioner, who is to have complete supervision over the liquor traffic. Excise districts, composed of Assembly districts, are to be established.

A large calendar was rapidly disposed of by the Assembly this morning. No deviation from the routine business occurred. Among the bills introduced to-day was one by Mr. French authorizing the Commissioner of Street Cleaning of New-York to place in the streets of New-York buildings not to exceed an area of ten square feet for the storage of ashes, dirt, garbage, snow or ice of the adjoining street, the consent of the owners of the adjoining property first having been granted.

Mr. Bondy, of Onondaga, introduced the Assembly bill of last year creating a State Printing Department to be situated in Albany.

Among the other bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Brennan—Fixing the rate of fare on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Railroad at one cent between 5:30 and 7:30 a. m. and 5 and 7 p. m. on week days. At other times the fare shall not exceed two cents, or three tickets for five cents, or seventeen for 25 cents.

By Mr. Austin—Empowering the Board of Police of New-York City to establish a police signal system, including boxes or booths in the streets, and to construct telephone as well as telegraph lines connecting the same. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds may be issued to cover the expense.

By Mr. Austin—Providing that the Department of Public Parks in New-York shall have exclusive control of the following streets and parts of streets: West Ninety-sixth-st., from the west side of West End-ave. to the Hudson River; West One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st., from the east side of Morningside-ave. to its westerly terminus.

TEACHERS LIKE THIS BILL.

FEATURES OF A NEW TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION MEASURE.

Albany, Feb. 18.—The Senate and Assembly Committees on Public Education gave a hearing this afternoon on the bills relating to the Ainsworth Narcotic and Alcoholic Instruction law. There is a repeal bill and an amendatory bill. Dr. Thompson, of the State Central Committee on Temperance, appeared with a new bill as a substitute for all bills. J. N. Jones, of Plattsburg, said the substitute bill was agreeable to the Teachers' Association, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and all persons interested in the modification of the law of last year.

The substitute measure, which will undoubtedly be passed, provides that the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effects on the human system shall be taught in connection with the various divisions of physiology and hygiene as thoroughly as are other branches in all schools under State control or supported wholly or in part by public money, and also in all schools connected with reformatory institutions.

All pupils in the above-mentioned schools below the second year of the high school and above the third year of school work, computing from the beginning of the lowest primary, not kindergarten, years, or in corresponding classes of ungraded schools shall be taught and shall study this subject every year with suitable text-books in the hands of the pupils for not less than three lessons a week for ten or more weeks or the equivalent of the same in each year, and must pass satisfactory tests in this as in other studies before promotion to the next succeeding year's work, except that where there are nine or more school years below the high school the study may be omitted in all years above the eighth year and below the high school by such pupils as have passed the required tests for the eighth year.

In all schools above mentioned all pupils in the lowest three primary, not kindergarten, school years, or in corresponding classes in ungraded schools, shall be instructed every year in this subject orally for not less than two lessons a week ject orally, or the equivalent of the same in each year, by teachers using text-books adapted for such oral instruction as a guide and standard, and such pupils must pass such tests in this as may be required in other studies before promotion to the next succeeding year's work. Nothing in the act shall be construed as prohibiting or requiring the teaching of this subject in kindergarten schools.

For students below high school grade the text-books shall give at least one-fifth of their space, and for students of high school grade not less than twenty pages to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics. This subject must be treated in the text-books in connection with the various divisions of physiology and hygiene, and pages on this subject in a separate chapter at the end of the book shall not be counted in determining the minimum.

All regents' examinations in physiology and hygiene shall include a due proportion of questions on the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effects on the human system. In all normal schools, teachers' training classes and teachers' institutes adequate time and attention shall be given to instruction in the best methods of teaching this branch, and no teacher shall be licensed who has not passed a satisfactory examination on the subject and the best methods of teaching it.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales, more than 6,000,000 boxes.

$123 Chambers St.

Who buys a name may make a mistake. Buy a Winton Bicycle for reliability.

Ballard Rubber Co.

AN EXPENSIVE OFFICIAL.

GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE SEEKING IMMENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

ONE OF THEM IS TO COVER A DEFICIENCY OF $200,000—A SCHEME TO GIVE HIM PATRONAGE WITH WHICH TO TEMPT DELEGATES—HIS DESIRE TO BE GOVERNOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 18.—"What is George W. Aldridge costing the State?" This is a question which the taxpayers will soon be asking about the Superintendent of Public Works if the Legislature grants his requests for enormous sums to be spent on the canals. Edward Hannan, the Democrat who preceded Aldridge as Superintendent of Public Works, was a fairly expensive official, but Aldridge promises to make him pale with envy so far as appropriations go. Aldridge has a fine political talent, and in many counties the canal employes next fall will be seeking delegates for him for Governor.

Aldridge is seeking to gain control of $800,000 of additional canal appropriations this year and next year, $200,000 in this fiscal year, which ends on October 1, and $600,000 more for the next fiscal year. He already has authority to expend $2,000,000 additional on canal improvements. The ordinary appropriation for the support of the canals is $825,500. That is what was appropriated for the maintenance of the canals last year. Under the Hannan administration it was $869,000.

Assemblyman Eldridge, of Warren County, has introduced a bill appropriating for the maintenance of the canals the sum of $925,500. The same bill also appropriates "a further sum of $200,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for paying the expenses of locktending and the ordinary repairs of the canals of this State for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896." Mr. Aldridge has exceeded the appropriation for the support of the department by the sum of $200,000. There used to be a law which declared that any public officer who exceeded his appropriation thereby forfeited his office. Is that law still in existence? The Legislature should demand an accounting from Mr. Aldridge as to what has become of this $200,000, and whether it was necessary to spend it.

In another bill Aldridge seeks to obtain $450,000 for extraordinary repairs and $50,000 for a telegraph and telephone line along the canals.

CONFERENCE ON THE RAINES BILL.

A FINAL MEETING OF REPUBLICANS PREPARATORY TO REPORTING IT.

Albany, Feb. 18 (Special).—Senator Higgins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, which has charge of all excise bills, said to-night that the Raines Liquor Tax bill would be considered at his house to-night by the members of his committee and by the Excise Committee of the Assembly. The final touches would then be made to the bill. He said that the Raines bill would be reported from the committees in both houses to-morrow. The amendments are about as already reported in The Tribune.

Senator Lexow was so busy in the Senate and at a meeting of the Committee on Cities to-day that up to 6 p. m. he had paid no attention to the report which he is polishing up regarding the results of the investigation made in New-York and Brooklyn as to consolidation. He said he hoped to present it to the Greater New-York Committee some time to-morrow.

VIVISECTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE ALBANY SUPERINTENDENT ADMITS THAT HE ALLOWS IT.

Albany, Feb. 18.—The Senate and Assembly Committees on Public Education gave a joint hearing this afternoon on a bill making vivisection and the exhibition of vivisected animals in the public schools a criminal offence.

Assemblyman Banger said that the committee ought to have evidence that vivisection had been practised in the presence of public-school pupils before legislation was asked. The Rev. Dr. George E. Hite, of Albany, said cases were known to have occurred in high schools.

Superintendent Cole, of the Albany public schools, said that never below the scientific grade in the Albany High School had there been any vivisection. In the higher grades it was not hurtful to the students.

TAMMANY'S GRIP ON THE SCHOOLS.

COMMISSIONER STRAUSS ARGUES IN ALBANY FOR THE TRUSTEE SYSTEM.

Albany, Feb. 18.—The Senate Cities Committee gave a preliminary hearing this afternoon on the bills of Senators Page and Pavey, affecting the government of the New-York City schools. There will be another hearing next Tuesday.

The Page bill retains the present ward Trustees. Among those appearing for it were Commissioner Charles Strauss, General A. P. Ketchum and Commissioner Charles A. Holt. The advocates of the Pavey bill were represented by Secretary Clark, of the Citizen's Association. Those who favor the Pavey bill will be heard next week.

School Commissioner Strauss, the author of the Page bill, was the first speaker. He said the Board of Education had discussed and debated the bill for a year. Public hearings and debates were held. There were many incongruities in the present laws governing New-York schools. For example, there was no school in the Third Ward, yet it had five Ward Trustees. The Twenty-fourth Ward comprised 8,000 acres, besides the Westchester annexed district, and had only five Trustees. Mr. Strauss explained the bill in detail, arguing in favor of each new provision.

