ROOSEVELT'S STATE AIMS.

POLITICIANS' VIEWS ON HIS PRAISE OF WOODRUFF'S SPEECHES.

Albany, Feb. 24 (Special).—Governor Roosevelt appears to be imbued with a great friendliness of disposition whenever he goes West. Upon his return from his visit to New-Mexico, for instance, last summer, he declared that the Western States were aglow for the renomination of President McKinley. To-day, after looking at a campaign button of "McKinley and Woodruff," in reply to an inquiry in regard to his opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor's Western tour he said:

I have been very much pleased at the reception Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff has had, and I think his speeches admirably expressed when he dwells on the unity of the East and the West—the cardinal doctrine upon which we should all insist.

Governor Roosevelt, by thus speaking so favorably of Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, has aroused a variety of interesting thoughts among politicians. One is that he is so highly favorable to Mr. Woodruff's nomination for Vice-President because he (the Governor), in case he is renominated, prefers to have some one else nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

That is one thought expressed by politicians—which is sufficiently unkind. Another opinion is that the Governor is not at all confident that Senator Platt is willing to have him renominated, and therefore is seeking to build up support for himself in different parts of the State. Since Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff controls the machinery of the Republican party in Brooklyn, according to this argument, it would be politic for Governor Roosevelt to give to him support for the Vice-Presidency.

Governor Roosevelt rather suddenly visited Buffalo this week. Politicians say he would hardly have done so unless aware that the Republicans of Buffalo deeply resented two months ago his action in declining to name George Clinton for Supreme Court Judge, and naming Frederick W. Kruse for the office. The fact may be mentioned that Senator Frank W. Higgins, of Olean, was the man generally credited here with having persuaded Governor Roosevelt to select Mr. Kruse for Supreme Court Judge, and that Senator Higgins is pressed by his friends for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor Roosevelt also gained a great deal of strength for himself lately in Onondaga County by naming ex-Senator Francis Hendricks as Superintendent of the Insurance Department. This is in Central New-York. In Kings County, in the southeastern part of the State, by his support of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff for Vice-President; in the central part of the State by his appointment of ex-Senator Hendricks and in the southwestern part of the State, by his appointment of Judge Kruse, the Governor has been storing up political strength for himself against the possible day when Senator Platt may seek to defeat his canvass for a renomination. The Governor would undoubtedly disavow any thought of building up a political machine of his own independent of that of Senator Platt, but politicians say that they think they can see a design on his part to gain a good many supporters for himself within the lines of Senator Platt's organization.

"Why did not the Republican State Committee say something about Governor Roosevelt's administration at its meeting in New-York?" This was a question asked to-day by a good many Republican politicians who are intently watching the developments of the coming political contest in this State. These same politicians also were speculating about the possible action of the Republican State Convention, whether it would be asked to pass any resolution favoring Governor Roosevelt's renomination, and whether a resolution would be passed at the convention in support of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff's candidacy for Vice-President.

Ex-Governor Frank S. Black and Louis F. Payn, the former Superintendent of the Insurance Department, give some indication that they intend to be a factor in the deliberations and decisions of the Republican State Convention which is to be held in New-York on April 17.

It will be remembered that Mr. Black appointed Cornelius V. Collins, of Troy, as Superintendent of the State Prisons. A report came here to-day that Mr. Collins, through his deputies in charge of the State prisons at Sing Sing, Auburn and Dannemora, in the counties of Cayuga, Clinton and Westchester, is attempting to secure the election of delegates from these counties to the Republican State Convention who will act with the delegates of Mr. Black and Mr. Payn from the counties of Columbia and Rensselaer. This may mean simply that Mr. Black and Mr. Payn are opposed to the passage of any resolution by the Republican State Convention favoring the renomination of Governor Roosevelt.

ALBANY NOTES.

PENSIONS FOR CITY EMPLOYES.

Albany, Feb. 24 (Special).—Among the bills which have been introduced by Assemblyman De Graw, the author of the Coney Island Park bill, is one which has awakened much condemnation. This measure proposed to establish a gigantic pension roll of city employes. It provides that any person who has held an appointive position in the municipal government of any city of the first and second class shall be retired with a pension of one-half pay after thirty years of service.

This measure was referred to the Assembly Committee on Cities, of which Mr. De Graw is a member. While he has opposed all legislation which might protect the city of New-York from the Ramapo Water Company, Mr. De Graw has been earnest in asking the committee to report his pension bill.

URGING ACTION ON CHARTER.

Albany, Feb. 24 (Special).—Governor Roosevelt feels that the Legislature should pass the Charter Revision Commission bill for New-York City, and pass it in sufficient time before the day of adjournment to permit of its being passed over Mayor Van Wyck's veto, if that executive official should act in that manner upon the measure.

