Forty-second-st., would probably be clear, as well as the main business streets in the lower portion of the city. The amount of money it will cost Father Knickerbocker to get good walking for himself again cannot be exactly estimated. It depends somewhat on the weather. A heavy rainstorm would be money in the city's pocket, but Mr. Dunn prophesied last night a drizzle, with perhaps a sprinkling of more snow, so that it may be a $100,000 job to clear the streets, or it may cost only $50,000 or so.

At the special meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday called to provide money to aid Colonel Waring in dealing with the snow, the latter received a transfer of another $100,000

FEELING FOR ROCKS TO STAND ON IN NASSAU-ST.

from the sweeping fund, which is the second transfer of the kind for the year. This, in addition to $40,000, the regular appropriation for removing snow and ice, makes a total of $240,000. Last winter the Colonel expended $220,000 in snow and ice removal.

NOT SO GREAT AS FEARED.

The delay in local travel was not so great as was feared. Of course, the horsecar lines were the worst sufferers, and four horses to a car was the rule Sunday night and Monday morning, while a trip from the Postoffice to Twenty-third-st., on the Madison-ave. line, was like an Arctic exploration expedition. The Broadway cable-cars were the second heaviest sufferers, and below Fourteenth-st., during business hours, there was an almost unbroken line of trucks and cars which moved slowly and at rare intervals. A man got off a car at Barclay-st., took luncheon and caught the same car again. But the much-abused cable-lines did good service in clearing the middle of Broadway and Third-ave. with their powerful sweepers. The trucks and business teams would have been nearly useless but for them. The elevated and the Bridge trains were only slightly affected, and ran on nearly schedule time.

The ferryboats, too, were all on time after the snow ceased falling, although they ran with caution while the storm was still in progress.

LITTLE DELAY TO SHIPPING.

The snow and the mist that overhung the bay when the snow ceasd to fall had little effect outgoing or incoming steamships. Local craft felt their way around the harbor during the snowstorm with caution and no serious accidents were reported. Incoming steam and sailing ships report heavy weather at sea, and vessels from the South Atlantic encountered especially severe gales. The big Calcutta ship Indore came into port with all the marks of a severe struggle with the sea upon her. Captain Parry reported that between Bermuda and New-York he met a succession of heavy northwest gales, and for forty-eight hours he remained hove-to under bare poles. The sea swept the ship from end to end, and five lifeboats and nearly all the movable deck fittings were carried away. The skipper saw several sailing vessels in trouble during the storm. On March 6 he sighted a large bark which had lost both main and mizzen-mast and appeared to be laboring badly. She did not respond to the Indore's signals. The next day, in latitude 24.33, longtitude 69.20, he passed close to the schooner Elisha Gibbs, of New-Bedford, bound from Newport News. She had been abandoned by her crew. The vessel had lost all her sails, but did not appear otherwise damaged.

Notwithstanding the bad weather reported steamships are arriving about when due and no vessel is overdue enough to create alarm.

ALMOST NO DAMAGE TO WIRES.

The wires of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies suffered almost no damage from the storm, as was also the case with the telephone wires. The mails were all nearly on time, and the trains on railroads running into Jersey City and Hoboken, as well as on the Central Road and the roads from New-England and on Long Island, were in no case more than a few minutes late.

A number of minor accidents occurred. Charles Marcher, of No. 47 Seventh-ave., fell in Broadway, near Vesey-st., and received a contusion of the right hip.

Philip Mahoney, of No. 189 Broome-st., was shovelling snow in front of his home yesterday afternoon when he accidentally struck A. Deutschmender, a small boy who lives at No. 105 Clinton-st., in the face with the shovel, cutting his cheek badly.

ROLLED ALONG BY A SWEEPER.

Charles Gaither, a salesman who is staying at the St. Denis Hotel, made a grab for the handrail of a downtown Columbus-ave. car at half-past 3 o'clock Monday morning. He missed the rail and fell in front of a cable sweeper that was bowling along immediately behind. Gaither was swept for fifty feet, but he was not swept clean—on the contrary. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found that he had received no injuries worse than slight scratches and bruises.

In point of snowfall, the storm was the worst that has visited New-York in over two years. Mr. Dunn says that almost eleven inches of snow fell between 11 o'clock on Sunday morning and 11:50 a. m. yesterday. In the blizzard of March 11 and 12, 1888, the snowfall was 2 feet 4 inches; on March 18 and 19, 1892, there fell 11 inches of snow; on February 17 and 18, 1892, 17.8 inches; on February 26, 1894, 15 inches, and on February 7 and 8, 1895, 5.7 inches. From this statement it will be seen that only twice since the blizzard has more snow fallen than on last Sunday and yesterday.