As to the charge that partisanship dominated appointments under the trustee system, Mr. Strauss said there had never been any scandal attached to any appointment. He wanted Mr. Clark to talk logic when he began to talk of the objections to the trustee system.

To Mr. Pavey Mr. Strauss said that it was not true that there were children who could not get school room. If it was true it was the fault of the School Board, for the increase of population was so great. The School Board proposed soon to establish a new school every three weeks. A bill would be presented authorizing the expenditure by New-York City of $9,000,000 for new school buildings. There were now 20,000 children not attending school, but this was not the fault of the officers.

Mr. Strauss called attention to the powerful political machine which would be created if the Board of Education were to make the 2,000 appointments necessary every year. Each Commissioner would have 100 appointments annually.

Senator Pavey asked if the Board of Education had not tried to remedy some of the evils of the trustee system.

Senator Grady said the objections to the trustee system arose from educated persons, who believed that the people were not to be trusted in their decisions at the ballot-box. The criticism was that of an aristocracy.

Mr. Strauss said that the criticisms spoken of by Senator Grady seemed to him to come from those who wished to call the schools the poor man's schools, not the public schools.

THE PARK BOARD OPPOSES A RAILROAD.

Albany, Feb. 18.—The Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon gave a hearing on Assemblyman Austin's bill authorizing railroads to pass through West Ninety-sixth-st., in New-York City. Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark objected to the bill because the Park Board of the city was opposed to laying out any railroads that would interfere with the beauty of the parks. This bill would, he said, allow a railroad to run near Central Park, and it would be impossible, if it were passed, to beautify the Ninety-sixth-st. entrance to the park. De Borden Wilmot and W. S. Vankeuren favored the measure. The building of the road, they said, would insure a more easy access to the park, and be a benefit to the people. The Rev. David G. Wylie, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and John McMillan opposed the bill, asserting that the establishment of the proposed railroad would interfere with pedestrians and injure the street in general.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 MEETS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.—The Society of the War of 1812 held its annual meeting in the rooms of the Sons of the Revolution, Independence Hall, this afternoon. About forty members were present. The following officers were elected: President, John Cadwalader; vice-presidents, Colonel John Biddle Porter, Appleton Morgan, Brigadier-General Adolphus W. Greely, United States Army; Commander William Bainbridge Hoff, United States Navy; Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, United States Army; register, Edward Ruttledge Shubrick; treasurer, Adam Arbuckle Stull; secretaries, James Varnum, Peter Turner; assistant secretary, Henry Douglas Hughes. This evening a reception was given at the United Service Club.

THROWN FROM THEIR CARS.

MISCALCULATED MOMENTUM MAY CAUSE THE DEATH OF TWO RAILWAY MEN.

A freight train being "drilled" in the Pennsylvania Railroad yard in Jersey City last night was shunted with so much force that when it struck the cars standing on the track the crew riding on the cars were thrown off. Charles McNally, twenty-four years old, of No. 236 Sixth-st., Jersey City, a conductor, was thrown under the wheels and one leg was crushed. Robert Keller, a brakeman, twenty-five years old, of No. 217 Ninth-st., had one leg crushed and his spine was injured. Both men may die.

A DOUBLE LYNCHING THREATENED.

CHEROKEE, IOWA, MUCH STIRRED UP OVER THE MURDER OF A YOUNG GIRL BY TWO MEN.

Cherokee, Iowa, Feb. 18.—This part of the State is much interested in developments which bid fair to unravel the mystery surrounding the death of Maud Strawn, the eighteen-year-old school girl, whose lifeless body was found in her room at her married sister's home at Sheldon, Iowa. It is supposed the girl had been dead for three or four days when found, as decomposition had set in. The body was found on Saturday, and the girl had not been in attendance at school since Wednesday forenoon, nor had any one seen her in the streets.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday Miss Strawn asked to be excused, as she expected company and would have to get dinner herself, as her sister, with whom she was staying, had gone to the country on a visit. That is the last time she was seen alive by her teacher or schoolmates. Three days later Arthur Gruff, a brother-in-law of the deceased, went to the house and found the body on a cot, devoid of clothing, except underwear and shoes. On the wall hung a bird cage, which contained a dead canary. The fact that the bird was also dead led to the theory that chloroform had been administered.

