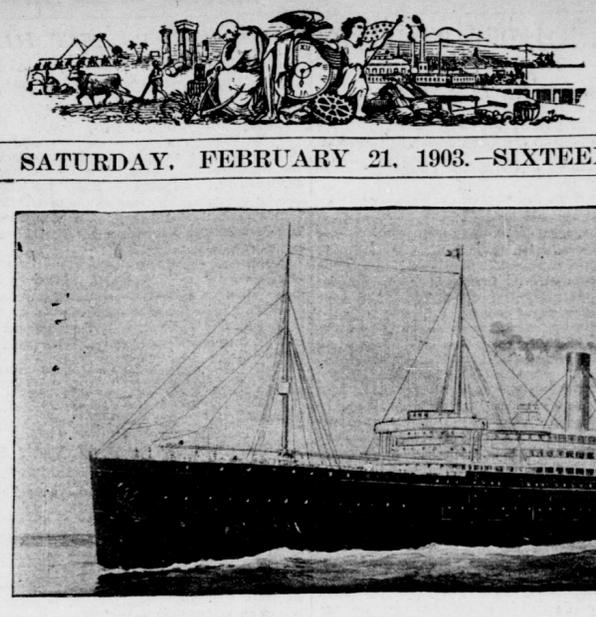


Passengers Say She Was Almost As Steady As a Hotel on Land.

"The ship was as steady as a floating island." "You would never know that you were on a ship." It was like a seaside hotel, even when there was a gale blowing outside.



THE STEAMER CEDRIC. The largest vessel afloat, which arrived on her first voyage yesterday.

EAST SIDE'S OUTCRY. KILL THE AMENDMENTS.

Twenty Thousand Petitions Against Tenement House Law Changes.

The proposed amendments to the present Tenement House law now before the legislature have called forth from the East Side a remarkable series of concerted demonstrations, which grow daily in volume and find expression in column upon column in the Jewish press, denouncing those who seek to modify the measure, and imploring all who have the welfare of the New-York poor at heart to refuse their sanction to any amendment of the measure.

The East Side is protesting with every strength at its command, pleading with every power of persuasion that the Tenement House law be not amended; most of all, that there be no return to the airshaft in the tenement house, and that the Tenement House Department shall have control over old buildings.

It bases its hope, first and foremost, on Mayor Low, believing he will not permit the slight and trivial amendments that he has in mind—such as discrimination between an apartment house of three or more stories—to serve as a cloak for interested builders and real estate corporations to push their schemes.

Such is the trend of entire pages of editorials, multitudinous news items and "petition" coupons that are appearing daily in the Jewish press, represented by "The Jewish World," "The Jewish Daily News," "The Jewish Morning Journal" and the "Jewish Vorwarts," with nearly all these papers are printing petition coupons inviting all opposed to any amendments of the bill to sign the petition and forward it to the East Side Civic Club. This is the petition:

We, the undersigned residents of the tenement houses in New-York City, respectfully petition the members of the New-York State Legislature to guard religiously our statutory rights to space and air and all the other safeguards against overcrowding, dirt and disease for the great majority of the people of this city, and to refuse to sign any bill or any other measure which may vitiate any of those wise provisions of the present tenement house laws.

It says much for the profound interest taken in the movement by the poor tenement house dweller, man, woman or child, and that even so far as no less than twenty thousand petitions have been received by the East Side Civic Club with a view to final transmission to the legislature. Nor is this all. Already resolutions by and some have been passed and dozens of mass meetings have been organized. Placards have been tacked broadcast in the East Side saloons, drug stores and barber shops urging dwellers in the tenement houses to stand together and protect their rights. One placard reads thus:

RESIDENTS OF THE TENEMENT HOUSES Stand Together and Protect Your Rights! There have been proposed at Albany in the last few days a number of measures designed to rob you and the Tenement House Law. Are you aware that thirty-five people, chiefly children, die every day from the effects of this city's tenement house law? Do you know that the death rate of infants and children is far greater in the tenement house districts than in any other part of the city? Do you want to retain for the children of this city the protection from dirt and disease which has been obtained for them? Do not let the law which you are now paying taxes to support go to the dogs. Sign this petition. It is the only way to stop the repeal or amendment of the present Tenement House Law which guards your birthright of space, light and air. Let us send to Albany an overwhelming number of signatures.