For some mysterious reason the Charter Revision Commission bill has not yet been passed by the Legislature. Possibly it is another example of what appears to be a robust alliance between the leaders of the Republican organization and the leaders of Tammany Hall not to pass anything offensive to that organization, from the Ramapo Water Company repeal acts down to the smallest bill reducing the salary of a Tammany Hall official.

MINING DELEGATES APPOINTED.

Albany, Feb. 24.—Governor Roosevelt has appointed the following named men, all living in New-York City and interested in varied mining interests, as delegates to represent the State of New-York at the annual meeting of the International Mining Congress, which will be held at Milwaukee on June 19 of this year: Edward J. Berwind, John W. Postgate, Isaac Guggenheim, Rossiter W. Raymond, Adolph Lewisohn, James B. Haggin, D. Willis James, James D. Hague, Thomas J. Hurley, William Rockefeller and Henry H. Rogers.

OPPOSED BY SAVINGS BANK PRESIDENTS.

The bill of Assemblyman William A. Tripp, of Rhinebeck, which proposes to admit the bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad and also those of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to investments for savings banks in this State will meet with even more marked opposition from the savings bank presidents than some of the other bills which have been put on the "black list" by the bankers since the Legislature began its work. Under the law as it now stands, no savings bank can invest in any mortgage bonds of a railroad that has not paid, in addition to the interest on its bonds, 4 per cent on its capital stock regularly for ten years. The bill of the Rhinebeck Assemblyman allows the bonds to be invested in if the railroad has paid "dividends regularly."

"This is simply more fool legislation," said a well known savings bank president yesterday, in commenting on the bill. "Doubtless there will be more of it before the Legislature adjourns. We expect them, and when the time comes, we'll probably be able to kill them."

GREEDY SEAGULLS.

From The Portland Oregonian.

In the wire fronted coops of a downtown market there is quite a menagerie, comprising a beautiful pair of gray fox squirrels, bluejays, pheasants, rabbits, a young fox and a pair of big, dingy colored seagulls. Most people have seen the gulls which frequent the harbor here at this season, and make themselves at home on bridge draws and the roofs of the houses or steamers, chase and fight each other for scraps thrown over from steamboats, but if any one wants to see what vicious, determined creatures these birds are, let him throw a smelt into the cage where this pair of gulls is kept. They seize the fish like a flash, and hold on like a pair of bulldogs, each striving to wrest it from the other, while both express by actions that they will die before they will let go. Throw in another smelt, and before one can say "Jack Robinson" both fish have been swallowed, and each of the gulls has turned and is ready to snatch the fish from the other if the latter has been slow in getting it out of sight.

THE M'PHERSON DISABLED AT SEA.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORT BROKE HER SHAFT—CREW PUT ON QUARTER RATIONS.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 24 (Special).—The United States transport McPherson was towed into Hampton Roads this morning by the Jamaica fruit steamship Admiral Sampson. The disabled vessel is now anchored off Old Point, and will come here for repairs. The McPherson was bound from Santiago to New-York, and broke her shaft at sea. She was picked up by the Admiral Sampson and towed to Hampton Roads. The Sampson continued on her voyage.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 24.—The Admiral Sampson found the big transport drifting helplessly about at sea, several hundred miles off Charleston. The McPherson broke her shaft on Monday, and had a severe experience in the storm of last Wednesday night. The disabled vessel passed through two storms, in one of which Major Hutchins, commanding the transport, was thrown down and injured. The crew was put on quarter rations after the breakdown, as a precautionary measure, although there were thirty day's rations on board.

The story of the voyage was obtained tonight from ex-Assistant Quartermaster C. E. Norton and Lieutenant Macklin. Mr. Norton went to Cuba and Puerto Rico for the purpose of assisting in the exhuming and shipment to America of the bodies of soldiers who died in Cuba and Puerto Rico. He left Gibara, Cuba, on the McPherson on February 17 for the United States.

When several days out of San Juan the McPherson encountered heavy weather, and on the night of the 21st her main shaft broke and left her helpless. Distress signals were out each day, and at night her searchlight was elevated to the top to get the widest possible range, and distress signals were constantly made. After four days the fruit steamer Admiral Sampson, bound from Jamaica, sighted the McPherson and took her in tow. In the storm, after great difficulty, four of the sailors succeeded in lashing the propeller so it would not turn and beat the rudder post. A leg-of-mutton sail was rigged, and this gave progress enough to permit steering. On Thursday an unknown Ward liner came along, remained by the McPherson for three hours, then concluded the latter could get into port without assistance and steamed away.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—The Admiral Sampson is one of the United Fruit Company's line of steamers. The ship sailed from this port on Thursday with a number of passengers, bound for Jamaica.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Considerable anxiety has been felt as to the McPherson for several days past, and much relief is experienced by her arrival in port. She left Santiago on February 15, and was due at New-York City on the 20th. The McPherson is classed as a troop and freight ship, and was attached to the Atlantic transport fleet, being engaged in the transportation of troops and supplies between New-York, Cuban and Puerto Rican ports. She has a tonnage of 3,656, and is regarded as an excellent ship of her class. It was ascertained this afternoon that the McPherson carried an extra shaft piece, and it was ordered that the vessel be sent to the shipyard at Newport News, provided the necessary repairs could be made there without much delay. Otherwise the vessel will be towed to New-York for repairs.

