# New-York Tribune.

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## SPANIARDS BADLY BEATEN.

### COLONEL DEBOS'S BATTALION MEETS MACEO AND IS DEFEATED.

SCHEME TO FORCE AN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE INSURGENTS TURNS OUT DISASTROUSLY FOR THE KING'S TROOPS—COLONEL ECHEVARRIA ARRIVES TOO LATE TO AID—THE DILATORY OFFICER RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

Madrid, April 14.—The Havana correspondent of the "Imparcial" telegraphs that the advance guard of Maceo's force has had an engagement near Lechuza with the Battalion Alfonso XIII. The Spaniards were compelled to fall back upon their main body near San Claudio. The troops lost four killed and fourteen wounded.

Havana, April 14.—News has been received here of a battle near Lechuza between the Battalion Alfonso XIII. under command of Colonel Debos, and the insurgents under Maceo.

Colonel Debos reports that his battalion, in combination with other bodies of Spanish troops, left Mariel, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, for the purpose of giving the enemy battle. They met the advance guard of the insurgents, consisting of a force of 200 cavalry, who opened fire upon the Government column. The Spaniards continued their march toward Lechuza, although opposed at every step, and every elevation being occupied by them at the cost of a fight.

Upon arriving in the vicinity of Lechuza they found the insurgents gathered in strong force, and the enemy made an attempt to surround the Spanish column. The Spanish troops fought with great desperation against heavy odds, but were defeated with losses of many killed or wounded.

Divining the intention of the enemy to encircle his column, Colonel Debos ordered a retreat. In the retreat Captain Tort deserves great praise for maintaining the formation of the rear guard, though attacked by a greatly superior force of the enemy's infantry. The Spanish column retired to the San Claudio estate on the north coast, where the troops fortified themselves, awaiting the arrival of other Government columns. General Inclan arrived with his column very opportunely, and the troops under Colonel Debos were also protected by the gunboat Alerta, which kept the enemy at bay.

Colonel Debos estimates that the force of the insurgents, who charged upon his command, numbered 5,000 men. The official report says that the losses of the enemy must have been very great, as many men were seen to fall before the fire of the Spanish troops.

The Government column, according to the official report, lost four men killed and one officer and thirteen soldiers wounded; but the fact is that the Government losses were very heavy, the details being withheld by the authorities.

A civilian, who volunteered to carry the news of the predicament of the Government column to the nearest fort, ran the gantlet of the rebel fire and was compelled to jump into the water twice to save himself.

General Inclan reports that upon his arrival at Colonel Debos's camp he compelled Maceo to retreat from San Claudio.

Further details of the engagement that have been made public show that the Spanish column occupied two hours in advancing from Mariel to the point where it met the main body of insurgents. The retreat to the San Claudio estate, which is some distance west of Mariel, occupied seven hours. On their retreat the troops were exposed to a constant fire from rebels in their rear, and were frequently compelled to form squares to resist the charges of the enemy. It was necessary to use cannon to open a way for the retreat of the vanguard.

The wounded Spaniards were embarked upon a schooner under the fire of the Alerta.

According to the military authorities here, Colonel Sanchez Echevarria, who had received orders to act in combination with Colonel Debos and General Inclan, failed to arrive in time to assist the other two bodies of Spanish troops. The authorities say that had he arrived in time Maceo's forces would have been badly whipped. Colonel Echevarria has been relieved of his command and ordered to appear for trial before a court-martial.

## THE ELECTIONS IN CUBA.

### SENOR QUESADA SHOWS THEIR FARCICAL CHARACTER.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT'S CUT-AND-DRIED PROGRAMME CARRIED OUT—INSURGENT PLANS FOR THE WET SEASON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 14.—Señor Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation in Washington, said to-day in reference to the recent elections held in Cuba under the direction of the Spanish authorities:

"The elections resulted in a farce. A very light ballot was cast, and only the Conservatives voted. The candidates already selected by the Spanish Government were chosen, and it was altogether a puppet show. The same conditions governed the elections in Spain. The Government had everything cut and dried beforehand. In Cuba, out of thirty Deputies to the Spanish Cortes, but four natives of the island were elected, and all their interests are in Spain, and they are the worst enemies of Cuba's liberties on earth—Tories of the worst kind. The other twenty-six are even worse. In order to disabuse your mind of any idea that I may be overstating the case, I would like to quote Spanish views on the same subject. 'El Dia,' of Madrid, in its issue of March 28 says, referring to a friend of the Minister of the Colonies who could not obtain a seat in the Cortes from Spain, but who was made a candidate in Cuba, as follows: 'So we see that the Minister of the Colonies believes that on account of his position he has the right to impose upon the electors of Cuba the candidates that he chooses, although nobody knows them in the Great Antilles or has ever heard them spoken about. It is thus that the Government holds that elections can be held in Cuba. It would be just as well to appoint the Deputies by royal decree. The voting booths are, indeed, useless.'