Not only, however, is the Jewish press opposing the amendments tooth and nail, but English periodicals such as "The Alliance Review," representing the Educational Alliance and the younger generation, are taking up the cudgels against the amendments. In an editorial headed "Dangerous Dabbling," and published in the issue of the 8th inst., "The Review" emerges strongly for the unamended bill.

At a recent meeting of the Central Federated Union, held at the University Settlement, resolutions were passed openly denouncing the amendments. The resolutions were adopted by the Assemblymen Remsen, Dale, Ellis, Wolfe, Everett and Matthews, the several introducers of the nine amendment measures. The Eastern Medical Society has also submitted resolutions to its council; the United Zionists, the Janitors' Society of New-York—all have given the agitation their support, and in the words of Brownsville, Brooklyn, as well as numbers in clubs and lodges in this city, have passed resolutions and signed petitions to the same effect.

In an editorial in its issue of last Thursday, the Jewish "Morning Journal" goes so far as to make a specific charge of bribery and corruption on the part of those corporations directly interested in the bill. It is in behalf of moderate means has contributed a sum of not less than \$500 to a fund for pushing the amendments. The same issue authoritatively denounces the amendments. The "Forest and Stream" has also taken up the amendments, adding that he is heart and soul with the unamended bill, and yesterday the agitation on the East Side continued with renewed vigor. A delegation of the East Side Civic Club went to the legislature to petition the legislature not to pass the amendments. The trend of East Side opinion seems to show, an observer of the situation would say, that only by an unamended bill, and a reform bill and a liberal interpretation of the Sunday law, would the East Side vote fall into line for the reform administration at the next municipal election.

TEN DIE IN HOTEL FIRE.

Twoscore More Injured By Jumping, Two Fatally.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Feb. 20.—Ten lives, according to the best information obtainable, were lost in a fire which this morning destroyed the Clifton Hotel in this city, while two persons were fatally injured and about forty more were hurt more or less severely, mostly by jumping from windows. The hotel was a three story brick veneer structure. The flames started about 2:30 o'clock in a pile of rubbish in the basement, presumably from defective electric wiring. The night clerk was on the third floor when the cry of "Fire" was raised by a bellboy. The clerk took up the cry, and in an instant the halls were choked with frightened guests. A rush was made for the stairways, but the fire, feeding ravenously on the inflammable material of the lower floor, had cut off escape by them. There followed a stampede for the windows, the only remaining means of exit. As the guests climbed to the window ledges the crowd, which had quickly gathered in the street, begged them to wait, in the hope that assistance would arrive in time. But, driven by the flames and smoke, and the despairing cries of those behind, one after another jumped, some to the street, and others, more fortunate, to the roofs of adjoining buildings.

Many of those who were first to escape, and who were not too severely injured, in their horror, unconscious of the cold, stood for some time barefooted in the snow watching the scene. They had to be led away.

THE KAISER ORTHODOX.

ALL DOUBTS DISSOLVED.

The Emperor Criticizes Delitzsch and Discusses Revelations.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—Emperor William's faith in God and Christ, and in the authority of the Old Testament, as declared in his letter to Admiral Hollman, councillor of the German Oriental Society, is accepted by the leading authorities of the State and Church as satisfactory evidence of his majesty's orthodoxy, which or months had been the cause of deep concern to theologians and pastors. The doubts began a year ago, when the Emperor first listened to Professor Delitzsch's lecture on the Babylonian origin of the Bible, and increased later when the Emperor personally assisted the Assyriologist in showing stereoscopic pictures to sixty members of the court.