The McPherson is in charge of Major Hutchins, quartermaster, U. S. V. She brought a number of passengers from Santiago, including several discharged soldiers; also the bodies of ninety-six soldiers who died in Cuba, and a miscellaneous cargo. All the passengers who choose to do so may disembark at Fort Monroe. The vessel is now anchored off that port. The soldier dead are to be brought to this city for burial in the National Cemetery at Arlington. In case of delay in making repairs, it is probable that the bodies will be brought direct to Washington from Fort Monroe instead of being allowed to remain on the vessel until she reaches New-York.

THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.

WHEN DUG OUT FROM A FALLEN EMBANKMENT THEY WERE UNCONSCIOUS.

Three Italians were seriously injured while at work in Bedford-ave., Mount Vernon, yesterday afternoon. They were digging in a deep trench with twenty other Italians when the embankment overhead caved in. The three men were buried under the falling earth, and when dug out were unconscious.

They were taken to the hospital, where it was found that all were suffering from broken ribs and internal injuries.

PRISONER WALKS OUT OF JAIL.

THE KEY LEFT WITHIN HIS REACH, SO THAT HE MIGHT ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

John Quinlan was arrested in Mamaroneck on Thursday for stealing groceries from Robert Murdock and was locked in the village jail. He was to have been tried Friday night, but when the court was ready to proceed a policeman announced that the prisoner had fled. The prison is in the basement of the town hall, which also contains the fire apparatus. Two hundred firemen have keys to the basement. The key to the cell, it is said, has been kept hanging on a peg just outside the door, so that a prisoner could reach out and get it in case of a fire in the building.

The village trustees will consider some new method of running the jail. Any prisoner of average intellect and a reasonably long reach would have no trouble in making his escape under the present arrangement.

RICHARDSON STILL AT IT.

THE SILVER PLATED WARE TRUST NOW THE OBJECT OF HIS WRATH.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, to-day introduced a bill to prevent the interstate transportation of the products of trusts making silver plated ware.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to "The Record" from Chihuahua, Mexico, says: "American cattle buyers have contracted for thirty thousand head of beef cattle in this State for shipment to Cuba. They are to be shipped in lots of one thousand head a week, the first shipment having been made."

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 24.—Bessie Miller, aged eighteen, was shot and instantly killed here by John Drashman. Both were operatives at a canning factory. Drashman claims the girl assaulted his mother and he shot at her, not intending to injure her seriously. Threats of lynching were made, and the rope for the purpose was on the scene when Drashman was rescued.

Westchester, Penn., Feb. 24.—The Rising Sun (Md.) postoffice was broken into by burglars early this morning and robbed of $800 in money and stamps, and the thieves made their escape. The cash and stamps were in a safe, which was forced with dynamite. A number of other robberies were committed in the town last night, it is believed by the same men.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 24.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad has been called for March 1 at the headquarters of the company, in this city, for the purpose of issuing new bonds, not to exceed $10,000,000. It is proposed to use about $6,000,000 of the proceeds in retiring old bonds. The remaining $4,000,000 will be applied to relaying and reballasting tracks, buying new equipment, etc.

Lorain, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The 500-foot steel steamer J. J. Hill, being built here for the American Steamship Company, was successfully launched at the yards of the American Shipbuilding Company this afternoon. In the absence of Mrs. J. J. Hill, who was unable to be present owing to illness, the new vessel was named by Mrs. A. T. De Forest, wife of the Cleveland district manager of the American Steel Wire Company. The Hill is a duplicate of the Gates, launched a few weeks ago.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Machinists employed by Frazer & Chalmers and Crosby & Co. struck to-day on account of the alleged refusal of their employers to recognize the union. At Frazer & Chalmers's three hundred and fifty men went out, and at Crosby & Co.'s two hundred and fifty machinists affected. Nearly two hundred and fifty men were employed by the Western Electric Company failed to report for work to-day, but later returned to their places. There are apprehensions of a general strike in all the big electrical plants resulting from the strike of the machinists.

MARRIAGE LICENSE BILL.