Early in the evening the rain began to come down as hard as even Colonel Waring could desire, and within an hour the streets were in a worse condition than for many a long day. They were simply rivers, and as for gutters there were none.

The rain soon materially reduced the piles of snow cast up with so much labor in the afternoon by the street cleaners, but the sewers were not big enough to carry off the enormous volume of water at once, and for several hours it was impossible to cross the streets without wading. By midnight, however, the avenues were more free of snow than 2,500 shovellers could have made them in twenty-four hours, and it was once more possible to get across Broadway without hiring a cab.

Throughout the heaviest part of the rain Mr. Tate's men kept diligently at work clearing the gutters from slush and assisting the sewers to clean the highways.

OTHER CITIES CATCH IT, TOO.

Philadelphia, March 16.—More snow has fallen in Philadelphia the last twenty-four hours than the aggregate fall in the entire winter. The snowfall, however, at frequent intervals, changed to rain, with the result of soft slush in the streets and sidewalks. The storm has caused no delay of consequence to railroad or streetcar travel.

Baltimore, March 16.—Four and a half inches of snow fell here yesterday, the greatest fall of the winter. In the evening the snow turned into rain, which, in turn, transformed the snow on the ground into oozing slush. A warm rain continued to fall throughout the night and to-day. There is now little snow to be seen in the city's streets.

Washington, March 16.—The storm which set in on Saturday night with snow, turned to rain last night and continued to-day. The snow has nearly disappeared. No damage was caused.

SNOWSTORM IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Boston, March 16.—A snowstorm prevailed to-day in all parts of New-England, except in the extreme Eastern section of Maine.

THE PILES OF SNOW IN CITY HALL PARK.
Photographed from The Tribune Building.

HE WANTED TO GET ON THE TROLLEY.

Yesterday's

papers say three men in a cab drove up to a Furrier's place on 125th street Sunday evening, and right before the eyes of passing people loaded up and carried away $7,000 worth of furs.

Also that other experts drilled and blew open with dynamite a safe on West 19th street, which stood only a few feet from the front window.

HOW IS THIS FOR BOLDNESS?

But our experience has shown that the bolder a burglar acts, the more successful he is.

Think how easily the same thing can be done in your store unless it is protected with the

Holmes System of Electric Protection,

26 Cortlandt St. 34 East 14th Street.
518 Broadway. 729 6th Ave., cor. 42d St.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travellers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

VOTING FOR DELEGATES.

HOW LAST NIGHT'S PRIMARIES RESULTED.

MOST OF THE MEN TO SELECT REPRESENTATIVES TO ST. LOUIS AND THE STATE CONVENTION CONTROLLED BY THE MACHINE.

The Republican primaries to choose delegates to the Congress conventions which will elect delegates to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, and to choose delegates to the thirty-five Assembly District convenutions which are to send representatives to the Republican State Convention to be held in this city next Tuesday, were held last evening.

The Congress conventions will be held to-morrow evening. The Assembly District conventions are to take place on Friday evening.

The indications at a late hour last night were that a large majority of the delegates to the State Convention will represent the machine element and will vote for resolutions declaring for Governor Morton for President.

The Congress Conventions will also be generally controlled by the Platt faction and most of the delegates to St. Louis will be selected by the machine. It is possible that enough delegates have been chosen to the XIIth Congress Convention to secure the election of Cornelius N. Bliss, in place of Thurlow Weed Barnes, the machine candidate, and that General C. H. T. Collis and Commissioner Robert J. Wright may be chosen as anti-machine delegates from the XVth Congress District. The Platt managers refused to concede these claims of the anti-machine Republicans and asserted that a complete iron-clad delegation from this city, pledged to Governor Morton, will be elected to St. Louis to-morrow night.

RESULTS IN THE DISTRICTS.

The 1st Assembly District elected anti-Platt delegations to both the Assembly and Congress conventions, headed by Martin H. Healey, the anti-machine leader.

The IId Assembly District elected delegates favorable to the machine slate for representatives to St. Louis and the State Convention. The first four election districts numerically are in the VIIth Congress District, whose convention to-morrow night will probably elect Frederick Haldy, of the IIId Assembly District and a Richmond County man, to the National Convention. The election districts from the thirteenth to the eighteenth inclusive are in the IXth Congress District. The remaining twenty-six election districts of the IId lie within the VIIIth Congress District. Simon Gavin, speaking for the district management, said last night that the delegates of the IId would support Cornelius Van Cott and Lispenard Stewart for delegates to St. Louis from the VIIIth Congress District, and the IXth Congress District Convention would vote for John J. Collins and Charles H. Murray as delegates to St. Louis.