Two persons, "Al" Bull and G. Morrello, have been arrested, charged with having knowledge of the girl's death. It developed at the Coroner's inquest that while there were no outward indications of violence, there was strong proof of the girl having been injured, and the jury so found. It was also asserted by witnesses that Bull and Morrello were seen to enter the house on Wednesday, the day that Miss Strawn is supposed to have met her death.

Bull was recently divorced from his wife, she beginning the action. It is said that Bull has of late been paying considerable attention to Miss Strawn, and it is thought he secured the girl's confidence and that he was the visitor she referred to when she asked to be excused.

Public feeling is strong against the prisoners, and should the fact be established beyond any reasonable doubt that they were the cause of Miss Strawn's death, there will probably be a double lynching.

BRICKMAKERS DISCUSS CONSOLIDATION.

THE HUDSON RIVER MANUFACTURERS MAY UNITE IN ONE CORPORATION.

Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The adjourned meeting of the Hudson River Brick Manufacturers held here this afternoon was attended by fifty of the representative men along the river. John H. Sutton, of Coeymans, occupied the chair. Henry Corse, treasurer, of Glasco, and Frederick Bartlett, secretary, of Hudson, were present. The yards at Haverstraw, Verplancks Point, Dutchess Junction, Dennings Point, New-Windsor, Fishkill-on-Hudson, Low Point, Roseton, New-Hamburg, Kingston, Glasco, Hudson and Coeymans were represented.

The report of the Committee of Seven was submitted to the fifty brickmakers present, out of about one hundred and forty along the river. The committee recommended the formation of an organization, to be known as the Consolidated Brick Company, the object being to purchase, manufacture, sell and transport all kinds of brick, the office of the company to be in New-York City. The capital stock is to be $25,000, every yard to be entitled to one share of stock ($25) for every million of brick manufactured.

By a rising vote the manufacturers present, excepting four, expressed themselves in favor of the plan, but this expression is not regarded as a formal vote. The same committee which formulated the plan will make a canvass among the manufacturers not present to-day.

MARRIAGE OF AN AGED COUPLE.

THE REV. J. JACKSON, SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD, WEDS MRS. BROWN, WHO IS SEVENTY-ONE.

The marriage of a couple past the natural span of life was solemnized by the Rev. Enos J. Bosworth at the armory of the 4th Separate Company in Yonkers last night. The bridegroom, the Rev. J. Jackson, a retired preacher of Perth Amboy, is seventy-five years of age, and the bride, Mrs. Emma Brown, an old resident of Yonkers, is past seventy-one. Both are grandparents, but are remarkably hale.

Thomas Oliver, the armorer of the 4th Separate Company, is the son-in-law of Mrs. Brown. The bride is an active member of the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church, and takes a deep interest in all the work carried on in connection with that church. Mr. Jackson is well known in Perth Amboy, where he has resided for many years, and has been identified with all the religious and philanthropic enterprise of that community. A large number of relatives and friends were at the wedding, and showered upon the contracting parties congratulations and best wishes for a long and happy married life.

A REFORMED MURDERER CONFESSES.

Waterloo, Iowa, Feb. 18.—At the Williams revival meetings at Cedar Falls on Sunday night "Mort" Truesdale, of Kenosha, Wis., stepped to the platform and said: "I have been trying to lead a Christian life for several years, but have been conscious all the time that I am a great sinner. I am guilty of murder, and am ready to surrender myself to the officers. I want to serve the Lord, and I cannot do it without leaving off this awful burden."

Truesdale was deeply affected, and unable to stand unsupported. He continued: "The man I killed was Will Sheldon. I shot him dead in Colorado in July, 1889."

THE HEALTH BOARD PROTESTS.

The Health Board adopted a resolution yesterday afternoon against the passage by the Legislature of an amendment to the laws in relation to evidence in cases of prosecutions for the sale of adulterated milk. The Board opposes the proposed act because it provides, in effect, that no conviction shall be had against any person or persons selling or offering for sale adulterated milk, unless the prosecution proves by competent evidence a criminal intent. The Board says that proof of this kind is unobtainable in prosecutions against adulterators of milk.