PROVISIONS OF MR. KNIPP'S MEASURE—ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

Albany, Feb. 24 (Special).—A bill which is intended to check hasty marriages within this State, and which was introduced by Assemblyman Knipp, of Chemung County, has been reported by the Assembly Committee on Judiciary. Because of some amendments the bill has been ordered reprinted for recommitment. To attain the end in view, the measure provides that no marriage in this State shall be legal without a properly acknowledged marriage license. The provisions of the bill were drafted by a committee appointed by the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New-York, which had been called together for this purpose at Elmira by Bishop Huntington.

The manner of procuring a marriage license is dealt with in detail by the bill. The licenses are to be issued by the County Clerk of the county where either of the persons reside or in the county where the marriage is performed. The applicants are to be identified to the satisfaction of this official, who is to inquire on oath or affirmation relative to the legality of the contemplated marriage. If either of the persons is under twenty-one years old, the consent of the parents is to be presented in writing.

Another provision of the bill is to make mandatory the solemnizing of the marriage by a clergyman or other person authorized by law to perform the ceremony. Accordingly, upon the license is to be printed the notice: "The issuing of this license does not constitute a marriage, and the license will be void if marriage is not solemnized thereunder within thirty days from its date." To insure against fraud, the bill provides that if any marriage license shall be issued or signed in any other manner than specified in the act by the proper authority, this officer shall pay a sum not exceeding $1,000 to the party aggrieved. It is also to be considered a misdemeanor for the person solemnizing a marriage not to return a duplicate license to the clerk within thirty days after the ceremony.

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

In urging the passage of the bill the committee who drafted it say:

The evils of divorce have increased to such an alarming extent within the last decade of years that the very foundations of all morality and virtue are threatened, and it is obvious to every reflecting and observing person that these evils are owing in a great measure to hasty and unlawful marriages. Persons often marry with little or no knowledge of each other. Not a few young persons leave their homes upon mere impulse and are married, some of whom are minors, who have no right to be married without the consent of one or both parents, and it is sad to say that the ceremony is, at times, performed by those calling themselves ministers.

Now, it is plain to see that if the state of matrimony is entered into in this reckless way divorces will be multiplied. This is, indeed, conceded on all sides, and protested against by men of eminent ability and in distinguished positions. As, therefore, prevention is better than cure, it is certainly our purpose, as far as possible, to stop these hasty and often unlawful marriages, and it is believed that this will be accomplished in a great measure, at least, by the passage of the License bill proposed.

As an evidence of this your attention is called to the fact that the State of Pennsylvania has a License law, and the consequence, or effect, of this law is that in that State such foolish and rash marriages are to a great extent prevented. This fact comes from distinguished ministerial authority. But the evil is not altogether obviated, because numbers wishing to enter upon the married life come from Pennsylvania into New-York State to be married. All this would be prevented if in our State a similar law to that of Pennsylvania was enacted.

As the case now stands the clergymen who live on the borders of that State are constantly solicited to perform the marriage ceremony. It is, I believe, no exaggeration to say that nearly one-half of the marriages solemnized in Elmira are between parties coming from Pennsylvania. This of itself is an evidence, as already suggested, of the efficiency of a license law, because, if there were such a law in our State, in the great majority of cases the parties would be married at home, and in the community where they are well known, or not marry at all.

ADVISING A LIBERAL MEASURE.

At the same time we would not advise any drastic legislation, or advise having any unreasonable conditions of marriage, because this might lead to an evil in another direction, to perhaps illicit intercourse or licentiousness. But we would have a law that would make the performance of the marriage ceremony sufficiently difficult, or the entrance into the relation of husband and wife so fortified, that no parties could be united unlawfully, or without due consideration of the importance and responsibility involved, and so arranged that no minors could be joined together in matrimony without the consent of their parents.

Again, we are of the opinion that a law enacted as now proposed would, in a measure at least, stop the evil and crime of bigamy. It is well known that this evil, as well as what has been called "consecutive polygamy," has become quite common. We scarcely take up a daily newspaper without finding an account of some man who has been married to one or more wives in different places.

Now, with a stringent license law this would be prevented, in those States, at least, where such a law obtained. The importance of the sixth section of the bill is very evident, as in making proof of marriage after death.

UNIFORM ACTION URGED.

In regard to a license law as well as in regard to a divorce law, in order to be completely effectual it should be general and uniform throughout the whole country. It is, perhaps, not too much to hope that eventually the United States Congress may enact such a law. But in the mean time it would seem to be our duty to do what we can in our own State to abate and abolish, so far as possible, the evils complained of.