In the IIId Assembly District, which forms part of the VIIth, VIIIth and Xth Congress districts, the primaries resulted in a victory for the Platt element, of which Frederick Haldy is the leader. There are thirty-eight election districts, represented by seventy-five delegates, in this Assembly district, and the result of the voting was a unanimous declaration for Platt and Morton.

The forty-one election districts, with their seventy-four delegates, of the IVth Assembly District, were a unit in their voting for the John J. Collins faction. These forty-one districts are all in the IXth Congress District. When Mr. Collins was asked what that meant, he said it meant Morton. "Is it anti-Platt?" he was asked, and he replied that his Assembly district "knew nothing about Platt or anti-Platt."

The following Platt men were named as delegates in the VIIth Assembly District: Dr. Theodore M. Tuttle, Thomas Herman, George E. Deane, Frank B. Miller and J. H. Hackett.

Among the delegates in the IXth Assembly District were ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs, Thomas L. Hamilton, William Halpin, James J. Duffy, Clarence W. Meade and George J. Richards, all Platt men.

The XIIth Assembly District—thirty-three election districts—one in the IXth Congress District, elected anti-Platt delegations to both the Congress and Assembly District conventions.

The XIVth Assembly District, in the XIth Congress District, is a Platt stronghold, and elected machine delegates last night to both conventions.

The XVIth Assembly District Republicans sent delegates for the machine to the Assembly District Convention, and pledged to vote as the Platt managers may dictate in the IXth and XIth Congress conventions to choose delegates to St. Louis.

The thirty-nine election districts of the XVIIIth Assembly District Republicans elected delegates to the VIIIth and XIIth Congress districts who will support Anti-Machine candidates for delegates to the St. Louis Convention. The delegates to the State Convention will also be against the machine.

The XIXth Assembly District was carried by the machine and elected delegates to support Congressman Quigg and Abraham Gruber in the XIVth Congress Convention to-morrow night.

Platt men carried the XXth Assembly District. It was announced at headquarters, No. 161 East Thirty-second-st., that seventy out of eighty-eight votes would go for Platt delegates to the State Convention. These delegates, it was said, would be James L. Stewart, Captain Hugh Coleman and George Featherson.

Thirty-nine election districts in the XXth, that send delegates to the XIIth Congress District Convention, it was said, would support Thurlow Weed Barnes and General Howard Carroll for delegates to the National Convention.

In the XXIst Assembly District the Platt men elected 140 out of a total of 150 delegates. Abraham Gruber, Josiah Easton and Thomas Crane will lead the delegation to the XIVth Congress District Convention.

At No. 215 East Forty-fifth-st., headquarters of the Republicans for the XXIId Assembly District, it was announced last night that Anti-Machine delegates were elected, who would at the Assembly District Convention select Thomas F. Eagan, H. C. Perley and H. W. Rooseborn as delegates to the State Convention. The delegates selected from this Assembly district to the XIIIth Congress District Convention will support Cornelius N. Bliss and Colonel S. V. R. Cruger for National delegates.

Delegates from this Assembly district who go to the XIIIth Congress District Convention, it was announced, would cast fifty votes for Anson G. McCook and William Brookfield for the two National delegates from the XIIIth.

In the XXIIId Assembly District the anti-Platt men elected two-thirds of the delegates to both conventions. There was no opposition.

Returns received at the headquarters of the XXIVth Assembly District, No. 241 East Fifty-seventh-st., were not favorable to the Anti-Machine element. Twenty-three of the thirty-five election districts are in the XIIIth Congress District, and the remainder in the XIVth Congress District. The machine managers claimed last night that they had enough delegates to prevent the anti-Platt men from electing William Brookfield and General Anson G. McCook in the XIIIth District, and that the XIVth District would elect Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg and Abraham Gruber to St. Louis. Frank Brainerd and Colonel T. C. Campbell were the opposing candidates in the XIVth. The Lauterbach officials at the Republican County headquarters, No. 113 West Thirty-eighth-st., claimed the election of enough delegates in the XIIIth Congress District to elect John Reisenweber and Alexander T. Mason as Platt-Morton delegates to the National Convention.

