New-York Tribune.

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"PLAYED IT LIKE CHESS."

JONES SAYS PATRICK THUS DESCRIBED HIS WORK.

THE VALET TELLS IN DETAIL OF THE CONSPIRACY THAT IT IS CHARGED WAS ENTERED INTO BY HIM AND THE LAWYER.

Charles F. Jones, the valet of William Marsh Rice, continued his testimony yesterday in the trial of Albert T. Patrick, who is charged with the murder of Rice. The valet told in detail of the progress of the alleged conspiracy between him and Patrick to get the Rice millions, of his writing a will after a form suggested by Patrick, of an unsuccessful effort to get the witnesses to the 1896 will to witness the later will, and of his own insistence on being a beneficiary under the proposed will, and a disagreement which followed between himself and Patrick.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne won a point when the Recorder admitted the affidavit about the Rice taxes.

THE COURTROOM PACKED.

The courtroom was packed with spectators when the day's proceedings began. The affidavit which the prosecution attempted to wrest from the defence on Tuesday, was admitted as secondary evidence after further argument. Jones said that Patrick had described it as a statement by Mr. Rice that he was a resident of Texas. It was made to evade personal taxation in New-York, Patrick had said. Jones's examination then continued.

Q.—Tell us about any other conversation you had with Patrick? A.—He showed me a form of will.

Q.—What did he talk about? A.—He asked me my salary, and I told him I was getting $50 a month. He said I was worth double that and could get it easily in business. Then he showed me a form of will.

The witness said this will left all Rice's property to Patrick. He wrote it out for Patrick.

Q.—Anything else? A.—Patrick asked me if Mr. Rice had made any other will and I told him yes. I said I had seen it and knew where it was kept. I got it for him, the will of 1896. He said he did not think it right for Mr. Rice to leave so little of his property to his relatives and so much for charity. I agreed with him. Patrick told me we ought to get the same witnesses to the new will that had signed the will of 1896, Palmer and Wetherbee of Swenson's Bank.

HIS VISIT TO WETHERBEE.

Jones described his visit to Wetherbee, who refused to be a witness to the new will.

Q.—Well? A.—A few days later, some time in January, 1900, he (Patrick) told me David L. Short and Morris Meyer would serve as witnesses. Patrick asked me if I could introduce Meyer to Mr. Rice. I told him I could as soon as some papers came from Texas for execution. I explained that I could bring Meyer in as a notary friend of mine.

The witness then told of his disagreement with Patrick because of the valet's desire to be a beneficiary under the will.

"I told Patrick," Jones said, "I would not help unless I had a paper showing what I was to receive. Patrick told me not to be fooled. He said that no man would give me such a paper. It would be like a man signing his own death warrant."

After recess the witness continued:

"When Patrick first talked to me about the will in addition to the other arrangements, he said it would be a good idea if he had letters giving him instructions as to the contents of the will. I agreed to write said letters. They were to be practically copies of letters Mr. Rice had written to others of his agents, giving instructions and asking advice."

Q.—How did you send those letters? A.—I mailed them under cover. I dared not mail them in envelopes, because Mr. Rice's envelopes had his card on them, and one might have gone astray and have been returned to him. I took carbon copies of all correspondence and sent them to Patrick. It was agreed that after Mr. Rice's death those copies should be filed with the other copies of Mr. Rice's papers, so that they might appear as a part of his regular business papers.

Q.—Was that done? A.—No. Patrick destroyed them. I asked him why, and he said he was afraid to carry them, because if he was arrested with them in his possession it would be very strong evidence against him.

Jones said he left a blank space in the book he kept of Mr. Rice's correspondence, intending, after Mr. Rice's death, to fill in the space with records of these fake letters. He identified the book, and it was admitted in evidence, over the objection of the defence.

The idea, Jones explained, was to show, in case of any investigation, that Mr. Rice and Patrick were in regular communication. Jones said the suggestion came from him. Patrick approved it, and thought it might be valuable.

Q.—When you sent those letters to Patrick how were they signed? A.—They were not signed.

Q.—Were they signed when you saw them again, in Patrick's office? A.—They were signed "W. M. Rice."

Q.—What did Patrick say of his scheme? A.—He said it was plain and easy, and he intended to work it out just as he played chess.

"Patrick was talking to Mr. House," Jones added, "about the scheme, and I heard him say, 'I played it just as I played chess.'"