AN ABSCONDING POSTMASTER.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Some feeling is manifested at the Postoffice Department in regard to the case of W. R. Ker, recently postmaster at Calais, Me., who is accused of being short $2,100 in his accounts with the Government. The indignation is directed against the United States District-Attorney at Portland, Me., for failure to cause the arrest and prosecution of the delinquent officer. It is said that after the matter had been brought to the attention of the District-Attorney by the local inspector, and while it was being considered by the Department at Washington, the postmaster went over into Canada, where he now is.

MRS. BELLE F. LOVETT WANTS DAMAGES.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Belle F. Lovett has sued her father-in-law and mother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Lovett, of Boston, for $25,000 damages for alienating the affections of her husband, Albert H. Lovett, their son. Mrs. Lovett is the daughter of a prominent Sacramento newspaper man, while her husband is also somewhat of a journalist, with a mania for marrying, as he has alternated between the altar and divorce courts several times.

Young Mrs. Lovett alleges that her mother-in-law, who lives in Beacon-st., Boston, exercised the same restraint upon her son after his marriage as before, and that he finally deserted her, and is now living with his parents in Boston, while his wife is in a destitute condition in Los Angeles.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR MORE MURDERS.

Port Townsend, Wash., Feb. 18.—News has been received from Hoonah, Alaska, of a double murder at that place. An Indian doctor accused one of the tribe of witchcraft, and the latter assassinated the doctor. The doctor's friends responded by killing the assailant. At last accounts prospects were good for more murders.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

St. Joseph, Feb. 18.—A great steam kettle exploded in G. W. Chase & Son's candy factory here this morning. George W. Ridley was killed by the concussion, and Edward Ott and Edward Ziph were terribly, perhaps fatally, scalded. The men were repairing a leak.

Jackson, Ky., Feb. 18.—Carey Holly, a farm laborer, this morning shot and killed James Combs and badly wounded "Nick" Combs, on old Buck Creek, in Breathitt County. The two Combs boys were lying in wait by the roadside at the time, ready to kill Holly when he passed, because he had shot Hiram Combs, a brother of James, through the shoulder yesterday.

Indianapolis, Feb. 18.—Charles Nazworthy, a prominent young lawyer of this city, shot himself through the head about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and is dying. Some months ago he was appointed receiver of the American Lounge Company, and yesterday afternoon a shortage in his accounts was developed. He had been living a fast life, and had spent about $1,000, which came into his hands as receiver.

Toilet Soaps

Unexcelled in Quality and Fragrance.

COLGATE'S.

ACT OF SPANISH VANDALISM.

PLANTATION OF AN AMERICAN DESTROYED BECAUSE THE SON WAS A REBEL.

A SAD COMPARISON OFFERED IN CONSIDERING HOW THE CUBANS RESPECT THE PROPERTY OF THEIR WORST ENEMIES—LEON DEL MONTE ASKS, "WHO, THEN, FIGHT AS SAVAGES?"

Havana, Feb. 14, via Tampa, Feb. 18.—The following letter has been sent to the American press:

Insurgent Camp, Arcos de Canasi, February 12.

As there have been comments in the American press, influenced by the agents of the Spanish Government, on the system of war followed by the Cuban patriots, who are represented to the face of the world as enemies of the civilization and wealth of this country, I think it will be of interest to your readers to have a statement of my personal experience.

Some years ago I came from the United States to attend to the property owned by my family in this rich but unhappy country, and among that property was the important plantation Santa Susana, in the province of Matanzas. As a sympathizer with the heroic efforts of these people for their freedom and the establishment of their Republic, I joined the Cuban Army at the beginning of January, fulfilling what I conscientiously considered my duty, but with the intention I would observe and enforce on those under my command the laws of war adopted by all civilized nations.

A few days after I had joined the Cuban army a column of the Spaniards, under the command of General Prats, arrived at Santa Susana, my father's property, an American citizen, and in revenge for my having joined the patriots they burned and destroyed the buildings of the plantation, and everything that they found in their way.

This vicious act may be the object of sad comparison, if you consider the conduct observed by General Gomez and his men while they occupied the plantation Espana, belonging to Romero Robledo, Crown Minister, and who is the enemy of Cuban liberties; in the plantation Portugalete, where Gomez has encamped three times, owned by Manuel Calve, leader of the most retrograde of the Spanish party, and in the plantation San Antonio, of the Marques of Davalo, also one of the greatest enemies of the Cubans, where the general exacted of his troops the greatest respect toward the property and workmen. Decide now who are the ones who carry on the war in a civilized manner, and who are those who fight as savages. Yours truly,

LEON DEL MONTE.