"Further on," said Señor Quesada, "'El Dia' says: 'The world will think that we have sent 130,000 men to Cuba, so that the candidates drowned here in the River Ebro may be able to triumph in any district whatever surrounded by the revolution.' In looking over the lists of the newly elected Cuban Deputies we find this confirmed. For instance, from the province of Matanzas the archenemy of Cuba, Romero Robledo, who has always opposed everything looking to the amelioration of affairs in the island and who has fought every movement toward reform, was chosen to a seat in the Spanish Cortes. He is a fit specimen of all the others. There are some like Gasset and Gullejo, who, for no other reason than because they are Spanish newspaper correspondents, whom the Government wishes to have on its side, have received seats in the Spanish Cortes. I do not wonder that the indignation of the people in Spain over the way the elections have been conducted both at home and in the colonies is so great as to make a revolution in Spain probable. And yet there are people who think that the island of Cuba could be worse governed by the Cubans themselves."

Speaking of the conditions in Cuba Señor Quesada said: "I see the Spanish cable victories in Cuba continue, but we also continue to receive gratifying information from authoritative sources that our cause is progressing steadily and favorably. General Gomez is organizing a new army of invasion by means of the thousands of rifles and cartridges which have been lately landed in the island. He is being ably assisted in this by General Calixto Garcia, of Hawkins fame, the boat that was lost and which we now know was scuttled by agents of the Spanish Government, and also by General Francisco Carrillo, who was tried and acquitted of the charge of filibustering at Wilmington. The vanguard of this new army is now coming west fully equipped for an aggressive campaign during the summer, when the unacclimated Spanish troops will be confronted not only by vigorous Cubans but by the yellow fever as well. The native Cuban can fight as well in the wet season as in the dry. It is a mistake to think that our operations will be disturbed on account of the wet weather. We will accomplish our efforts, and you may expect to see results very soon.

"The work of establishing the civil government and preparing the people for the establishment of the Cuban Republic steadily goes on, and recently in the State of the East known as Oriente, Carlos Manuel Des Cespedes, well-known to the American colony in Paris, has been installed as Governor, and in the State of the East, known as Oriente, Carlos Capote, formerly a professor in the University of Havana and a celebrated Cuban lawyer, has received a similar appointment. The character of such men sufficiently disproves the assertion that the best people of Cuba are not engaged in the fight for freedom and equally denies the claim that anarchy will follow independence. The Cuban Republic will have no fear of dissenters when it is established over all the island, as it soon will be."

## CLEVELAND'S OFFER TO SPAIN.

### DENIAL AND CONFIRMATION FROM MADRID—AMERICAN ARBITRATION NOT WANTED.

London, April 14.—A dispatch from Madrid to "The Pall Mall Gazette" says that Mr. Taylor, United States Minister, and a number of the Spanish Ministers deny that President Cleveland has sent a note to Premier Canovas del Castillo explicitly laying down the policy of the American Administration in regard to Cuba.

Premier Canovas, the dispatch says, is ill, and it is impossible, in consequence, to obtain an interview with him, but relatives connected with his household confirm the existence of such a note. The dispatch also says that the Government will refuse to accept any proposals based upon the terms of the alleged note, and adds:

The coming Cortes will grant to Cuba every reasonable franchise that may be enjoyed under the Spanish flag. The Cuban question might be ultimately submitted to European opinion, but Spain will never allow it to be decided by American arbitration.

## JOHN D. HART ARRESTED AGAIN.

### ANOTHER CHARGE OF FILIBUSTERING MADE AGAINST THE OWNER OF THE BERMUDA.

Philadelphia, April 14.—John D. Hart, the steamship owner of this city, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of violating the neutrality laws between this country and Spain in connection with the last voyage of the steamship Bermuda. He had a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Bell, and was bound over in $500 bail for a further hearing to-morrow. This is the second time Mr. Hart has been arrested on the charge of filibustering, and it was only a day or so ago that he was acquitted in New-York on the first charge. Warrants of arrest are also in the hands of the United States Marshal for Captain John O'Brien, master of the Bermuda; Murphy and Simonson, the mates, and Colonel Emilio Nunez, one of the local Cuban leaders, who was a passenger aboard the Bermuda on her last voyage.

Arrangements have been made between counsel for the alleged filibusters and the Government officials by which the cases will be transferred to the United States Court in New-York. Captain O'Brien and his mates will come here from New-York to-morrow morning and will surrender themselves to the United States Marshal. They will have a hearing to-morrow at the same time as Mr. Hart, and all the men will undoubtedly be bound over for trial in New-York. The information on which the warrants were sworn out was made by José Congosto, the Spanish Consul at this port. Dr. Congosto is said to have received the evidence on which he made the information from six or eight of the seamen of the Bermuda, who are said to be dissatisfied with the treatment they received on the voyage, and are probably taking this method to secure revenge.