"What did Mr. House say?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"He said, 'You are a very poor chess player, I am afraid.'"

There was a laugh that was promptly suppressed by the court officers, and then the recorder overruled the objection of the defence to the witness telling anything that passed between himself and his counsel.

Jones looked at the will of 1900, and said he had seen it before. There had been no signature when he first saw it. Patrick had showed it to him, and said that Morris Meyer had written it on the typewriter.

DID LAW BUSINESS FOR RICE.

The only law business Patrick ever did for Mr. Rice, Jones said, was to look over a document at my request. He erased the word "to," and then said the instrument was all right. Patrick did it for me. Mr. Rice knew nothing about it.

After a long squabble Mr. Osborne succeeded in getting admitted, in corroboration of Jones's testimony, a number of papers.

Mr. Osborne showed the witness the 1900 will.

Q.—Did Mr. Rice sign that? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did he sign it June 30, 1900? A.—He did not.

Q.—When did you see that will first? A.—Two weeks before the death of Mr. Rice. I saw it in Patrick's office.

Q.—Was the will signed when you saw it in Patrick's office? A.—It was not.

Jones said Patrick had explained that the legacies under the 1900 will were designed to stave off any opposition to the probate of the will. He and Patrick had talked over every paragraph of the will in pruning down the original draft. "It's better to spend a little money," Patrick said," Jones continued, "'to have those people with us than to let them testify against us.'"

Fred B. House, when asked what truth there was in Jones's statement, that he (House) had ridiculed Patrick's ability as a chess player, said there was no truth in it at all.

"There never was such a conversation," Mr. House added. "There was no foundation for Jones's statement. Jones is a liar. That absolutely faithful characterization will explain that and many other statements he has made."

TO THE SOUTHWEST VIA ATLANTA AND MONTGOMERY.

One day in Atlanta, using Seaboard Air Line Ry's train 27, known as "Seaboard Fast Mail," leaving W. 226 Street Ferry, P. R. R., 12:10 A. M. Sleeper open 10 P. M. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Advt.

SPEAKERS AT THE CUBAN MEETING AT CARNEGIE HALL LAST NIGHT.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD. GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD, who presided. W. BOURKE COCKRAN. EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

TO TEST N. P. MERGER.

LEGAL ACTION DIRECTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX CONSIDERS THE AGREEMENT IN VIOLATION OF LAW—A BILL IN EQUITY TO BE FILED SOON.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Within a short time a bill will be filed by the United States to test the legality of the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway systems through the instrumentality of the Northern Securities Company. In speaking of this subject to-day, Attorney General Knox said:

Some time ago the President requested an opinion as to the legality of this merger, and I have recently given him one to the effect that, in my judgment, it violates the provisions of the Sherman act of 1890; whereupon he directed that suitable action should be taken to have the question judicially determined. A bill in equity is now in course of preparation, which will be filed within a very short time, which will ask that the merger effected through the exchange of shares of the Northern Securities Company for shares of the two railroad companies be dissolved, and such shares ordered re-exchanged to restore the stocks of the two railroad companies to their original holders. The two railroad companies, the Northern Securities Company, J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill and their associates, stockholders in the two companies, will be the defendants in the bill. The district in which the proceedings will be instituted has not yet been determined. Most likely it will be in Minnesota.

JOYFUL AT ST. THOMAS.

PEOPLE GREATLY PLEASED BY SENATE RATIFICATION—HOPING FOR EARLY TRANSFER.

(Copyright, 1902: By The Tribune Association.)
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 19.—The inhabitants here are joyful over the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate for the transfer of the islands. The remarks of The Tribune concerning autonomy on the Anglo-Saxon model, and not on the Spanish, have also been received with pleasure. The people will continue to urge a free port at St. Thomas. The Tribune is called the islands' friend. All the people here are hoping for an early transfer from Denmark to the United States.

NO. 3 BRIDGE CAISSON READY

TO BE TOWED FROM ITS ANCHORAGE AS SOON AS THE RIVER IS CLEAR OF ICE.

The caisson for the navy yard, or No. 3, bridge, spanning the river between Pitt-st. and Washington-st., on the Brooklyn side, is ready for lowering into position on the Brooklyn side, and will be towed from its anchorage at One-hundred-and-fiftieth-st. and Harlem River just as soon as the river is clear of ice. It is a huge box 144 by 78 feet and 57 feet deep. It contains more than 2,000,000 feet of Southern pine, and has kept a large force of men busy since last September. The contractor is John C. Rodgers.