To its honor be it spoken this State now recognizes only one ground for divorce, the cause which our Lord Himself recognized, but this to a great extent has been nullified because persons can migrate for a season to other States, where for trivial reasons a divorce can be obtained. Still, we must not relinquish our efforts to bring about a better condition of things. We must do what lies in our power to stem the tide of immorality and vice which now threatens the destruction of the whole social fabric, for whatever strikes at the sanctity of marriage, whatever degrades the relation of husband and wife, strikes at the home itself, which is the fountain head of all morality and virtue, from which flows the stream upon the purity of which depends the integrity and prosperity both of the Church and State.

GEORGE H. M'KNIGHT,
S. H. SYNOTT,
GEORGE B. SLOAN,
ROBERT T. TURNER,
GEORGE W. WEAVER.

WAR BENEFITS BALTIMORE SHIPPING.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH VESSELS FROM BRAZILIAN TRADE MAKES DEMAND FOR THEM.

Baltimore, Feb. 24 (Special).—The increased demand for sailing ships, owing to the scarcity of coal abroad and the withdrawal of British steamers for war service, is causing a boom in charters of "square riggers" and the old Baltimore clippers, and the Brazilian trade out of this port, which was almost extinct, has revived with a wonderful rapidity. Where a few months ago barks of the Rio fleet were being withdrawn and sent to the West Indies with coal, additional vessels are now being chartered for the trade.

This is caused by the withdrawal of the many British steamers which formerly carried immense general cargoes to Brazil and other points, and brought coffee back to the United States at rates far below those which would afford the American sailing vessel a living. C. Morton Stewart, the owner of the Stewart fleet of barkentines out of this port in the Brazilian trade, says that all his vessels are now back in the Rio trade, and that it has greatly improved, with strong indications of a still greater increase.

BISHOP HOOD SERIOUSLY ILL.

Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Bishop James Walker Hood, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, is seriously ill from pneumonia at the home of a friend here. Bishop Hood is seventy-six years old, and his conditions is serious. His wife has been summoned from their home, at Fayetteville, N. C. The Bishop caught cold at Fishkill while attending a reception given in his honor.

NEED FUNDS TO FIGHT SMALLPOX.

Morristown, Feb. 24.—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen has been called for Monday night, as a result of the smallpox cases reported during the week.

The Board of Health is short of money, and has asked the Aldermen for an additional appropriation to enable it to continue its work. Thus far this winter fourteen cases have been under treatment.

Another case of smallpox was reported to the Board of Health this evening. It was that of John V. White, who lives in James-st. White is a clerk in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western feight office. Reuben Burchall, the news agent at the same station, was one of the three persons reported yesterday as having smallpox.

NEWARK PHYSICIAN SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Trenton, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Margaret Mulcahy has filed a bill in Chancery, asking a decree of divorce be made against Dr. Denis Dowling Mulcahy, of Newark. The petitioner alleges that Dr. Mulcahy has real estate in Newark valued at $35,000, and has in addition much personal property, besides a lucrative practice.

It is charged that Dr. Mulcahy forced the petitioner and their daughter to leave home by his glaring acts of infidelity. The couple, the petitioner alleges, were married in New-York in 1869, and moved to Newark in 1871. Mrs. Muicahy says they lived happily together until 1896, when she charges that the doctor began to make their home unpleasant. It is charged that he brought a woman to the home as a housekeeper, and when the wife protested he ejected her and her daughter.

A NEW SCHOOL BILL.

CONFERENCE OF LEGISLATORS DECIDES TO AMALGAMATE SEVERAL PENDING MEASURES.

Several conferences over pending legislation at Albany were held by Republican leaders and legislators at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. Senator Platt, who had come over from Washington and had spent some hours in his office at No. 49 Broadway in the forenoon, talked with some of the members of the Legislature and with Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee who saw him in Room 27, on the Twenty-third-st. side of the hotel. Newspaper men at the hotel could not get from Senator Platt any information as to the nature of the conferences with him, and Chairman Odell, who was suffering with an ulcerated tooth, was more inclined than usual to be uncommunicative.

State Senators and Assemblymen who talked with Senator Platt and Mr. Odell appeared to be under promise not to talk too freely to the newspaper representatives. "Better ask Mr. Odell" was the response given by several to inquiries. There was a report that Senator Platt and Mr. Odell had insisted that no legislation should be passed at Albany at the present session of the Legislature which could possibly place the Republican organization in the State on the defensive in the coming Presidential campaign. It was the report that pending tax legislation should not be pressed against the opposition of the banks and trust companies. There was a report that no legislation offensive to important corporations should be passed. An early adjournment, it was reported, should be striven for by the Republican members of the Legislature.

The most important conference of the afternoon was over the various school bills which have been introduced in the Legislature. State Senators Davis and Marshall, members of the Senate Committee on Affairs of Cities; State Senators Ford and Elsberg, who have introduced school bills; Assemblyman Gherardi Davis, member of the Assembly Cities Committee; Assemblyman Fallows, whose school bill has been passed by the Assembly, and Assemblyman Weekes, who represents a New-York district, met in the headquarters of the State Committee and talked over the bills with Mr. Odell. The conference lasted until late in the afternoon. It was decided that the Fallows bill should be dropped and that a new bill embracing the best features of several bills should be substituted in the committees on cities.