This Mr. Del Monte is the son of Leonardo Del Monte, who died lately in Paris, an American citizen, and all his family are well-known in New-York society. His grandfather was the patriot Domingo Aldama, who placed all his fortune in favor of the Cuban cause. Mr. Aldama was one of the most distinguished personages in the late war, and one of the Cubans most loved, respected for his honesty, generosity and energy.

GOMEZ MEETS MACEO.

ALL COMMUNICATION CUT OFF BETWEEN HAVANA AND MATANZAS AND BETWEEN HAVANA AND BATABANO.

Madrid, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Havana to the "Imparcial" says the rebels have cut off all communication between Havana and Matanzas and between Havana and Batabano, and have burned two railway stations. It is reported that the forces of Gomez and Maceo effected a meeting on February 16.

STILL ANOTHER VARIETY OF RAYS.

UNIQUE EXPERIMENTS AT KINGSTON, CONDUCTED WITHOUT VACUUM TUBES OR OTHER SCIENTIFIC PARAPHERNALIA.

Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 18 (Special).—Chester B. Melott, a telegraph operator and experimenting electrician, and J. N. Brengel, a photographer of this city, claim to have made some important discoveries with new rays of light in photography. They use neither battery, vacuum tubes, condensers, cells nor jars of any kind. The electric current is transmitted through the body of one of the operators to the objects photographed, and transmitted through the sensitized plate to the body of another person on the opposite side of the plate, which is inclosed in a dark slide. A static current of high potentiality and frequency is used with half a minute exposure. The electricity used in the experiment was obtained by holding an ordinary tin dustpan under the rapidly moving leather driving belt of an engine with one hand while touching the objects on the case containing the sensitized plate with the other. An effort will soon be made to locate a bullet in a human foot by this process.

Other experiments with exhausted tubes and incandescent bulbs gave lights of every hue of the rainbow, which changed according to the condition of outer atmosphere. Phantom rays of great brilliancy were also obtained, but sensitized plates brought close to the bulbs destroyed the electrical effect and often extinguished the light altogether. Further experiments with the phantom rays will be made.

INSTANTANEOUS "SHADOWGRAPHS."

PROFESSORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO DEMONSTRATE THE POSSIBILITY OF INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 18.—The latest success obtained by Professors McLennan, Wrights and Keele at the University of Toronto in experimenting with Röntgen rays was the taking to-day of a "shadowgraph" of a coin through plies of black covered paper by a single flash of rays. The paper was of the kind that any one sheet would totally exclude the sunlight. The experiment demonstrated the possibility of obtaining instantaneous pictures by the new process.

CHICAGO CLOTHING STRIKE SERIOUS.

TWELVE THOUSAND TO 15,000 OPERATORS MAY BE CALLED OUT BY THE CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS' UNION.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Hirsch, Elson & Co., clothing manufacturers, reported to-day that nearly one hundred more men had joined the striking cutters and trimmers since yesterday. The situation is so serious that within forty-eight hours a general strike of the Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union, involving 12,000 to 15,000 workmen and women, is expected by the union men as well as by the employers.

The cutters and trimmers want the manufacturers to keep the agreement made with the union as to hours and wages and shop regulations, while the employers say they are simply resisting the arbitrary edicts of the union, and intend to say hereafter what wages they shall pay and what hours their men shall work.

RAISING THE OHIO LIQUOR TAX.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 18 (Special).—The Legislature this afternoon took a decided step in the direction of regulating the liquor traffic of the State. For many years no special tax was paid by the liquor dealers in Ohio, but for the last five years each saloon has been assessed $200. To-day a bill was enacted into a law requiring each wholesaler and retailer in liquors to pay an annual tax of $300.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

NEARLY EVERY CITY CARRIED BY REPUBLICANS.