Although the new bridge will be larger than the first Brooklyn Bridge, the piers will cover less area. This is owing to the fact that the upper parts of the piers of the new bridge will be made of steel, as those of the Williamsburg bridge. The caissons of the Brooklyn Bridge measured 168 by 102 feet. The crib work inside the caisson is made in the most substantial manner. There are two layers of 12-inch timbers forming the outer framework. The timbers of the first layer are placed horizontally, while those of the second layer are vertical. These two layers are sheathed on the outside by two layers of 3-inch planking. The contract for the caisson for the New-York pier is not let as yet. No money has as yet been appropriated for it.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA MAKE UP.

ARRANGEMENT FOR A RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Paris, Feb. 19.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, and the Venezuelan Plenipotentiary, Señor Maubourguet, signed an arrangement to-day forming a basis for the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, and a commercial convention providing for mutual most favored nation treatment. The arrangement must be ratified before May 1.

Diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela were severed in the early part of 1895, when Venezuela dismissed the French Minister at Caracas, the Marquis de Ripert-Montolar, as well as the Belgian Consul General. These two diplomats, together with the German and Spanish ministers, had signed a joint note to their respective governments complaining of the failure of Venezuela to pay claims arising from Venezuelan revolutions. The German and Spanish ministers had left Caracas, else they too would have been requested to depart. France thereupon levied duties on Venezuelan coffee, which seriously affected the exports of Venezuela.

President Castro has sent his brother, Cecilio, to France twice since then, in endeavors to bring about a resumption of diplomatic relations. The result of Cecilio's first visit was the framing of a protocol. This protocol cited that there were three conditions with which Venezuela must comply before France would be willing to resume diplomatic relations:

First—That Venezuela should sign the protocol first.

Second—That all matters which were pending previous to the rupture of diplomatic relations should be disposed of before the entente cordiale would be restored.

Third—That the question of claims, if there were any dispute, should be submitted to European arbitration, and that France should not have a member on the tribunal.

Venezuela pleaded ignorance of matters previous to the breaking of diplomatic relations, and France offered to furnish the documents setting forth the matters. Venezuela made no reply to this. The French claims amounted to about $4,000,000. Venezuela offered to settle for $900,000, but France refused. President Castro then wanted the claims referred to a court composed of Venezuelans. That was unsatisfactory to France.

The second visit of President Castro's brother to France last September ended in a complete failure to effect a diplomatic reconciliation.

FLORIDA.—Enjoy summer climate in winter at Tampa Bay Hotel. Information at 8 Park Place and Plant System, 290 Broadway.—Advt.

LINDENTHAL'S NEW PLAN.

IMPROVEMENT OF BRIDGE AND MANHATTAN ELEVATED TERMINALS.

LAND EAST OF PARK ROW AND NORTH OF THE BRIDGE WOULD HAVE TO BE ACQUIRED.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal is working on a plan by which he hopes the worst conditions existing at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge at the rush hours can be relieved. The plan involves an improvement in the terminal facilities for bridge trains or elevated trains crossing the bridge, an improvement in the terminal facilities of the Manhattan Elevated Railway's branch in Park Row, and an improvement or extension of the trolley loops. There is such dependence of one improvement on another that they must stand or fall together. Questions of law will have to be settled by the Corporation Counsel before details of the plan can be settled, and co-operation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Manhattan Railway Company with the city will have to be secured.

Early in his study of the bridge problem Mr. Lindenthal discovered that additional loops for the trolley cars at the Manhattan terminal could not be provided without the removal of the gallery, or a portion of it, because the gallery east of the present loops is too low to permit the passage of cars under it. He satisfied himself by a study of the terminal that it would not do to remove the gallery until provision was made for a loop terminal for the bridge trains or for a more direct connection between the bridge trains and the trains of the Third-ave. elevated road stopping at the City Hall station, in Park Row. He saw, too, that if such direct connection were made it would do away with a great deal of the congestion on the platform of the City Hall station, where one crowd at the rush hours is pushing toward the bridge cars and another crowd is fighting to get on the elevated train going up Third-ave.