SOME MISTAKES OF DELITZSCH.

The pictures were designed to prove the Babylonian origin of the Hebrew ideas. The Emperor subscribed to the fund to send Professor Delitzsch again to Assyria, and discussed with him, when he returned, his most recent discoveries all to the dismay of orthodox churchmen and some of the most influential church administrators, particularly the accomplished Dr. Dryander, who besought the Emperor to make some definite statement of creed in order to restore the confidence of the clergy and laity. His majesty's letter to the former Secretary of the Navy and Councillor of Oriental Society is the result of Dr. Dryander's endeavors. Other portions of the Emperor's letter to the admiral, not contained in the conclusions given to the press yesterday, are as follows:

During the evening entertainment with us Professor Delitzsch had the opportunity to confer fully and debate with me on matters of religion and history. He listened and remained passive. Unfortunately, he abandoned the point of view of the strict historian and Assyriologist, straying into religious and theological conclusions and hypotheses, which were quite nebulous or bold. When he came to speak of the New Testament it became clear to me that he developed such quite different views regarding the person of our Saviour that I had to express the diametrically opposite point of view. He does not recognize the divinity of Christ, and as a deduction therefrom asserts that the Old Testament contains no revelation about Him as the Messiah. Here the Assyriologist and the historical investigator ceases and the theologian begins, with all his light and shadow sides. In this province I only urge gently advice to be pursued very cautiously, step by step, and, at any rate, ventilate his these only in the theological books and in the circle of his colleagues. Spoke to the laymen, and all that does not belong before such a forum. We prosecute excavations and publish the results in behalf of science and history, and to confirm the attack religious hypotheses with Professor Delitzsch, the theologian who has run away with the historian.

The Emperor then goes on to express regret at the fact that Professor Delitzsch did not adhere to his original purpose of translating and interpreting inscriptions excavated by the society, as illustrating the relations between Babylonian customs, morals, historical events and traditions, etc., and the Israelites, "which would have been in the highest degree interesting for laymen," and adds:

He approached the question of revelation in a very polemical tone, more or less denying it or reducing it to purely human matters. That he touched on the innermost, holiest possession of many of his hearers, which shook and even shattered the foundations of their faith. It is a duty, and for which the mere study of Assyriology did not justify him.

TWO KINDS OF REVELATION.

The Emperor then gives his personal views regarding the Revelation, saying: I distinguish between two different kinds of Revelation—one progressive, and, as it were, historical; the other, purely religious, as preparing the way for the future Messiah. Regarding the former, I must be content with what the Hebrews, Jews or Christians, Hamurabi was one; so was Moses, Abraham, Hamur, Charlemagne, Luther, Shakespeare, Goethe, Kant and Emperor William the great. These are the great men of the world, who have accomplished splendid, imperishable results for their people, in their intellectual and physical provinces, according to His will. How often my grandfathers' "omitted" the word "Abraham" in the Lord's hands.

The second form of Revelation, the more religious, is that which leads to the manifestation of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and the people developing from it. It is a revelation which is not only a revelation of God in the world, for He appeared in the Son Himself, Christ is God—God in human form. He revealed us and inspires us, enables us to follow Him. We feel His fire burning in us. His sympathy strengthens us. His discontent destroys us. But, also, his intercession saves us. "Consented" the word "Abraham" in the Lord's hands. It is to me self-evident that the Old Testament contains many sections which are of a purely human and historical nature, and are not God's revealed will. The revelations of the Old Testament are incidents of all kinds which happen in the political, religious, moral and intellectual life of this people. The legislative act in Sinai, for example, is not only a revelation, but a symbolically inspired of God. When Moses had to reburnish well known paragraphs of the law, perhaps derived from the code of Hammurabi, in order to incorporate and bind them into the loose, weak fabric of his people, here the historian can perhaps construe from the sense or wording a connection with the laws of Hammurabi, the code of the Babylonians. That is purely a historical fact. But that will never disguise the fact that God incited Moses thereto, and in so far revealed Himself to the people of Israel.