The new school bill will take in most of the provisions of Senator Ford's bill which deals with the method of raising and distributing the school funds in this city. A separate tax of four mills will provide the school funds. In the distribution of the general fund for teachers' salaraies among the several boroughs of the city $600 will be allowed for each teacher and the remainder will be apportioned according to the daily attendance of the puplis in the schools. In the selection of salary schedules for the new bill it was decided to adopt the schedule for teachers in high schools as contained in Senator Elsberg's bill and make up the remaining schedules mainly as contained in Assemblyman Fallows's bill. The bill will be retroactive to January 1, 1900, as to the saary schedules. In order that there may be no trouble about raising and paying the salaries according to the schedules, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be empowered and directed to transfer unexpended balances from appropriations for other departments to the general school fund for 1900, or to issue revenue bonds.

It was said by some of the legislators after the conference that the new bill would be acceptable to everybody interested in legislation for the schools and would go through the Legislature without opposition. The adoption of a new bill, it was said, had been made necessary by differences over several of the bills already introduced.

MR. BATTLE TO VISIT MOLINEUX.

THE ATTORNEY INTENDS TO SEE HIS CLIENT THE FIRST PART OF THE WEEK.

Roland B. Molineux received no visitors in Sing Sing Prison yesterday, but his wife and his mother called at the prison and inquired about his health. They left two letters for him, which they had written the day before. After the letters had been read by the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, the prison chaplain, they were given to Molineux by Principal Keeper Connaughton. Molineux also received a letter from Mr. Battle, of his counsel. Mr. Battle wrote that he would visit the prison the first part of this week.

Mrs. R. B. Molineux is anxious lest Antonio Ferraro may cause a disturbance when he is led to the electric chair to-morrow morning. She fears that her husband might become excited and be unable further to endure his confinement contentedly. Warden Johnson has assured her that there will be no trouble.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Martin Niles, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, has invited Mrs. E. L. Molineux and Mrs. R. B. Molineux to attend services in his church to-day, and they have accepted his invitation. General Molineux is still with his wife and daughter-in-law, and it is expected that he will attend church with them.

Chief Clerk Edward R. Carroll, of the General Sessions Court, yesterday gave checks to the members of the Molineux jury for their services during the trial. Each man received pay at the rate of $2 a day. The amounts they received were as follows:

Matthias L. B. Martin, foreman; William G. Post and Herbert G. Thompson, $112 each; M. G. Foster, $106; Lyman S. Foster, $110; George Edgar, $104; James Hynes, $102; Siegmund Feust, $96; Frederick Billings, $100; Manheim Brown, $90; Theodore Sandhop, $98, and Frederick B. Crane, $92.

Mrs. Brown called for the check for Mr. Brown, and said that he was still ill and could not come down. Foreman Martin and Messrs. Post and Thompson were selected first, and consequently served longer.

SIGNALLING AFTER DARK.

From The London Graphic.

A representative of "The Daily Graphic" yesterday saw a representative of Messrs. Brock, the fireworks manufacturers, in reference to the particulars published yesterday about the signalling shells to be used in South Africa. Some idea of the great illuminating power of magnesium shells may be gathered from the fact that the display of a large shell would be visible for a distance of at least twenty miles. It is highly improbable that shells have been made containing magnesium stars and colored stars so arranged that the magnesium stars burn for fourteen seconds, and the colored stars for thirty-four seconds. While the magnesium stars were burning their light would eclipse that of the colored stars, which would, therefore, be invisible. In all probability the plain magnesium shells would be used for calling attention to the particular spot at which the signals were to be displayed, and the combinations of colors would not be contained in one shell. When a shell containing two distinct colored stars is fired, the stars are not at a sufficient distance from each other to be easily distinguished at a distance of a mile. Most of the shells used on the battlefield would not be so large as the biggest shells fired at a Crystal Palace display. At the Palace, however, the shells would be projected a quarter of a mile, while for the purposes of signalling it is quite possible that the shells would be thrown for a distance of two miles. One of the chief difficulties experienced in the manufacture of these illuminating shells is to construct the shell so that its fuse is not extinguished in its flight through the air.

One illuminating shell, which, so far as Messrs. Brock are concerned, is out of date, is made to contain a paper parachute. When the shell explodes the parachute opens and remains in mid-air. At the bottom of it a colored light is suspended. Messrs. Brock have made other neat contrivances for use in time of war. One is a rocket that, when fired at a building remains on the roof and sets fire to it. They also make a "friction rocket." A number of these, with long strings attached, are placed in trees. If the enemy are suspected of making a night attack, our men have only to pull the strings and the rockets are fired. If the enemy are present, our men can see them, while, being in the dark themselves, they are practically invisible. But these are not being used in South Africa.