In the consideration of a plan to form a direct connection between the bridge trains and the elevated trains in Park Row several obstacles were discovered. One engineering difficulty was presented by the fact that the elevated road in Park Row was at an acute angle with the bridge. It was seen that considerable property north of the bridge terminal and east of Park Row would have to be acquired before bridge trains could be made to turn a curve to the elevated tracks in Park Row. Another engineering difficulty was seen in the higher level of the bridge trains. It was supposed that other difficulties would be found in the conflicting rights of the railroad companies. A plan to have bridge trains run up Park Row to Chatham Square, or to have elevated trains in Park Row cross the bridge, therefore, seemed to be beset with too many difficulties.

A plan to which Mr. Lindenthal has been giving attention would provide for loop terminals for both bridge trains and the elevated trains in Park Row. There has been difficulty in deciding where the loops should be constructed. The loops might be east of Park Row immediately north of the bridge terminal, but a great deal of land for them would have to be acquired. They might be constructed so as to take in a small part of Centre-st., permitting of a connection with the rapid transit subway by stairway. In that case the "Staats-Zeitung" Building would be surrounded by the loops.

The terminal loops would be at different grades, the loop for the bridge trains being high enough to permit the elevated trains in Park Row to run under it on their own loop. Platforms for each loop would be connected by stairways with each other and with the street. Such an arrangement would give more room for emptying and loading cars, and most of the pushing and crowding at rush hours would be done away with, while the loops would permit of greater regularity in the running of the trains than is possible with the present arrangements for switching trains.

With the construction of the loops for bridge trains and elevated trains, the gallery at the Manhattan terminal could be cut away so as to permit the construction of additional loops for the trolley cars. Mr. Lindenthal has said that the additional loops would not permit the running of more trolley cars over the bridge, but they would put a stop to most of the confusion and dangerous fighting for places on cars at the loops. At present people have to wait at one loop while several trolley cars pass before the car they want to ride on comes along. For that reason crowds collect at all the loops. If there was a loop for each line of cars crossing the bridge there would be less crowding, pushing and jostling at the terminal.

The plan of extending the bridge approach and also extending the elevated station near the bridge in Park Row, has been advocated for many months. On November 18, 1900, The Tribune published a drawing showing how the congestion of traffic between the bridge and the elevated station could be relieved by extending the platform of the elevated station over part of the triangular square lying between Park Row and North William-st., north of the bridge. In the article accompanying the cut it was stated that the cost of property to be acquired for the additional platforms would be $195,000, and it was suggested that the Manhattan Railway Company would be willing to pay one-half the cost of acquiring the property in order to get the advantage of increased facilities near the bridge terminal. It was further urged that three platform extensions be constructed in order to separate passengers going from the trains to the bridge from passengers going from the street to the trains, and passengers going from the bridge to the trains.

CONGRESSMAN CRUMPACKER NOMINATED.

Monticello, Ind., Feb. 19.—The Xth District Congress Convention held here to-day renominated Congressman E. D. Crumpacker (Rep.) without opposition.

LUXURIOUS TRAIN TO CALIFORNIA.

The "Overland Limited." Best of everything en route, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices, 461, 287 and 849 Broadway.—Advt.

NO CRUELTIES PRACTISED.

CHARGES AGAINST AMERICAN SOLDIERS UNFOUNDED.

SECRETARY ROOT SAYS THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES HAS BEEN CONDUCTED WITH HUMANITY NEVER SURPASSED.

The war in the Philippines has been conducted by the American army with scrupulous regard for the rules of civilized warfare, with careful and genuine consideration for the prisoner and the non-combatant, with self-restraint and with humanity, never surpassed if ever equalled in any conflict, worthy only of praise, and reflecting credit upon the American people.—Secretary Root.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Responding to an inquiry from Senator Lodge, the Secretary of War to-day sent to him a large number of papers bearing on the charge that cruelty is practised by the American troops on the natives of the Philippines. Senator Lodge presented the documents in the Senate.

Among the documents forwarded are the records of thirteen investigations into such charges, and the Secretary says that "every report or charge of this description which has at any time been brought to the notice of the War Department has been made the subject of prompt investigation." He adds that in substantially every case inquired into the report has proved to be either unfounded or grossly exaggerated. He also says the department is now engaged in conducting an investigation into the charge made in the Senate last week, that the "water cure" is the favorite torture of the Americans, and especially of the Macabebe scouts, to force the natives to give information, and that a soldier with General Funston had said he had helped to administer the "water cure" to one hundred and sixty natives, all but twenty-six of whom died. He incloses a copy of a letter received from General Funston, dated February 2, 1902, in which he declares the statement to be an "atrocious lie, without the slightest foundation of fact," and also a letter from Lieutenant Batson, the commander of the Macabebe scouts, to the same effect.