Mr. Hart's hearing before Commissioner Bell this afternoon was merely a preliminary one, and no evidence was taken. Assistant District-Attorney Ralston appeared for the Commonwealth, and asked that Mr. Hart be bound over for a further hearing to-morrow at noon. Mr. Ralston suggested that Mr. Hart's bail be fixed at $10,000. Captain W. W. Ker, counsel for Mr. Hart, characterized the request as outrageous, as Mr. Hart is a reputable citizen. The Commissioner then held him in $500 bail. The defence was ready to fight strenuously any attempt to have the cases tried in the United States Court here. Captain Ker contends that under the recent ruling of Judge Butler in the Horsa case, arraignment at the bar in this district would be tantamount to conviction. The Government made no objection to the cases being transferred to New-York.

Captain Clipperton, the British Consul here, still refuses to give clearance papers to the Bermuda, and the vessel will probably not be able to sail to-morrow, as it was expected she would do.

## ARIZONA LIKELY TO BECOME A STATE.

### A FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE BILL TO ADMIT IT TO THE UNION ORDERED BY THE HOUSE TERRITORIES COMMITTEE.

Washington, April 14.—The Arizona Statehood bill was ordered to be favorably reported this morning by the House Territories Committee. This object was not gained, however, until a strong protest had been made by three members of the committee against taking a vote at this time. The five members who voted for a favorable report were Messrs. Scranton, of Pennsylvania; Perkins, of Iowa; Lefever, of New-York; Turner, of Virginia, and Cooper, of Texas. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Low, of New-York, and Hadley, of Illinois. Mr. Owens, of Kentucky, who was present, declined to vote, and subsequently withdrew from the meeting. Mr. Avery, of Michigan, and Mr. Harris, of Ohio, were paired with Messrs. Knox, of Massachusetts, and Harrison, of Alabama, the two latter being opposed to the bill.

The meeting was called to hear the report drawn by Mr. Catron, of New-Mexico, on the bill admitting that territory to Statehood, and "for the consideration of other business." When Mr. Catron closed, Delegate Murphy, of Arizona, called up the Arizona Statehood bill. Objection was made by Messrs. Low and Owens that the meeting was called for a special purpose, namely, to hear the report on the New-Mexico bill, and that no other business should be considered. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, however, explained that each member had been informed of the real purpose of the meeting, and that it was permissible under the circumstances to act on the Arizona bill.

This point was discussed for some time, and Mr. Cooper, of Texas, moved that further consideration of the matter be postponed until a week from next Thursday. This motion was defeated, as was also a motion made by Mr. Owens, of Kentucky, to postpone further action until Thursday of this week, inasmuch as some members were unavoidably absent, and others had no expectation that consideration would be given to-day to the Statehood bill. This motion also was defeated, whereupon Mr. Owens withdrew from the committee room.

## "INDIAN PLAY" STARTED A FOREST FIRE.

The forest fire which was started on Sunday afternoon by four boys, living in Port Jefferson, Long Island, burned all Monday and was not put out until early yesterday morning. It caused many farmers to spend two sleepless nights, and destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of timber. The boys range from eight to twelve years old and they made Willie Shimpton a prisoner. In Indian style the boys tied their companion to a tree and set the underbrush around it on fire. The flames burned so quickly that all the brush was soon in a blaze. The boys then hurried to the village, aroused the residents and the latter rescued the boy, after he had received severe burns. The fire continued to spread and soon many farmers began fighting it. It burned from Millers Place to Mount Sinai and Rocky Point. The persons who own the timber that was destroyed say they will bring suit against the parents of the boys.

## KILLED WHILE RIDING HIS WHEEL.

Philadelphia, April 14.—Robert F. Robinson, chief engineer of the Franklin Sugar Refinery, was run down from behind by a huckster's wagon, while riding on a bicycle last evening at Seventeenth-st. and Passyunk-ave. and almost instantly killed. The men in the wagon were arrested.

## LAKE NAVIGATION OPENED.

Oswego, N. Y., April 14.—Navigation on Lake Ontario was opened to-day when the steamer Niagara arrived with a cargo of barley from Toronto.

Erie, Penn., April 14.—The steamer John Owen, from Toledo, with 90,000 bushels of corn, arrived in this port at 1:15 p. m. to-day, being the first arrival of the season. The Owen left Toledo last night and the captain reports that he experienced no trouble from ice.

## SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE TO BOUND BROOK.

Commencing Monday, April 13, Lehigh Valley R. R. will run extra trains between New-York and Bound Brook, leaving New-York, foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses st., at 8:00 and 9:00 a. m., 12:10, 4:20, 6:20 and 11:50 p. m.—(Advt.