FEAR RISING OF PEASANTS.

Deputation of Landlords Warn the Russian Government.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—A deputation of landowners from the government of Simbirsk, commonly known as "Darkest Russia," arrived here to-day to warn the government that the peasants of Simbirsk, who are among the most enlightened in the empire, have organized a strike which promises to surpass far that of Poltava or Khar'kov. The peasants threaten to confiscate the land and distribute it among themselves. The landlords appealed to Finance Minister Witte to avert a disturbance by adopting financial measures, but M. Witte referred them to the Department of Police. The landlords therefore departed, declaring that the police were incapable of coping with the emergency.

NO NEED TO WAIT.

There is a train every hour by the New-York Central—surely one of them will suit you.—Adv't.

LIVELY FIGHT IN SENATE.

SITUATION CLEARING UP.

Ratification of Canal Treaty May Be Secured by Compromise.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 20.—A compromise on the Statehood bill, to be followed by the ratification of the Colombian treaty and a general clearing up of the legislative situation, is the confident expectation this evening of those Republicans who constitute what is known as the "better thought" in the United States Senate.

In order to secure the most desirable solution of the present deadlock, it will be necessary to make some concessions to Democratic sentiment, and that the leaders are prepared to do. While the "Two States" proposition will be adhered to, provision is to be made for eventual separate Statehood for Arizona and New-Mexico, under conditions which will not be developed before to-morrow. The one uncertain factor in the equation is the Democratic vote, but Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who is deeply interested in the success of the Colombian treaty, is exerting his utmost influence in the furtherance of harmony.

In view of the inevitable uncertainty with regard to the Democratic attitude, however, Senator Proctor has been requested to report the Agricultural bill, to which the Statehood rider has been attached, to-morrow, and if it becomes necessary to take direct issue with Mr. Quay and his supporters on the Statehood question the fight will be made on the amendment to the Agricultural bill. Meanwhile a careful canvass is in progress, with a view to ascertaining Senator Quay's strength on a vote to overrule the Chair when the point of order which will be made on the Statehood amendment is sustained. When the Senate met this morning it was in continuation of the executive session of yesterday, and proceedings were held behind closed doors. Mr. Quay immediately resumed his filibustering tactics, and was promptly taken to task by Republican Senators, who reiterated the charge made in these dispatches this morning, that by filibustering on the Colombian treaty he was violating his caucus pledge.

SENATOR QUAY'S DENIAL.

Senator Quay immediately rose to a question of personal privilege. He had read from the desk the report of yesterday's proceedings in the Senate printed in The Tribune this morning, and characterized the statement that he had violated a caucus pledge, appealing to his colleagues for confirmation of his denial. Such confirmation was furnished only by Senator Foraker, who has been Mr. Quay's indefatigable lieutenant throughout the Statehood contest. Senator Lodge said he had not heard Mr. Quay make any specific pledge, but Senator Nelson declared that Mr. Quay's failure to object to a resolution expressing "the unanimous sense of the Republican members of the Senate" constituted a tacit pledge, and this view was held by the large majority of Republicans, some of whom did not mince words in upholding the binding character of the caucus resolution to which Senator Quay had agreed.

Senator Quay then took a different tack, and denounced those Senators who, he assumed, had revealed to The Tribune the proceedings of the caucus and of yesterday's executive session. This position was upheld by Senators Hoar and Burton, the latter facetiously suggesting the advisability of electing a "committee on publication."

MR. BURTON AIDS FILIBUSTERS.