Copies of the army regulations prohibiting cruelty also are forwarded, as are the memoranda in forty-four cases of officers, soldiers and camp followers who have been tried, and thirty-nine of them convicted, for violation of these orders.

FILIPINO BARBARITY.

Presenting the other side of the picture, Secretary Root says:

The war on the part of the Filipinos has been conducted with the barbarous cruelty common among uncivilized races, and with general disregard to the rules of civilized warfare. They deliberately adopted the policy of killing all natives, however peaceful, who were friendly to our government, and in literally thousands of instances these poor creatures, dependent upon our soldiers for protection, have been assassinated. The Filipino troops have frequently fired upon our men from under protection of flags of truce, tortured to death American prisoners who have fallen into their hands, buried alive both Americans and friendly natives, and horribly mutilated the bodies of the American dead.

That the soldiers fighting against such an enemy, and with their own eyes witnessing such deeds, should occasionally be regardless of their orders and retaliate by unjustifiable severities is not incredible. Such things happen in every war, even between two civilized nations, and they always will happen while war lasts. That such occurrences have been sanctioned or permitted is not true. A constant and effective pressure of prohibition, precept and discipline has been maintained against them. That there has been any such practice is not true. The cases have been few and far between, scattered infrequently over a great area of country along the course of three years of active conflict, through thousands of engagements and among many thousands of troops. That these occasional cases have characterized our army or its conduct is not true, any more than the deeds of lawless violence which constantly occur in every large city characterize the people of the city.

GOLD AND COPPER IN AFRICA.

LONDON HEARS OF DISCOVERIES OF GREAT RICHNESS.

London, Feb. 19.—Reports from two experts have been received in London from different parts of Africa which, if borne out by later developments, are likely to have an important influence on the world's gold and copper supply. One of the reports comes from Assinie, on the French Ivory Coast. This cable dispatch says that a reef of quartz gold eight feet wide and panning from two to eight ounces has been opened up on the Ivory Coast.

From North Rhodesia the British Chartered South Africa Company has received news of the discovery of a copper field, estimated at forty square miles. The field is situated 150 miles north of Victoria Falls, and runs thence to the Congo Free State. In the ancient mines dug by the natives and reopened by engineers in the employ of the Chartered company, copper assaying 44 per cent is now being secured, besides a large percentage of silver. So much importance does the Chartered company attach to this discovery that the Cape to Cairo Railroad will be diverted in order to pass through the copper field. Work on this section of the road has been ordered accelerated, and it is expected that it will be completed early in 1903.

CABINET CRISIS IN PERU.

Lima, Peru, Feb. 19.—The Cabinet crisis continues. It is reported that the balance of the Peruvian debt in Europe for arms purchased exceeds £7,000.

THROUGH SUNDAY TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning Sunday, February 23, leave West 23rd Street, Sundays, 7:55 A. M., arrive Atlantic City 11:00 A. M. Returning leave Atlantic City 5:30 P. M., arrive New York 8:45 P. M. Pullman Parlor cars, Pullman parlor smoking car, dining car, and wide vestibule coaches. Stops will be made at Newark, Elizabeth and Trenton.—Advt.

DRY MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE, officially adopted by H. M. the Emperor of Germany.—Advt.

BIG MEETING PLEADS FOR CUBA

SHEPARD, COCKRAN, LAUTERBACH AND WOODFORD URGE RECIPROCITY TO AID THE ISLAND.

A REPRESENTATIVE NON-PARTISAN GATHERING.

Justice to Cuba was the theme of General Woodford, Edward M. Shepard, Edward Lauterbach and W. Bourke Cockran at the big Carnegie Hall meeting last night. Nearly two thousand men, women and children heard Cuba's cause eloquently presented. The platform was thronged with representative business and professional men. The main auditorium held citizens of all shades of political belief. In the galleries were many women. The front part of the auditorium was largely occupied by former Cubans, who showed by their eager applause that the cause pleaded for was dear to their hearts.