Amasa Thornton, the Platt leader of the XXVth Assembly District, claimed a victory there last evening over the Anti-Machine element that would send a Platt delegation to the State Convention and a majority of delegates to the XIIth Congress Convention favorable to General Howard Carroll and Thurlow Weed Barnes for delegates to St. Louis. Thornton carried his election district, the Fourteenth of the XXVth, by a vote of 30 to 21, against the anti-Platt men, led by Wilbur F. Wakeman. Caleb H. Simms, the colored Machine politician, won in his district, but James Johnson, another colored Platt statesman, lost his. Job E. Hedges carried his election district by a handsome vote. The Platt managers were claiming sixty-five to seventy delegates out of the 105 in the Assembly district. There was a hot fight all over the district.

In the XXVIIIth Assembly District, fifty-five out of the ninety-four delegates were elected by the Platt men.

Returns from the XXIXth Assembly District last night indicated a machine victory over General Collis. This is the district in which Edward Lauterbach, Platt president of the County Committee, and one of the four men selected to be delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention, lives. Lauterbach and his friends made the claim last night that they had elected enough machine delegates to send him to the State Convention from his own Assembly district, and that a majority of the delegates to the Congress Convention would oppose the election of General Collis and Commissioner Wright, the Anti-Machine candidates, and would support Joseph Murray, president of the Excise Board, who recently went over to the Platt camp. Lloyd Collis was elected from his district, the XXXth, but his three associates on the Anti-Machine ticket were defeated by Platt men. Murray carried his election district by twelve majority, and Montague Lesser lost his, the Twenty-eighth, by twelve votes.

The friends of the Commissioner of Public Works, General Collis, had no difficulty in carrying the XXXth Assembly District by a large majority, although it was expected that there would be a sharp contest. Among those elected to the XVth Congress District Convention are S. C. Graham, Lawrence Bengert and Louis H. Bold. In the Assembly District Convention, Irving Torrey, William Kelly and Walter Brewer will lead the delegation.

The XXXIst District sent among others to the XVth Congress District Convention E. F. Clinch, Colonel A. P. Ketchum, George A. Sutton and Robert O. Ford. To the Assembly District Convention were sent T. W. Smith, F. G. Mowry and James R. Hathaway. The district is anti-Platt, but strongly in favor of Morton.

The XXXIId Assembly District was carried by the Platt men. Isaac Newman, G. A. Morey and Edward Dubois are prominent in both delegations.

The Platt men had no trouble in carrying the XXXIIId Assembly District, electing among others to both the Congress and Assembly District conventions, Peter H. MacDonald, James P. Degman, M. B. Cohen and Charles La Melda.

Out of fifty-nine delegates in the XXXIVth Assembly District, the Anti-Machine men secured only two. Among the delegates are Archibald S. Van Norten, George Scarfield, W. W. Burgoyne and G. A. Benner, jr.

In the XXXVth Assembly District, out of 164 delegates, thirty Anti-Machine men were elected. E. N. Heil, leader in the district, said that the XVIth Congress District would send two delegates to St. Louis, to vote for Morton first and last.

INCIDENTS OF THE NIGHT.

At the Republican County Committee headquarters last night a number of scattering returns were received by Secretary Manchester, but they did not show any definite results, and at a late hour Mr. Manchester said that it would be impossible for him to make any announcement of the results before to-day. The Republicans who went to the headquarters carried the reports, which indicated that the delegates from the XIIth Congress District would be Thurlow Weed Barnes and General Howard Carroll, and that the delegates from the XIIIth Congress District would be John Reisenweber and Alexander T. Mason. In the other districts there were said to be no contests, except in the XIVth and the XVth Congress districts, where the results were not known.

W. R. Spooner, a lawyer, who lives at No. 436 East One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st., had some difficulty in voting at the Twenty-ninth Election District of the XXXIIId Assembly District. He has lived in the same house in which he now lives for the last eighteen years, and his name has been on the Republican roll for many years. The last time he enrolled was at the enrolment conducted by the Committee of Thirty. Last night, the primary in the election district in which Mr. Spooner lives was held in a house on the east side of First-ave., between One-hundred-and-sixteenth and One-hundred-and-seventeenth-sts. Mr. Spooner said last night that he found the inspectors working in the interest of Platt. When he attempted to assert his rights as a voter, he was told that his name was not on the roll. The roll which the inspectors had, he was informed, was a duplicate of the original one. Mr. Spooner asked that the original roll be produced, but this request was denied. He then demanded that his vote be sworn in. To this demand the inspectors were deaf until Mr. Spooner told them that he would prosecute them if they committed an illegal act by refusing to allow him to vote.

Mr. Spooner further said that every man at the primary knew him.