AN UNUSUALLY HEAVY VOTE IN PHILADELPHIA—MANY SEATS IN THE COUNCILS GAINED BY THE QUAY MEN—RESULTS IN OTHER PLACES.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18.—The municipal election here to-day passed off quietly, and the Republicans made their usual sweep on the candidates for county offices. The officers voted for were City Solicitor and two Police Magistrates. There was no fight on the Police Magistrates, as under the law the Republicans and Democrats are each entitled to one, and Edward A. Devlin and Maurice F. Wilbere were re-elected on the Republican and Democratic tickets. John L. Kinsey, the present City Solicitor, was re-elected over Arthur Biddle, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of probably 60,000. The Democratic vote was light, but the Republican vote was heavy for an off year. The heavy Republican vote was due principally to the bitter factional fight between the faction headed by David Martin and the Quayites. The latter did not make a fight in every ward in the city against the regular candidates of the party, but only in certain wards. In some instances in these wards the Quay men and Democrats united on the same candidate, and in others the "combiners" and the Democrats were arrayed against the Quay faction. Again, in other wards three straight tickets were nominated. Charges of wholesale fraud in some of the wards are being freely made. The Municipal League, a reform organization, also nominated candidates for Councilmen, and in some instances indorsed either the "combine" candidate or the Quay candidate, but from returns received the League does not seem to have cut much of a figure in the fight.

The Quay people made serious inroads into the "combine" ranks, and the followers of Senator Quay will be more largely represented in the City Council than they were. In the Select Council the Quay men elected thirteen members, a gain of two, and in the Common Council it would seem that they have made a gain of about fifteen, although this is only an approximate estimate to-night. The Democrats lost heavily in the slight representation they had in the Councils. Their strongest representation was in the Select Council, where they had seven members out of thirty-seven. Of these the Democrats to-day lost four. In the Common Council their representation was practically wiped out.

Harrisburg, Feb. 18.—John D. Patterson, Republican, has been elected Mayor by a majority of at least 1,500 over Walter, Democrat, and Ellenberger, Citizens' Reform. The entire Republican ticket is elected, with the possible exception of C. C. Schriver for Controller. Republican majorities in both branches of the Councils are increased. The Democrats have held the Mayor's office nine years.

Lancaster, Feb. 18.—The Republicans swept this city to-day, re-electing Edwin S. Smeltz Mayor by 503 majority over Benjamin F. Davis, Democrat. The Republicans will have a large majority in both branches of the Council.

Easton, Feb. 18.—An unusually large vote was polled here to-day. The entire city Republican ticket was elected. The majority for Hartzel (Republican) over Tombler (Democrat) for Mayor is about 500. Three years ago the Democratic majority for Mayor was 46.

Scranton, Feb. 18.—Returns at midnight show Democratic gains of 800 over the vote for James G. Bailey, Democratic candidate for Mayor, when a candidate for Sheriff two years ago. If these gains continue Bailey will be elected by over 1,000. The Republicans assert, however, that Colonel Ripple will poll a remarkable vote on the south side and change the Democratic gains to a Republican victory. It is practically conceded that Roland, Democratic candidate for Treasurer, and Robinson, Democratic candidate for Controller, have been elected by handsome majorities. The vote for City Assessor is close.

Meadville, Feb. 18.—At the city election to-day the Republicans carried everything, their majority in some instances being somewhat reduced by local issues.

Erie, Feb. 18.—The municipal election to-day exceeded all former contests in the numbers of votes cast. The returns at a late hour indicate the election of Robert J. Salteman, Democrat, over Isadore Sobel, the Republican nominee. The remainder of the Republican ticket was elected.

Johnstown, Feb. 18.—The Democrats swept the city to-day electing Wagoner for Mayor by a majority of 589. The rest of the ticket was elected by slightly smaller majorities.

Williamsport, Feb. 18.—James Mansel (Pro.) is elected Mayor over S. N. Williams (Rep.) by from 250 to 300. C. T. McClarin (Rep.) is probably elected city treasurer over V. W. Quigel. The rest of the ticket is in doubt.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. BIGELOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of February 14 you say:

"Poultney Bigelow, the emissary of the New-York Life Insurance Company and the State Insurance Department, who was sent to Prussia recently, said that when he presented himself to the Prussian Minister that official told him that American insurance companies were rotten to the core, and they would be driven out of Prussia."

Permit me to say that I went to Berlin exclusively on behalf of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York and not of any particular company or companies. Nor did the Prussian Minister use to me the language here charged to him.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Highland Falls, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1895.