General Woodford presided at the meeting. The call sent out for the meeting bore the names of the following, most of whom occupied seats on the platform:

W. E. Dodge.	Wallace Macfarlane.
Abram S. Hewitt.	George W. Wickersham.
Theodore L. Cuyler.	Oscar S. Straus.
George Haven Putnam.	William N. Cohen.
John Burroughs.	Henry Opdyke.
W. D. Howells.	Adrian H. Joline.
R. W. Gilder.	Daniel J. Holden.
Harrington Putnam.	R. F. Tracy.
William Potts.	William B. Hornblower.
Jacob A. Riis.	Roger A. Pryor.
Horace White.	J. B. Moore.
Oswald Garrison Villard.	Horace B. Deming.
Austen G. Fox.	Henry W. Taft.
John A. McCall.	Albert Stickney.
Warner Van Norden.	Charles Stewart Smith.
Theodore M. Banta.	Frederick W. Hinrichs.
Charles C. Burlingham.	John C. Calhoun.
David H. Greer.	Robert A. Chesebrough.
Nelson S. Spencer.	Edward Lauterbach.
William R. Stewart.	Adrian Iselin.
J. K. Paulding.	Julian T. Davies.
James McKeen.	Cornelius N. Bliss.
Adolphe Cohn.	Frederick F. Culver.
H. H. Tenny.	J. M. Ceballos.
William Jay Schieffelin.	Henry P. Booth.
John G. Carlisle.	M. W. Maclay.
Edward M. Shepard.	William Edmond Curtis.
W. Bourke Cockran.	S. Ellery Anderson.
Peter B. Olney.	James D. Hague.
De Lancey Nicoll.	William Rumsey.

A telegram was received from Luis Galban, president of the Havana Chamber of Commerce, which read as follows:

General Woodford, Carnegie Hall, New-York.

Commission of corporations representing commerce and industry, Cuban sugar, tobacco and other producing classes, greets generous orators to-day's meeting. Cuba's situation daily impairing renders difficult furnish work to agricultural laborers. If remedy not applied soon, serious social disturbances to be feared. We appeal to American people's virtue, justice and public spirit.

LUIS GALBAN.

GENERAL WOODFORD PRESIDES.

Frederic R. Coudert, jr., and F. B. Thurber were secretaries of the meeting. Mr. Coudert introduced General Woodford as the chairman.

General Woodford said that the call for the meeting was from men so representative as to make a response to it a personal duty. He cited the ringing words of President Roosevelt's message, and called attention to the utterances of General Wood and Secretary Root. "I believe," said he, "that the United States is morally obligated to so treat Cuba that we shall substitute prosperity for her distress and make her to blossom as the rose."

To-day Cuba's affairs are administered, the speaker said, in an efficient manner by United States Army officers. On February 24 her electoral college would meet to start on self-government. Her expenditures could not then be less than now. Of necessity, they must be much larger, for the support of her government and schools, for good roads and sanitation and police. She must do these things or this country would be compelled to intervene again. All these problems confront Cuba, and to meet them she must have funds ready to meet the emergency. The United States must enable Cuba to be in fact, as well as in name, a really free and independent people.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions read by Mr. Coudert were received with applause. They were as follows:

Resolved, That we, citizens of New-York, of all political parties, in mass meeting assembled, earnestly indorse the sentiments expressed by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress, and of Secretary of War Root, in his annual report, in support of the wisdom—indeed, the vital need—of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

We indorse the declaration of Mr. Palma, president-elect of the republic of Cuba, that a reduction of 50 per cent in our duties on Cuban products is the least under which Cuban industries can live and prosper, and believe that this should be the minimum of our concessions to Cuba in return for an equal concession in her duties on our products imported into Cuba.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S PLEA.

Edward M. Shepard was introduced after the reading of the resolutions. He said in part:

I feel no uneasiness whatever in being on the same platform with General Woodford and other distinguished Republicans that I see here. This is in no sense a partisan question. When the President and the Secretary of War, laying aside all questions of party advantage—when they speak for the honor of our country, there is no room for partisanship. Practically the entire people of the United States are behind the President and Secretary on this proposition. (Applause.) There is practically no difference as to what is our duty. Against this overwhelming evidence of approval are only the beet sugar and tobacco interests of the United States. They are an utterly insignificant part of the interests of the United States.

There is Cuba, stricken and feeble after a long war. We are strong and mighty. She has two sources of wealth—sugar and tobacco. Upon them is built up all her industrial civilization. She could no more reverse her industrial system in five years than she could change her climate. We shall find our duty plain enough if we read what we said when we took up arms against Spain. We said we were unselfish—because we were strong and she was weak. The other argument was the perfectly legitimate one of self-interest. After the Spanish-American War was at an end and Cuba's constitution was framed we said to Cuba: "We are entitled to insist that you put into your organic law something that will protect our interests." The subordination of Cuba to the United States was effected by the adoption of that constitution. We cannot consistently deal with Cuba as we can deal with England or France or Spain. We are bound to see that she can live, so that she can discharge her duties to us and others. She cannot do it unless she is allowed to export here her sugar and tobacco.