MAKING PARABOLIC REFLECTORS.

From The London Chronicle.

Cowper Coles described at the recent meeting of the British Association his method for preparing parabolic reflectors by electro deposition of metals on a glass mould. By this process almost a perfect parabola can be obtained at comparatively a small cost, as one glass mould can be used over and over again, and reflectors thus made have for some time been very successfully used in the navy for searchlights. The glass convex mould having been ground quite true a thin coating of metallic silver is chemically deposited upon its surface, and on this copper is electrolytically deposited from a solution of copper sulphate, an even deposit being obtained by rotating the mould in the horizontal position at the rate of about fifteen revolutions per minute. When sufficient thickness of copper has been deposited the metallic coat is expanded off the glass mould by placing the whole in warm water and gradually raising the temperature to about 120 degrees Fahrenheit, when the unequal expansion of the glass and metal causes the latter to separate from the glass. The concave surface of the reflector thus obtained is an exact reproduction of the surface of the mould and has a most brilliant polish. To prevent the silver surface tarnishing a very thin film of palladium is electro deposited on the surface, which is practically unaffected by the atmosphere or by the heat of the arc.

YELLOW FEVER SHIP ARRIVES.

THE LAMPORT & HOLT STEAMER HOMER, FROM BRAZIL, REPORTS TWO DEATHS AT SEA.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Homer, Captain Cadogan, from Santos January 31 via Bahia and St. Lucia, with coffee to Busk & Jevons, arrived in Quarantine last night and reported yellow fever on board, two deaths having occurred on the voyage from the fatal scourge.

They were R. Price, fireman, native of England, thirty-one years old, who died on February 5, and J. Richards, a messroom steward, nineteen years old, also a native of England, who died on February 9. Both victims were buried at sea.

EGYPTIAN OFFICERS CASHIERED.

FIVE OMDURMAN MUTINEERS SENT AS PRISONERS TO CAIRO.

Cairo, Feb. 24.—As a result of the investigation by a court of inquiry held at Omdurman in connection with the recent insubordination of two battalions of Soudanese troops, five Egyptian officers have been cashiered and sent as prisoners to Cairo.

INDEPENDENCE OF SIAM THREATENED.

PROPOSED FRENCH EXPEDITION TO SIEZE HAINAN.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—Baron Hesse Wartegg publishes a letter from Singapore in the "Cologne Volks Zeitung," in which the writer says that an expedition is being prepared in the French Indies for the purpose of seizing Hainan, and therewith threatening the independence of Siam. The Baron adds that the matter was brought to the attention of Prince Henry of Prussia when the latter was in Bangkok.

STEAMSHIP BATH CITY WRECKED.

STRUCK ON LUNDY ISLAND—ALL OF THE CREW SAVED.

London, Feb. 24.—The British steamship Bath City, Captain Jones, from New-York February 9 for Bristol, struck the north end of Lundy Isle, in the Bristol Channel, to-day. She backed off and immediately sank in deep water. The master, three officers and ten of the crew reached Lundy Roads in a lifeboat. The other lifeboat with the remainder of the crew is also safe.

The Bath City struck during a dense fog. The vessel has now completely disappeared.

The local agents of the Bath City, James Arkell & Co., of the Kemble Building, received a cable message yesterday afternoon, giving the particulars of the sinking of the vessel, and saying also that the officers and crew had all been saved. She carried a crew of twenty-eight hands. The line to which the Bath City belonged is known as the Bristol City, and is owned by C. Hill & Sons. The lost vessel, with her sister ship, the Bristol City, was a new boat, of 2,515 net tons, and was built by J. L. Thompson & Sons, of Sunderland, England. The voyage which ended in disaster was only the fourth that the ship had sailed. The vessel cost $200,000 to build, and the cargo is estimated to be of a like value. Both are fully covered by insurance.

DELAWARE POLITICAL SITUATION.

BOTH REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS DIVIDED—THE SENATOR OUTLOOK.

Dover, Del., Feb. 24 (Special).—The political situation in Delaware of both parties is one that is engrossing the attention of party leaders. The fact of the Democrats being at odds over the money question naturally calls forth the inquiry as to who will lead the forces of the State at the National Convention at Kansas City. Senator R. R. Kenney, who was elected to the United States Senate four years ago solely on his views in favor of free silver, is the acknowledged leader of the silver forces, backed by ex-Representative Robert H. Wilson, who desires to return to the House of Representatives.