One of the inspectors was Theodore C. Knauff, of No. 544 East One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st. Mr. Knauff objected to Mr. Spooner's voting. The other inspector was willing that Mr. Spooner cast a vote. Mr. Spooner has an office in the Temple Court Building. He was for many years United States Commissioner for this district.

There was the liveliest kind of a time at the Ivy Club, the headquarters of the anti-machine Republican organization of the XXVIth Assembly District. There are thirty election districts of the XIVth Congress district in this Assembly district. At a late hour the returns showed a narrow anti-Platt majority of delegates. Out of the seventy-nine delegates John Little figured out forty anti-Platt delegates, with a few doubtful. He was disappointed in the returns, for a much stronger anti-Platt showing had been expected. The cause of the falling off became apparent when several district captains reported the old-time Platt-Lauterbach tactics had been practised at the primaries.

The report was brought in that John Webber, chairman of the Twenty-ninth Election District, had refused to allow six anti-Platt men to vote, on the ground that they were Tammany men. Yet they were ready to swear in their votes. The accusation was made that, although a letter dated yesterday had been received from Secretary Manchester, of the County Committee, directing the chairmen in several districts to allow Republicans to vote who would swear in their names, a letter of earlier date from the same source was displayed on the part of the chairman, directing an opposite course. A contest over the election of delegates so chosen will be made in the convention.

The opinion prevailed at the Ivy Club that the Platt men had won in the XIVth Congress District.

At the headquarters of the Campaign Committee of the XIVth Congress District, at the Colonial Hotel, One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and Eighth-ave., only a few definite returns had been received at a late hour. Dr. George W. Winterburn, chairman of the committee, said that there was a strong anti-Platt following in those parts of the XVIIth, XIXth, XXIst and XXIIId Assembly districts embraced in the Congress district, while he expected a majority of delegates from the twelve districts in the XXXIst Assembly District. Dr. Winterburn added that no one could tell anything about the results in the Congress district until to-day, since he had sent out return postals to the chairmen of the 258 election districts to be sent in for compilation to-day. He thought that the anti-Platt delegates would favor Colonel T. C. Campbell as a McKinley man, since it was not expected, he said, that Governor Morton could get the Presidential nomination.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

"EVEN UP" IN BROOKLYN.

HARD TO TELL HOW THE PRIMARIES CAME OUT LAST NIGHT.

THE ADMINISTRATION PEOPLE WERE OFTEN SUCCESSFUL—MAYOR WURSTER ACHIEVED A VICTORY IN HIS OWN DISTRICT—CITY CLERK BENJAMIN DEFEATED.

The storm did not drown the enthusiasm of Kings County Republicans last night, for they paddled through the slush and icy water to 628 election district primaries to elect delegates to Congress and Assembly conventions. Just what was done it was impossible to learn to a certainty. Even after an analysis is made of the makeup of the district delegations, there will still remain some doubt as to the final action of the delegates when they are assembled in convention.

One of the most remarkable victories last night was by Mayor Wurster's friends in the Ninth District of the Nineteenth Ward. There had been many prophecies of the "slaughter" that would take place in the Mayor's district. The Worth people said that they had him beaten, and that his hopes of going to St. Louis would be blasted at the outset.

The Mayor's friends won by 42 to 28. The Mayor was present and discharged his duties as a good citizen. Indications point to an "even-up" contest, the victory from which will depend largely on good management between now and convention time.

In the Twenty-third Ward the Administration forces had it all their own way. Walter B. Atterbury went out of the lower part of the ward with a solid backing as a delegate from the IIId District for St. Louis while the upper part of the ward, being in the IVth District, elected delegates favorable to John Taylor, of the Twenty-third Ward.

In the Twenty-second Ward the administration seemed to have the most strength, and Park Commissioner Woodruff probably has delegates enough pledged to his support in the Twenty-second to send him to the St. Louis Convention.

In the IId Congress District Commissioner Willis had things all his own way, and there is no doubt about his going West in June. Who will go with him is not certain. Chairman Roberts, of the County Committee, and William E. Phillips are both mentioned.

In the Twenty-fifth Ward, a part of the IVth District, there was a tug of war between State Committeeman Robert A. Sharkey and ex-Assemblyman Friday. Probably Mr. Sharkey won in the Twenty-fifth, but it is doubtful if he secured enough delegates last night to send him to St. Louis.

In the Vth District the Administration forces probably won. Mayor Wurster's victory has already been referred to. In the VIth District Controller Palmer and County Clerk Saffen claimed about everything in sight last night. It is probable that "machine" delegates were largely elected there.