## A MERCHANTMAN SEIZED.

### OVERHAULED BY A COLOMBIAN MAN-OF-WAR OF PORTO BELLO.

THE WHITFORD'S OWNER LIVES IN THIS CITY—WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THE INCIDENT.

The American schooner George W. Whitford, belonging to Leopold Schepp, of this city, was on March 31, while off Porto Bello bound for Cartagena, seized by the Colombian man-of-war Cordova and compelled to proceed to Colon, under threat of being sunk if her captain refused to obey the order within fifteen minutes. The captain of the Whitford was provided with regular clearance papers which he showed to the officers of the Cordova, but no attention was paid to them. The first officer of the Cordova took charge of the Whitford, and, under convoy of the Colombian man-of-war, sailed to Colon, where, according to a cable dispatch received Monday by L. Schepp, she still lay with Colombian police on board.

The facts above given are contained in a protest sworn to before J. L. Pearcy, United States Consul at Colon, on April 4, by the captain of the Whitford, John Henricks, and seven of his crew.

The Whitford landed a cargo at Porto Bello on March 28, and on the 31st obtained clearance for Cartagena, and sailed at 1 p. m. It was at 4 p. m. that she was hailed by the Cordova, the American ship at that time flying the Stars and Stripes.

The first officer of the man-of-war, with an interpreter, came aboard and ordered Captain Henricks to go to Colon, saying when questioned that he was acting according to orders, but did not know the reasons for them.

No attention being paid to his clearance papers, the captain was about to refuse obedience, and only yielded when he was threatened with being sunk. On the way to Colon, while off Orange Key, about nine miles from their destination, the Cordova ran across the schooner's bow, striking the jibboom and carrying away the port back rope. On arriving at Colon April 1, at 8:30 p. m., the captain asked to be allowed to go on shore and see the Consul, but the request was refused. Instead, he was taken to the Cordova and his liberty was allowed him after considerable delay. That same night policemen were put aboard the Whitford, and at last accounts were still in charge of her. The captain and his crew filed a protest with Consul Pearcy, and Leopold Schepp, the owner of the vessel, said last night that the Consul had sent a copy of it to Secretary Olney.

No explanation of the seizure of the Whitford has as yet been vouchsafed. L. Schepp, who owns the Whitford, said to a Tribune reporter last night: "We trade in the Spanish main with the Whitford and the Frederika Schepp, carrying cargoes of provisions, drygoods, powder, shot and Indian supplies, which we exchange at our trading stations for cocoanuts, ivory nuts, turtle shells, etc.

"This whole trouble has been brought about by the malicious action of our Spanish competitors on the coast, who have political influence with the Colombia Government. The native Indians of the coast have for years depended on us for their supplies, and have been governed by our system of doing business, which is objectionable to our Spanish competitors, but which system they have never been able to break. We, of course, have had business advantages, and consequently we have had great advantages, so that we have been able to control most of the trade, excepting the liquor traffic, which we never allowed at any of our trading stations. We were put to similar trouble some five or six years ago, when we were obliged to arm our vessels to defend ourselves against the arbitrary measures which were used against us on the coast, and through this trouble we were put to considerable loss by the breaking up of many of our trading stations, and by the loss of our goods, which were looted and carried away, and on account of the Indians being frightened away from the coast, by marauding parties. Our instructions are always to our captains to comply with the laws of any port they sail in, but we do expect and demand the same respect for the vessels that we run under the American flag that other vessels flying other colors receive, but I must say, however, that for years we have experienced more or less trouble in Central America on account of our colors. The English, French and German traders are more at home and have far greater advantages in Central America. Probably this is because other nations make their influence felt more there by having their men-of-war passing by these ports occasionally, to look after the interests of the merchantmen of their country, and we trust the day is not far distant when we will have a Navy large enough to command respect in Central America for vessels that fly the American flag."

## MR. CLEVELAND'S BROTHER OUSTED.

### HIS CONGREGATION COULD NOT STAND THE POLITICS HE PUT IN HIS SERMONS.

Watertown, N. Y., April 14 (Special.)—The Rev. William N. Cleveland, brother of President Grover Cleveland, was ousted from the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Chaumont by the action of the St. Lawrence Presbytery here to-day. Mr. Cleveland is older than his brother and is a graduate of Hamilton College. About four years ago he became pastor of the Chaumont Church at a salary of $600 per annum. Chaumont is a small village in Jefferson County, fourteen miles from Watertown.

During the Cleveland campaign of 1892 Mr. Cleveland became very enthusiastic in the support of his brother, and his utterances from the pulpit in support of the latter's principles and theories led to the trouble which resulted in his removal to-day. He was much admired by his congregation until he began preaching Democratic sentiments. Part of the congregation took offence at this, and soon there were two factions in the church. Mr. Cleveland was obstinate and continued to preach in a manner that was obnoxious to many of the church-goers. The congregation held a meeting and a vote was taken. It was decided by a large majority to ask the presbytery to remove him. The petition was sent to the presbytery last fall, and a committee was appointed to visit Chaumont and settle the dispute. They patched up the differences, and the Rev. Mr. Cleveland and his flock promised to forgive and forget and live in peace in the future.