We were told our duty in the pathetic and persuasive words of the late Mr. McKinley. It is the duty of both the great political parties to stand together on this qestion of patriotism and honor. It is the duty of my party to seek no partisan advantage at this time. We are willing that the President and his friends should reap the honor and prestige that belong to them if they shall be able to find themselves equal in political power to the small body of men who are striving in the opposite direction. Within one, or two or three weeks we shall have it made clear that American interests shall not be sacrificed, and American honor shall not be forfeited. (Applause.)

MR. LAUTERBACH'S REMARKS.

Edward Lauterbach, who followed Mr. Shepard, said that no address was expected from him. All he was expected to do was to exhibit himself as a Republican anw journalist.

"The Republican party," said he, "will do its full duty in this emergency. (Applause.) The Republican party had no fear of the consequences of the abolition of slavery. The Republican party took the responsibility of intervention in behalf of Cuba, and it will take the responsibility of now doing full justice toward Cuba. (Applause.) (Voice: "Why don't they act, then?") The Republican party will do all that Mr. Cockran or Mr. Shepard or any other Democrat or citizen can ask. (Applause.)

"As we gather here to-night there sits in Washington the Committee of Ways and Means. Nothing unworthy will affect the judgment of those men, who are now deliberating upon that subject. The Republican party is responsible for the present condition of Cuba. Cuba is safe with the Republican party. Trust it. (Applause.) President McKinley said there should be an amelioration of all the burdens of Cuba. James G. Blaine said the handmaid of protection was reciprocity, and that if protection was to be maintained there must be reciprocity. That doctrine is as sound to-day as it was when he promulgated it. Elihu Root says that a full and free reciprocity must be maintained in order to carry out our obligations toward Cuba.

"There was one error made by Cuba. When the demand was made that her constitution should not be ratified until she made concessions to this country, she should have exacted certain concession from the United States. Cuba must be made self-sustaining. We have given her good roads and schools. Americanism has taken the place of monarchialism. All that we have done for Cuba will, if we do right by her, come back to us a hundredfold."

W. BOURKE COCKRAN'S SPEECH.

W. Bourke Cockran received a warm greeting. He said in part:

This assemblage reminds me of one in Chickering Hall six years ago—the first meeting, I believe, to declare for intervention in Cuba by the United States. The Cuban people then decided that annihilated they might be, but subdued they never would be. (Applause.) It is with some humiliation that I feel compelled to plead again for Cuba. Ruin this time is not apprehended from Spain, but from ourselves. With the history of this country behind me, I believed it was possible that this country would make a new contribution to the civilization of the world that would surpass all other contributions. The end is not yet. Intervention has occurred. Cuba is threatened with ruin. Cuba asks for protection from ourselves. The spirit of this meeting inspires the prediction that its objects will be realized.

This is not a question of politics. It is a question of morals. The American people never divide on a question of morals and justice. (Applause.) The question is that Cuba demands the right to live. (Applause.) Spain gave Cuba a partial market. We gave her none. The President demands in the name of honor and justice that the law be amended. That is not a demand for favor. It is a demand for justice. No measure of relief has been promised the people of Cuba. What is the reason? Why the recommendations of the President? The only demand we make to-night is that the law of the land conform to the moral law. What is it that has retarded relief? The methods of the opposition are like those of the train wrecker.

Mr. Cockran read from the resolutions recently presented to the Republican Club, and said:

If they mean anything they mean that this country was justified in offering the lives of its sons for the relief of oppression, but is not justified in doing anything to annoy a protected industry. (Applause.) If, in the spirit of the resolutions, the government is obligated to pay a bounty to those who are to refrain from raising sugar in Cuba, it is then under still greater obligations to pay a bounty to those who never thought of raising sugar. (Applause.)

Well may Mr. Lauterbach declare that no one in this country has a greater interest in divorcing protection from this immoral contention than the protectionists themselves. It is to the protectionists that I appeal to-night that this infamous outrage against a helpless people be prevented. Ardently as I desire a change in our fiscal system, I do not want to achieve it by the perpetration of a national crime. Protection and free trade involve a question of politics. Justice to Cuba involves only a question of morals. (Applause.)