One of the surprises of the night was the overthrow of City Clerk Joseph Benjamin, in the Twenty-eighth District of the Twenty-first Ward. Jesse Fuller, of the same ward, was victorious. State Committeeman Frederick Schroeder said last night that of the thirty-five districts of the Twenty-first Ward the Worth people had won in all except about eight districts. The anti-Worth people said they had won in ten districts.

Indications last night pointed to a victory by the administration forces in all the Congress districts except the VIth.

In the Thirteenth Ward the result is doubtful, although the administration people claim the victory. There were two primaries held in the Third District of this ward, one at No. 115 South Third-st., by the John T. Jacob faction, and the other at No. 111 South Second-st., by the followers of ex-Assemblyman Malone. The former party polled twenty-five votes and the latter thirty. The Fourteenth Ward was carried by the administration, while the Fifteenth Ward is claimed by both sides. There are two districts in the Sixteenth Ward to be heard from, which, it is said, will decide who has carried the ward.

The Seventeenth Ward, in which both Coroner Nason and Controller Palmer live, is doubtful. The Eighteenth went with the Worth faction.

CAMPBELL INDORSED FOR PRESIDENT.

Columbus, Ohio, March 16.—The Democratic City Convention to-day adopted a resolution indorsing ex-Governor James E. Campbell for the Presidency.

M'KINLEY DELEGATES IN WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, March 16.—The IVth District Republicans met this morning and nominated William Guder and Julius E. Roher as delegates to St. Louis, and as alternates John Graf and E. J. Lindsay Strong resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to vote for William McKinley as the Republican Presidential nominee.

A REMINDER TO LEAGUE OFFICERS.

Chicago, March 16.—A circular letter, signed by President McAlpin, and Secretary Dowling, of the National Republican League, was sent to-day to league officers throughout the country, drawing their attention to the article of the League constitution which forbids it in any way influencing the action of any party convention or indicating its preference for any candidate before a convention. It is stated that the circular is sent, "owing to several complaints, based upon information said to be reliable, that have been made to the officers of the National League."

The circular adds that any club or organization affiliated with the National League is prohibited from indorsing any candidate for office.

SPANISH SIDE OF THE CASE.

SENOR DE LOME SENDS ANOTHER COMMUNICATION TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, March 16.—The statement of Minister De Lôme read in the Senate by Senator Morgan to-day, is dated Legación de España, Washington, January 11, 1896, and marked "Confidential." his communication substantially reasserts the grounds taken by the Spanish authorities in other official communications as to the lack of fixed residence by the insurgents, their non-exercise of any act of civil government and other points heretofore alluded to in discussing their position, to show that the insurgents occupy no part of the island permanently, together with references to their alleged guerilla plans of warfare, etc.

Mr. Morgan also read a letter from Secretary Olney, dated to-day, sending another letter from the Spanish Minister, saying that the situation in the island of Cuba, considered in a military point of view, is unchanged, and, probably, taking only in consideration the final result of the war, has been bettered by the raid of the two Cuban leaders, Maximo Gomez and Maceo.

The advance of the command of those two men, it says, to the provinces of Matanzas and Havana and to the limits of Pinar del Rio, has been managed with the intention of producing a theatrical effect and to impress public opinion in the United States. It is probable also that it has been planned—and in this they have utterly failed—with the desire of producing an uprising in some of the larger towns of the most thickly populated part of Havana.

The reports of the press and of interested persons, it continues, have presented the insurgents as a victorious army, marching toward the capital of the island, and even considering the possibility of the investment of Havana.

Nothing, the letter asserts, is further from the truth. To understand the war in Cuba it is necessary to bear in mind the nature of the soil and the kind of warfare that is possible there. The commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces had to comply with the moral duty of every Government to protect, as much as possible, private property. The army has been scattered to garrison the sugar estates, and has been successful, to a great extent, in preventing the burning of the buildings and the destruction of the machinery. The rest of the forces have been in constant chase of the insurgents, preventing them from remaining in one place. Engagements have never been decisive, because the policy of the enemy has been to disband at the approach of the forces of the Spanish Army.

Following at much length with an explanation of the present advance of the insurgent army and the depredations committed by it, the document affirms that the destruction of property has been confined, with a few sad exceptions, to the canefields, which it has been impossible to protect, as everybody familiar with the islands well knows. They have not dared to approach the buildings and plantations that were protected by detachments of the army or volunteers, nor have they, in all the time that the revolution has lasted, tried to attack or hold any town of importance. Not a single town or village has risen in their favor, raising the rebel flag.