But, like his brother, the Rev. Mr. Cleveland has a will of his own and does not like to be dictated to. Soon the breach was as wide as it ever had been. The presbytery met in Watertown to-day. The church people at Chaumont presented papers giving their "findings" on the subject, and they were referred to a committee. The committee's report stated that it was plain that under present conditions the two parties could not be reconciled, nor the differences harmonized, and, that, inasmuch as Mr. Cleveland preferred to throw the responsibility upon the presbytery, it was recommended that the relations now existing be dissolved. The committee added a paragraph expressing its appreciation of the high Christian character of the Rev. Mr. Cleveland and regretting the necessity in the case. The committee's report was adopted.

## THEY WANT THE CANAL OPEN.

### FAR ROCKAWAY PEOPLE OBJECT TO HAVING A JAMAICA BAY OUTLET CLOSED.

The people of Far Rockaway, Long Island, are disturbed over the proposed closing of the canal connecting the Far Rockaway Inlet with Jamaica Bay. The application was made by the Lancaster Sea Beach Improvement Company, the owners of the new Edgemere Hotel. The Lancaster company says that the canal is widening and will destroy their property by cutting an inlet through Hog Island, opposite the mouth of the canal, which will then be within two hundred yards of the hotel.

The people of Far Rockaway contend that the closing of the canal would mean mud flats and stagnant water at the head of Jamaica Bay, causing malignant diseases, to avoid which the canal was cut through about twenty years ago.

At a meeting of the village trustees on Wednesday last the Lancaster company made application to the trustees to have the canal closed. The trustees decided that the canal, being on Government maps, was Government water, and out of their jurisdiction. Several of the villagers were surprised yesterday morning to find that the company had begun driving spiles to fill in the creek.

The village Board of Health was sent for, and Daniel Brown, counsel to the Health Board, was directed to order the work stopped, which he did. The work was abandoned.

## SAXTON STILL AGAINST IT.

### ANOTHER TALK ON THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL.

HE DENOUNCES THE BOSSES AND SAYS THE VETOES OF THE MAYORS OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN SHOULD BE RESPECTED—A PARTIAL POLL OF THE ASSEMBLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 14.—The Legislature will vote again to-morrow on the Greater New-York bill, vetoed by Mayor Strong, of New-York, and Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn. Lieutenant-Governor Saxton to-night, in an earnest, courageous manner, expressed his views on the proposition to pass the bill over the vetoes of the Mayors. Mr. Saxton's strong comment on the plan to "jam" the bill through the Legislature again will be found below. He has rarely talked with more frankness about a measure than he does in the following remarks about the Greater New-York bill:

We are told that certain self-constituted guardians of the Republican party in this State say that the Greater New-York bill must be repassed. I should like to know why they assume that the Legislature is no longer a deliberative body, but is entirely subject to the domination of outsiders. In my opinion the Legislature should, and I hope it will as to this measure and all others, represent the people and not the machine. The bill may be repassed possibly, but I predict that it will not get through either House without the aid of Tammany votes.

The disapproval of the measure by the Mayors of the great cities of New-York and Brooklyn will have great weight with many Republican Senators and Assemblymen who formerly voted for it. And it ought to have great weight with them. The Constitution intends that it shall. It is presumed when such a bill is presented to the local authorities, under the provisions of the fundamental law, that such authorities will ascertain and reflect the sentiment of their constituencies, and that sentiment ought to prevail with the lawmaking power, according to the well-established principles of municipal home rule.

BROOKLYN'S OPPOSITION CERTAIN.

Certainly in so vital a matter as that of entirely destroying the identity of a great city the Legislature ought to listen to the voice of the people most deeply interested. How can there be any doubt, for example, about the feeling of the Brooklyn people in this matter? The Common Council, by a unanimous vote, denounced the bill. The Brooklyn representatives in both houses are against it almost to a man; and now Mayor Wurster, who was elected only last fall, after a full hearing declares against it. Will the Legislature, under such circumstances, attempt to cram consolidation down their throats? Does it know more about the wants of the people of Brooklyn than the Mayor and all the other legally constituted authorities?

I think the Legislature will hesitate, in view of the attitude of the Mayors, to again pass this bill. There is no doubt that many of the most prominent business men in Brooklyn are in favor of consolidation. I am in favor of it myself personally, and hope to see the Greater New-York an accomplished fact at some time in the near future, but it seems to me we are going at it wrong end first. It is a great question and ought to be thought out in all its details before definite action is taken.