There is nothing to prevent this country from prohibiting the growing of sugar and tobacco in Cuba altogether. If such a proposition were made in this country the man making it would disappear in twenty-four hours. But this is just what the government is permitting. Is it the purpose of this nation to perpetrate an outrage from which Spain shrunk? Can it be possible that this country, face to face with this enormity, will hesitate to give succor to the oppressed?

Is Cuba free? (Voices, "No, no!") She's annexed. Is she annexed so that she is to have liberty, or is she annexed so that she is to be plundered? (Applause.) We have been prolific in euphonious words, but we have been grasping in material advantages. (Applause.) Cuba is tentatively in the United States. Cuba is not an independent State. That she is supplicating for the very right to live shows that she is less independent than any State of this Union. (Applause.)

Can the American people dare to perpetuate this injustice!

I have recently been amused in reading in the foreign dispatches the debate over which was our friend in 1898. Well, I'll tell you which was our friend. Not one of them, so long as they thought we were fighting for the freedom of Cuba. (Great applause.) There is just one thing which as a nation we have to fear. Not all the soldiers and fleets in the world could take one foot of American soil. The one thing we have to fear is the corruption of our sense of justice. (Applause.) If we ruin Cuba's industries by treating her unfairly we bring upon her a growing decay. The ruin will be progressive and final.

If there is not on this earth any power that can punish this nation for robbing and plunder, bear in mind there is a power not of this earth, eternal in the heavens, that will take full cognizance of our wickedness—and from that power we cannot escape. Let us but once allow the government to become immoral, and the people will not long remain virtuous.

In the name of humanity, in the name of justice, in the name of the American people, we protest against this condition. We demand this relief—not only for the people that is groaning in distress, but to preserve the majesty of this republic; to preserve the security of this government, the fame of this people and the dearest prospects of the human race. (Applause.)

PALMA BELIEVES IN AMERICANS.

CONFIDENT THAT THIS COUNTRY WILL DO RIGHT BY CUBA.

Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 19.—General T. Estrada Palma, President-elect of Cuba, was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Lincoln Association here to-night. He made a short address, and, after eulogizing Lincoln, said that the Cubans, being fully aware of their obligations to the American people, consented to limit the sovereignty of their own republic, accepting the Platt amendment without receiving in exchange any compensation. But they had absolute faith in the declarations and promises of William McKinley, and waited patiently until the proper time should arrive to present their claims for that much needed economical assistance in the form of a commercial agreement beneficial to both countries. Now that the question is before Congress, they confidently rely on the spirit and sense of justice of both the Executive and the legislative powers, as well as the moral character, the integrity and honesty of the American people.

General Palma was greeted enthusiastically. Other speakers were Judge M. H. Hirschberg, L. E. Carr, of Albany, Harry H. Wells and Dr. John H. Girdner, of New-York.

CORNELL NEEDS NEW BUILDING.

BELIEVES SHE SHOULD HAVE ONE FROM THE STATE FOR EDUCATING ITS YOUTH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 19.—With reference to the bill introduced yesterday in the Senate appropriating $200,000 for buildings for the Cornell College of Agriculture, Dean Roberts, the director, would make no predictions to-day. He did say that the bill has strong backing. He thinks, as does every one connected with the university, that the State should make the appropriation because of the great number of New-York State students to whom the university gives free tuition.

Such a building as the bill now before the legislature contemplates is greatly needed. The site chosen for the building, for which tentative plans have been drawn, is on the northern side of the campus not far from the residence of Ambassador Andrew D. White.

AMERICA'S GOOD TASTE

is strikingly illustrated. Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular points out that the Moët & Chandon Champagne in 1901 exceeds the 1900 record by 262,432 bottles, an increase more than 100 per cent greater than that of all the other Champagne houses put together. Moët & Chandon "White Seal" is pronounced perfection.—Advt.

"LENTEN SUNDAY SPECIAL," NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY.

Beginning February 23, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Through vestibule train leaves West 23rd Street Station Sundays at 7:55 A. M., arrives Atlantic City 11:00 A. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City Sundays at 5:30 P. M., arrives New York 8:45 P. M. Pullman parlor cars, Pullman parlor smoking car, dining car and coaches. Stops at Newark, Elizabeth and Trenton.—Advt.