In regard to the rebel approach on Havana the letter says: "They have not been able to attack or even to surround the city, and it seems absurd to even consider it, remembering that to the present moment they have not even tried to hold a place in order to establish what they call their government. They have destroyed the railroads in Matanzas, but these have been immediately repaired, and are running and have brought part of the troops by which they have been immediately surrounded."

Should it be necessary, however, to increase the Spanish forces to overthrow the insurrection, the assertion is made that this could be done. Summing up the entire situation, the letter says: "The Cuban insurgents are, and represent, a small minority of the people of the island. They do not occupy permanently any town or part of the territory; the principal feature of the revolution is racial war; they have not a civil government established, and no civil and judicial jurisdiction is exercised; the revolution has been started from abroad, is maintained by foreign aid, and its last and only hope is to be supported by foreign intervention, obtained by a systematic misrepresentation of facts."

Men are often wiser than they act. They know how to be happy but some times they are miserable. They know there is no happiness worth the name without health; yet they neglect health. They allow dyspepsia and biliousness and constipation to get a hold on them and make life wretched. Those three complaints usually come together. Constipation affects the stomach and liver. That brings on bilious attacks and indigestion, headaches, nausea, dizziness, queer sensations of weakness and palpitation. Your nerves are unstrung, your system is sluggish. You lose ambition. The fact is your whole constitution is being slowly undermined. What you need is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

They cure constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness in the only sure, permanent way. There is nothing violent or irritating about them, they work mildly though quickly. They tone and strengthen the bowels to carry on their functions naturally. They gently stimulate the flow of bile from the liver and the digestive juices of the stomach. You don't become a slave to their use as with other pills. They make you regular and then you can leave them. That is the difference between Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets and the something "just as good," which a dishonest druggist tries to substitute. Don't let him do so with you.

If you want to keep your health and strength without consulting the doctor so often, the best thing you can do is to write to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a copy of Dr. Pierce's great book, the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*. It is a large book of 1008 pages, with over 900 illustrations. It is the same book of which 680,000 copies were sold at $1.50 each. The only difference is in the binding, which in the free edition is of strong manilla paper. There is no other such complete family doctor book in the English language. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. Send now before all are given away. They are going off rapidly, therefore, do not delay sending *immediately* if in want of one. The above generous offer is limited to 500,000 copies.

THE FLORIDA MANATEE.

From The Florida Citizen.

Few people who visit the curio stand on the lake front just north of the Royal Poinciana grounds to see the live manatee, or "sea cow," are imaginative enough to perceive in the wonderful, unlovely form of the huge pachyderm in its cage of inadequate proportions the origin of the delightful fable of the mermaids or the Grecian legends of the Sirens. That these did originate in this monster of the sea is indisputable.

The manatee, or lamantin, the Latin name for which is manatus, belongs to the genus of herbivorous cetacea, or manatidae, its chief characteristic being its rounded tail fin, further distinguished by the presence of small flat nails at the edge of the swimming paws, in the edge of which, under the skin, fingers can easily be felt. Connected together as they are by strong ligaments, they possess considerable power of motion, whence the name manatee (from the Latin manus, hand). The name sea cow originated in the similarity of the manatee's mouth and nose to that of the cow. The structure of the teeth is also distinctive; the crowns of the grinders are square, with two transverse ridges.

The species, all of which are inhabitants of tropical coasts, feed entirely on plants and grasses which grow along shore and on the bed of the water, the former made accessible by the tide, which, after it has retired, often exhibits plain proof of their browsing. They live chiefly in shallow bays and creeks, and often ascend rivers to a considerable distance from the sea.

The best known species is the Manatus Americanus, found along the east coast of Florida, beginning in Indian River and extending to Biscayne Bay.

The Manatidae are a family of Sirenia, including all of the herbivorous section of the order. They differ from the ordinary cetacea in having swimming paws, rather than pectoral fins. The Sirenia are an order of mammals, represented by two families. The form is somewhat fishlike, but sufficiently human in its appearance to give the genus and the family their names—Sirenia and Manatidae. The brain resembles that of hoofed and carnivorous animals. The idea of the mermaids and sirens may easily be followed through an acquaintance with the appearance and peculiarities of the animal: its "hands," or paws, the contour of the body between the neck and tail, and the fact of its being a mammal, all suggest human attributes—rather an unpoetic origin of a host of fascinating myths. The manatee, at any rate, more closely resembles a mermaid than anything else to be found in the water.