I agree with Mayor Strong that the charter ought to be first constructed, and that to decree consolidation at the outset is to place the cart before the horse. There should be a commission composed of the very best men in the territory that is to comprise the Greater New-York, and they should have abundant time within which to work out the difficult and delicate problems that are involved in consolidation. Then, when the work is done, the people who are interested will know what they are asked to do, and can act with a fair degree of understanding. The Legislature ought not, in my opinion, to rush this great measure through in blind and reckless haste, just because some men or some newspapers insist that it should be done.

LAUTERBACH TELLS OF A DEAL.

Edward Lauterbach, the chairman of the Republican General Committee of New-York, arrived here to-day and corroborated his reported statement that the Tammany Hall officials now employed by the Board of Excise would be retained in office by George Hilliard, the Platt leader who has been put at the head of the State Excise Bureau in New-York. The Tammany Hall Senators and Assemblymen naturally regard this as a good reason why they should vote to pass the Greater New-York bill over Mayor Strong's veto. Naturally, also, the Republican opponents of the bill are indignant that patronage should be used to secure Democratic votes for the measure.

HOW THEY WILL VOTE.

A canvass of the Senate and Assembly made to-day indicates that the bill will be repassed by the Senate, but that there is some doubt about its passing the Assembly. Tammany will pass it in the Assembly, if it passes at all. A poll of the Assembly to-day showed that the Tammany members had not received final orders as to how their votes should be cast on the bill. Only ninety-five members are willing to be recorded as decided in their position on the bill.

The following may be set down in the affirmative: Ablett (Rep.), Adler (Rep.), Allds (Rep.), H. T. Andrews (Rep.), Armstrong (Rep.), Austin (Rep.), Barth (Dem.), Bates (Rep.), Bedell (Rep.), E. Brown (Rep.), Butts (Dem.), B. D. Brown (Rep.), Cain (Dem.), J. Clark (Rep.), M. N. Cole (Rep.), Corrigan (Dem.), Costello (Rep.), Dudley (Rep.), Ebbetts (Dem.), Eddy (Rep.), Eldridge (Rep.), Fritz (Rep.), Galligan (Dem.), Gregory (Rep.), Guider (Dem.), Hart (Dem.), Hoffman (Dem.), Keenholtz (Rep.), Kelly (Dem.), Kelsey (Rep.), Lounsberry (Rep.), Mackey (Rep.), McClellan (Dem.), McCoy (Dem.), Newman (Dem.), O'Grady (Rep.), Rogers (Rep.), Scherer (Rep.), Schulum (Dem.), Sears (Rep.), Staple (Dem.), Stewart (Rep.), Taylor (Rep.), Trainer (Dem.), Tupper (Rep.), Wells (Rep.), A. C. Wilson (Rep.), Witter (Rep.), and Fish (Rep.). Total, 49. Of these thirty-two are Republicans and seventeen Democrats.

Those opposed to the bill: Audett (Rep.), Babcock (Rep.), Blaisdell (Rep.), Bondy (Rep.), Brennan (Rep.), Carlisle (Rep.), C. J. Clark (Rep.), Coughlin (Dem.), Cromwell (Rep.), Delmour (Dem.), DeGraw (Rep.), Forrester (Rep.), French (Rep.), Harrison (Rep.), Hill (Rep.), Hobbie (Rep.), Honsinger (Rep.), Horton (Rep.), Hughes (Rep.), Kempner (Dem.), Koster (Rep.), Laimbeer (Rep.), Livingston (Rep.), Marshall (Rep.), Matteson (Rep.), McKeown (Dem.), Miller (Rep.), Murphy (Rep.), Norton (Dem.), Perkins (Rep.), Post (Rep.), Peevers (Rep.), Robbins (Rep.), Rudd (Dem.), Sanger (Rep.), C. Smith (Rep.), Springweiler (Rep.), Stanchfield (Dem.), Steele (Rep.), Storm (Rep.), Van Keuren (Rep.), Wagstaff (Rep.), Waldo (Rep.), G. W. Wilson (Rep.), Zimmerman (Rep.) and Zurn (Dem.). Total, 46. Of these thirty-eight are Republicans and eight Democrats.

Those expressing themselves as still in doubt were: Anderson (Rep.), P. J. Andrews (Dem.), Barry (Dem.), Braun (Rep.), Brownell (Rep.), Budd (Rep.), Burr (Rep.), C. C. Cole (Rep.), Cullen (Dem.), Cutler (Rep.), Davidson (Dem.), J. A. Donnelly (Dem.), T. F. Donnelly (Dem.), Downs (Rep.), Finn (Dem.), Fitzgerald (Dem.), Gledhill (Dem.), Goodman (Dem.), Gorham (Rep.), Graves (Rep.), Green (Dem.), Husted (Rep.), Ives (Rep.), Leonard (Dem.), Macabe (Dem.), McGraw (Rep.), Messiter (Rep.), G. W. Myer (Dem.), T. F. Myers (Dem.), Mittnacht (Dem.), E. L. Schmidt (Rep.), Sheldon (Rep.), Sweet (Rep.) and Wood (Rep.). Total, 34, of which 18 are Republicans and 16 Democrats. There were twenty-one Assemblymen absent when this poll was taken.