(An unfortunate typographical arrangement of the Albany dispatch gave the impression that the remarks attributed to Mr. Bigelow were quoted directly from him, instead of from one of the speakers at the hearing before the Governor.—Ed.)

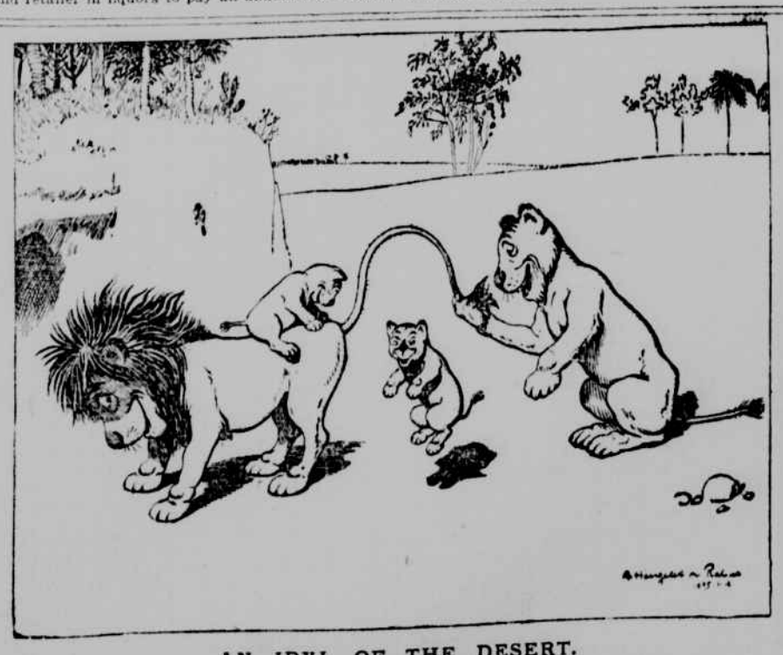
JAPAN'S NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Tokio, Japan, Feb. 4, via San Francisco, Feb. 18.—In discussing the budget items relating to military and naval expansion, the Japanese House of Representatives has observed great privacy. Twice its debates have been held with closed doors, but enough has been learned to afford a glimpse of one important phase of national policy. Debating the periods fixed by the Government for completing its schemes of expanded armaments, the House naturally considered the fact that after the completion of the Siberian Railway Russia will be able gradually to concentrate at Vladivostock a force aggregating 200,000 men.

In what degree would Japan be menaced by such a contingency, and what capacity to meet it would she possess at the time? Those were among the questions debated by the Representatives, and they arrived at the conclusion that, although Russia might perhaps succeed in massing a great army at Vladivostock, she could not possibly maintain it at such a great distance from its base of supplies by means of a solitary railway. Maritime communication would be essential and any line of sea communication would be exposed to attacks by the Japanese navy, which by that time will be fully three times as strong as the Russian squadron now assembled in Eastern waters.

THE ADAMS SAILS FOR HONOLULU.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—The United States steamer Adams sailed for Honolulu to-day.



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(Fliegende Blätter.)

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GILBERT STUART'S MONUMENT

EVIDENCE OF THE FINDING OF HIS TOMB IN BOSTON COMMON.

TWO ASSOCIATIONS PREPARING TO ERECT A SUITABLE MEMORIAL TO THE AMERICAN PORTRAIT PAINTER.

The identification on Saturday of the remains of Gilbert Stuart in tomb No. 61, in the old Central Burying Ground, on Boston Common, has lent renewed interest to the work of the Fine Arts Federation of New-York and the National Gilbert Stuart Memorial Association in having a fitting mark or monument erected in memory of the American portrait painter. The news from Boston regarding the identification was published in Sunday's Tribune. The examination of the tomb was superintended by Frank T. Robinson, secretary of the Stuart Association, and several interesting photographs were taken. Some of the details of the work, as described by Mr. Robinson, are of special interest.

In order to establish beyond question, if possible, the fact that tomb No. 61 contained the remains of Gilbert Stuart, the decaying coffins were carefully examined one by one. Their covers and sides in most instances had almost mouldered away, and the remnants of the plates were taken out into the sunlight that their faint inscriptions might be deciphered. The closest scrutiny, however, failed to reveal more than one or two names.