Living, as it does, on grass, the manatee furnishes fine food. The skin is very thick and tough, but when this is removed a fine, firm, juicy white flesh as tender as veal is displayed, which, when cooked, either roasted, boiled or broiled, is delicious. No fishy taste is perceptible, and the meat can compare very favorably with veal or pork, and is really better than either.

The manatee is very docile and as gentle as a calf, which it much resembles in disposition as well as in appearance about the nose and mouth. It is not strong for its immense size, except in its tail. The catching of one is not nearly so much sport as one might expect. They are swift in the water, but play very little after being harpooned, soon tiring.

A law was passed by the last Legislature prohibiting the capture or killing of a manatee in the waters of Dade County without special permit from the County Commissioners, under a penalty of $500, the purpose to be a scientific one. People cannot catch manatee for sport any longer.

A reporter recently had the good fortune to join a party of manatee fishers. The permit had been secured by E. P. Beardsley, of New-York, and the yacht Gipsey, T. J. Falls, Milford, Conn., took the party out to Bear's Cut, the middle entrance to Biscayne Bay, where an eight-foot fish was harpooned, weighing 1,000 pounds. It was lashed to the stern of the Gipsey, towed ashore and photographed. Mr. Beardsley preserved the skin and skeleton, and the neighborhood feasted on the flesh. Captain A. R. Simmons, of Cocoanut Grove, "corned" 100 pounds of it.

The manatee exhibited at this place is nine feet long and weighs 1,500 pounds. It was captured at the mouth of the St. Lucie River, its habitat for a number of years before it increased in other South Florida waters. For a long time the species was very scarce, which fact accounts for the law prohibiting indiscriminate catching.

ELLEN TERRY'S SISTER DEAD.

London, March 16.—Mrs. Morris, sister of Miss Ellen Terry, the well-known actress, died to-day.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL IN FRANCE.

The bill prepared by M. Doumer, Minister of Finance, relative to the establishment of a tax upon incomes in France, has not been well received by the Chamber of Deputies. It will be discussed during the debates upon the budget for 1897, for it is destined to replace the tax already existing under the name of "personal mobiliere" and that on doors and windows. These taxes produced about 150,000,000 francs, or $30,000,000. The impost upon incomes, it is estimated, will yield an equal amount, but it is viewed with disfavor by the rich and the middle classes, which liken it to the famous "impôt progressif," so strongly opposed in 1848, at the time of the second Republic, when efforts to establish it failed.

The new project of the French Government, as shown in the bill presented by its Finance Minister, consists in the following general provisions: An annual income not above 2,500 francs, or $500, is to pay no tax at all. The income included between $500 and $1,000 pays 1 per cent; between $1,000 and $2,000, 2 per cent; between $2,000 and $4,000, 3 per cent; between $4,000 and $10,000, 4 per cent. All income above $10,000 shall pay 5 per cent. Those rates are diminished a little by the fact that every taxpayer is exempted for $500 of the total amount of his income. For instance, an income of $1,000 will pay, in fact, but 1½ per cent, and one of $2,000 only 1.25 per cent; one of $20,000 will pay a little more than 4 per cent.

THEN AND NOW.

From The Marine Journal.

Fifty years ago all ocean ships were built of wood, propelled by sails, and manoeuvred by manual labor; the material limited their length, which did not often exceed 100 feet, and the number of ships over 500 tons burden was comparatively small. In the modern ships steam power takes the place of manual labor. It rolls the plates of which the ship is constructed, bends them to the required shape, cuts, drills and rivets them in their places. It weighs the anchor, it propels the ship in spite of winds or currents; it steers, ventilates, and lights the ship when on the ocean. It takes the cargo on board and discharges it on arrival. The use of iron favors the construction of ships of a large size, of forms which afford small resistance to the water, and with compartments which make the ships practically unsinkable in heavy seas or by collision. Their size, the economy with which they are propelled, and the certainty of their arrival, cheapen the cost of transport. The steam engine, by compressing air, gives us control over the temperature of cool chambers. In these not only fresh meat, but the delicate produce of the Antipodes is brought across the ocean to our doors without deterioration. While railways have done much to alter the social conditions of each individual nation, the application of iron and steam to our ships is revolutionizing the international commercial conditions of the world; and it is gradually changing the course of our agriculture as well as of our domestic life.

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4. Murillo, Allegro de Concert ..... Terschak. Aeolian Grand and Piano.
5. Ballade (from "Elaine") ..... Bemberg. Vocalion
6. Concerto No. 3, Allegro ..... Beethoven. Aeolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.
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