Senator Lexow said to-night that his Greater New-York bill would be passed in the Senate to-morrow over the vetoes of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. Cantor said the Democrats would support the measure as before.

## A TRAIN GOES THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Meridian, Miss., April 14.—Passenger train No 1 on the New-Orleans and Northwestern Railroad went through a small trestle three miles north of Vosburg at an early hour this morning. The entire train, save the engine and tender, was wrecked. The passenger coaches were well filled, but, strange to say, nobody was killed outright.

## DEATH OF A BLIND AND DEAF MUTE.

Newport, R. I., April 14.—Oliver Caswell, sixty years old, probably the most noted blind and deaf mute in this country, except Laura Bridgeman, died at his home in Jamestown last night. He had been blind and deaf since he was two years old. At the age of fourteen he attracted the attention of Dr. Samuel S. Howe, husband of Julia Ward Howe, who, together with Laura Bridgeman, taught him to read and converse. He was a bright scholar and of a practical mind. He was greatly interested in prominent men, and some years ago he was invited to call on Dom Pedro on the occasion of the latter's visit to Newport. Since he left school he had lived at home with his mother, and assisted in household affairs.

## A PARK SERGEANT HURT.

### DRAGGED SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET BY A RUNAWAY TEAM—OCCUPANTS OF THE WAGON INJURED.

Sergeant Egan, of the Park Police Mounted Squad, had a lively experience with a runaway team of horses attached to a light wagon about 5 o'clock yesterday. He suffered severe injuries. His horse was also badly cut. The sergeant saw the runaway team on the cross road at One-hundred-and-fourth-st., going east. F. F. Smithers, of No. 37 Wall-st., was the driver, and he was accompanied by Mrs. F. C. Gostenhoffer, of No. 68 West Ninety-second-st. Sergeant Egan gave chase to the runaway, and had succeeded in catching one horse by the head, when a team of horses attached to a coach, owned by Thomas Michels, of No. 208 East Forty-seventh-st., and driven by A. Resler, of No. 132 Avenue A, crossed the road in front of the runaway team. A collision followed, and the sergeant was thrown from his horse and the animal was knocked down. The sergeant, however, held on to the bridle of the horses, and was dragged about 200 yards, when he was forced to let go.

The light wagon had meanwhile struck one of the wheels of the coach, and broken an axle, throwing out the two occupants. Mr. Smithers's collar-bone was broken, while Mrs. Gostenhoffer fell on her face and received many contusions. They were taken in the Park ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital. Mrs. Gostenhoffer was subsequently taken home, suffering greatly from shock.

The runaway team, subsequently dragged the remains of the light carriage among the bushes. The horses were led on to the roadway by Park Policemen Cavanagh and Murphy, and taken to the Park stables. One of the animals was badly injured. Sergeant Egan suffered contusions of the right knee and right hip and had many bruises about the head and shoulders.

## COMMISSIONER WARING'S FALL.

### HIS BICYCLE SLIPPED ON A WATERED STREET, AND A CABLE-CAR JUST MISSED HIM.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring fell off his bicycle yesterday afternoon, in Park Row, while on his way uptown, and narrowly escaped being run over by a cable-car. One of his hands was bruised, and he was pretty well shaken up.

Commissioner Waring had gone to the track used by the southbound cars to get out of the way of a wagon. A cable-car came down this track, and the Commissioner had to steer off again in a hurry. The street had been watered only a little while before by some of his men, and his wheel slipped. Mr. Waring was thrown to the pavement, but out of the way of the car.

He got up without assistance, and carried his wheel into a store, where he brushed his clothing and examined himself. His wheel was so badly damaged that he had to leave it at the store. Mr. Waring rode home on a car.

## COLONEL J. E. PEPPER ASSIGNS.

### THE WELL-KNOWN DISTILLER AND TURFMAN UNABLE TO MEET HIS OBLIGATIONS.

Lexington, Ky., April 14.—Colonel James E. Pepper, the well-known distiller and racehorse man, filed a deed of trust to the Security Safety Trust and Vault Company here this afternoon. The assignment was brought about by depression in business and an attachment suit in New-York for about $10,000 in favor of a large whiskey firm.