The gold standard men have a friend, if not a leader, in the person of Willard Saulsbury, of Wilmington, Del., who, if Senator Quay is seated, is almost sure of being appointed to the United States Senate by Governor Tunnell. Whether Mr. Saulsbury could retain his seat, even should he be appointed after his term expired, is a question, as the majority of the Democratic Senators and Representatives in the present Delaware Legislature are strong silver men, thus making it almost impossible for Mr. Saulsbury to expect to be re-elected. On the other hand, the silver men will put up the present Attorney-General of the State, Robert C. White, who would stand a good chance of being elected to the Senate if the Legislature is of the right complexion.

The Republicans of Delaware are also in an unpleasant position in that they have failed to harmonize at several so-called harmony meetings. The regular Republicans, who have secured the Federal patronage in every instance since the present Administration has been in, seem to have the upper hand in affairs, although not in the majority. The regulars have expressed themselves frequently in favor of harmonizing with the Union (Addicks) men, provided the latter will eliminate from their ranks Mr. Addicks. This the Union men positively refuse to do. They assert that, if terms are not agreed upon, at the next session of the Delaware Legislature it will be Mr. Addicks, or two Democrats, for the United States Senate.

THE KENTUCKY ASSASSINATION.

HARLAN WHITTAKER TO BE EXAMINED IN REGARD TO GOEBEL MURDER ON MARCH 6.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 24.—The attorneys for the prosecution and defence held a conference this afternoon and arranged for an examining trial for Harlan Whittaker on March 6. Whittaker is one of the men charged with complicity in the murder of Goebel. Lee Jones, the Whitley County suspected man, will also be arraigned for trial the same day.

It is evident that the prosecution intends to make a strong fight to hold Whittaker over to the April Grand Jury without bail. County Attorney Polsgrove refused to consent to an earlier trial on account of the witnesses being scattered over the State and also on account of work that is in progress by the detectives, which, it is claimed, when finished may have an important bearing on the case.

The report telegraphed from Bowling Green, the headquarters of the State Board of Health, that several cases of smallpox were found among the Butler County troops, sent home yesterday, caused great alarm here. Some soldiers are ill here, but they deny the existence here of any cases of smallpox.

The Gaebel assassination reward appropriation bill for $100,000 was advanced a point by reference to the committee to consider it, and it will be reported back for passage possibly as early as Tuesday. This measure, like all others being passed now, will be of questionable utility until passed on by the courts.

SUITS FILED AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 24.—The suit of J. C. W. Beckham against W. S. Taylor was filed in the Circuit Court here this afternoon. This action was originally brought at Georgetown. The filing of the suit here was in accordance with the agreement made by both sides for a consolidation of suits involving the Governorship of Kentucky. The action is for an injunction. Governor Taylor is the plaintiff in a similar suit against Beckham and others. By the agreement Judge Field will try the consolidated suits.

The answer and counter claim of Beckham, Castleman and Carter in the injunction suits by W. S. Taylor, John Marshall and Daniel Collier were filed. The answer denies all of the allegations of the plaintiffs' petition, and sets up a counter claim that the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Adjutant-General have been usurped by the plaintiffs, and the defendants pray that they be adjudged the holders of said offices.

THE RUSH FOR WATER.

From The London Leader.

Describing the rush for water after the battle, Color Sergeant Baugh concludes: "I took a party down to a stream to get water. I will not tell you what it is like to be thirsty, when you can hardly speak and your lips are as black as mine. When I reached the stream I saw lots of others the same. At the water's side it was enough to make one ill. Wounded men who had managed to get there were lying down, some dead beat and asleep, others groaning with their wounds. In the water (muddy as soup) were three horses; two were dead and a wounded one was looking very pitiful at us. . . . We gave the wounded men a drink and covered them from the sun. We then took our water bottles back to camp for our chaps, and the water was like wine to them."

DADY'S HAVANA CONTRACT

A LETTER WRITTEN TO GENERAL WOOD DEMANDING ITS RECOGNITION.

Michael J. Dady sends to The Tribune, from Havana, documents relating to his contract for the sewering and paving of that city. Mr. Dady says that he has been pleased with the "patient and careful attention" which General Leonard Wood has given to the case. Mr. Dady thinks that there has been some misunderstanding about this contract, and he incloses for publication a letter written by his counsel to General Wood.

The letter starts off by demanding the recognition of the contract, both as a matter of legal right and public benefit, and disclaims any desire to ask favors or advantages detrimental to public interests. Protest is made against "any assumption of the Military Governor of Havana" (General Ludlow) to disregard the municipal proceedings taken prior to the American occupation and "force a new project of his own creation upon the city of Havana by military power, as has been proposed by that official."

It is contended that the contract was granted to Dady in strict conformity with the municipal law and that as a result of the authority thus granted Dady & Co. have spent much time and money in preparing to do the work. The statement concludes thus