Colonel Pepper is widely known as a distiller and turfman. He is the owner of an extensive stock farm in Kentucky, and has several horses in training. He was unable to collect a large number of outstanding debts, owing to the business depression and the unsettled state of financial affairs in Kentucky. As a racing man, Colonel Pepper was at one time associated with Colonel W. S. Barnes, and has been prominent on the turf for a number of years. His many friends in this city have every confidence that he will tide over his financial difficulties in a few weeks, and that he will continue to distill whiskey and to breed and race horses.

## AMENITIES OF DEMOCRATIC POLITICS.

### A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI BRUTALLY ASSAULTS AN OLD MAN.

Mexico, Mo., April 14.—S. B. Cook, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, who was elected a delegate-at-large from Audrain County to the Sedalia Convention, and who was indorsed as the logical candidate for the next Governor of Missouri, made a brutal assault yesterday on Judge A. J. Douglass, of Benton City, who was a delegate to the convention. It was after the convention adjourned. Judge Douglass is an old man and a highly respected citizen of this county, and for the last two years has been a member of the Congress Committee of this district, which recently met at St. Charles and ordered a general primary all over the district, whereupon Mr. Cook withdrew from the race for Congress. In a recent article Cook insulted Judge Douglass for having voted for the primary. Upon meeting Douglass yesterday, Cook's wrath took pugilistic form, and he dealt the old man several severe blows in the head and face, part of the time the Judge being held by a bystander. The Judge is one of the gray-headed patriarchs of the county, and the assault is generally condemned as unwarranted and cowardly.

## THE FIRE DECLARED INCENDIARY.

### THREE PERSONS ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE YONKERS BLAZE.

A conference between Coroner Miles, Captain Mangin and a number of insurance men, held in Captain Mangin's office, in Yonkers, yesterday morning, has resulted in startling developments in relation to the recent North Broadway fire in that city, on April 6. Last night Mrs. Margaret C. Logue, owner of No. 33 North Broadway; Louis Myer, her son by a former marriage, and Thomas McLaughlin, liquor dealer, of No. 35 North Broadway, were arrested on testimony given by Peter Petersen, whose store adjoined McLaughlin's place, and who was entirely uninsured. It is said that Petersen and his hired girl heard mysterious noises on the night of the fire in the adjoining building.

It was also stated that McLaughlin only three weeks ago insured his stock and furniture for $1,000. Mrs. Logue has been insured for some time for $4,000. Myer and Mrs. Logue were held in $10,000 bail each, and McLaughlin was held in $5,000. Hearing will take place in the City Court room at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The people of Yonkers were intensely excited last night over the arrests, and many prominent people have telephoned to Police Headquarters to ask for confirmation of the news. It is likely that at the hearing there will be interesting developments.

## TO EXTEND REQUIREMENTS FOR AN M. D.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 14.—It is proposed by the medical faculty to make the course here in effect a six-year one, corresponding to the recent advance in requirements made by the Harvard Medical School. Many students here now do the literary and medical courses together in six years, by combining their work and getting credit on some of it in both departments at the same time. It is proposed to make this a requirement instead of optional, so that every physician will have to possess a literary degree as well as his M. D.

## J. MILTON TURNER'S SKULL FRACTURED.

St. Louis, April 14.—J. Milton Turner, ex-Minister to Liberia, politician and lawyer, is at the City Hospital with a fractured skull. A fight with his step-daughter, Mrs. William Mason, on Monday night, is the cause. There are two sides to the story. His wife says: "It has been my custom for years to spread his meals in his room, no matter what time he came home, at 1, 2 or even 3 o'clock in the morning. I was setting out his supper, with which he expressed great dissatisfaction. My daughter heard him coming into the room. She asked him to keep still. He swore at her, telling her to mind her own business. Then he told her to take the children and get out of the house. She said the children were in bed and it was too late at night to leave. Grabbing a knife, he rushed at her. Picking up a broken pitcher from a shelf at her side, she hit him over the head."

Turner's story differs materially from that told by his wife. He denies being drunk. He told his step-daughter to get him something to eat and a quarrel ensued. During the excitement she hit him on the head. Turner loudly bewailed the girl's ingratitude. He says he spent over $10,000 on her education. Her husband will not work, he says, and Turner supports the whole family, including four little girls.


Please drink pure, Sparkling Arethusa Spring Water, at your grocer's, hotel, club or your own house. Sample at office. Fifth-ave. and 42d-st.—(Advt.


## TO DEFEND THE SEA COAST.

### MORE THAN $11,000,000 VOTED BY THE HOUSE.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL PASSED WITH PRACTICAL UNANIMITY—DEMOCRATS AS WELL AS REPUBLICANS ALIVE TO THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL DEFENCES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 14.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill without a division, and in the form recommended by the Appropriations Committee. The bill carries a total of $5,842,337, of which $1,885,000 is for the construction of gun and mortar batteries and fortifications, and $1,729,000 for armament of fortifications. In addition to the total direct appropriation carried by the bill, the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contracts to the total amount of $5,542,276 for