Senator Burton then made an extended speech in a Statehood, thus aiding Senator Morgan in filibustering. Mr. Burton's action was not a complete surprise to the Republican leaders, as he was known to have a grievance. Mr. Burton has been active in the support of a bill granting to the Hawaiian Ditch Company special irrigation privileges. This bill passed the House last session, and was favorably reported to the Senate recently by the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. The measure is earnestly opposed by Senator Foraker, the chairman, and a majority of the committee, but was passed upon favorably at a meeting when, owing to a number of absentees, its friends were temporarily in the majority. Senator Foraker and other members of the committee are determined to prevent the passage of the bill, and it was rumored to-day that the withdrawal of his objections would be the price exacted for the discontinuance of Mr. Burton's participation in the Morgan filibuster. Senator Burton's argument was followed by a speech from Senator Dubois, who gave notice that the Democrats would not permit any lack of consideration of Senator Morgan. He objected to the effort of the caucus to force a vote on a treaty which had received so little consideration, and claimed that the convention was full of errors.

Senator Morgan then spoke at some length, and was followed by Senator Quay, who endeavored to have a long document read by the clerk. This request, meeting with objection, Senator Quay formally moved that the document be read from the desk, and was defeated by a vote of 20 to 34, showing a gain for the filibusters as compared with yesterday's vote on the motion to adjourn, which was defeated, 17 to 36.

At 5:30 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when the executive session will be resumed. For a considerable portion of the afternoon members of the steering committee held a conference on the Statehood and Panama bills, and subsequently Senators Quay, Elkins and Gallinger were sent for, and remained in conference until some time after the recess had been taken. It is feared that premature publication of the agreement, which the Statehood compromise, as occurred on a previous occasion, but the outline given which the Republican leaders place their hope for a settlement of the present deadlock.

A BEACON LIGHT ON LIFE'S ROAD.

"Success" series of articles by Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., now running in the great New York Tribune.—Buy a copy to-morrow for your son. Five cents.—Adv't.

TWO NEW POSTOFFICES.

SITES IN THIS CITY.

Likely To Be at Pennsylvania Terminal and Grand Central Station.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The commission appointed by the President to select a site for the proposed uptown postoffice in New-York City has practically accepted the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad to sell the site on Eighth-ave., running from Thirty-first to Thirty-third st., directly west of the site of the proposed terminal station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The commission will meet in a few days to take final action. In addition, it will probably recommend the erection of a similar postoffice building on a site directly over the underground system of tracks of the New-York Central Railroad, to take the place of Postoffice Station H, which is adjacent to the Grand Central Station.

The New-York Central people have not yet submitted a definite proposition, but it is expected that they will make one later on which will be acceptable to the government. The site of the building contemplated near the Grand Central Station is part of the right of way of that road. The latter site occupies 400 feet front on Eighth-ave., running back 500 feet on Thirty-first-st. and Thirty-third-st., and faces the proposed Pennsylvania station. It is calculated by the commission, which consists of the General and the Attorney General, that if these plans are carried out to three-quarters of an hour will be required in the transmission of all the incoming and outgoing mail on Manhattan Island.

The price of the Pennsylvania Railroad site has not been finally agreed on, but it is said that it will be at least one-half less than the amount the government would have to pay for the property across the street from the site selected. The Pennsylvania Railroad will make the necessary excavations on the property, its proposition being for the sale of the land already prepared for the building itself. Work on the building is not likely to begin before the next session of Congress, as the present Congress has failed to pass a bill making the necessary appropriation, and it is not regarded as likely that this will be done in the few remaining days of the session.

It was reported in The Tribune some days ago that the commission on the new postoffice site was in favor of building two new postoffices, one over the terminal station tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad near the proposed main station building at Thirty-third-st. and Seventh-ave., and the other adjoining the Grand Central Station. Such buildings would greatly facilitate the handling of mails. Mail trains could be loaded and unloaded from trucks, and this would do away with the wagon service. This change alone would result, it was thought, in a great saving of time and expense.

If the original plans for a postoffice over the Pennsylvania tunnel terminal are carried out, the site to be occupied by the postoffice building will be the same as the main building of the terminal station, namely, two whole city blocks. The tentative plans of the tunnel station, as announced in The Tribune of December 13, 1902, showed that the Pennsylvania Railroad had bought the main station site blocks bounded by Thirty-first to Thirty-third sts., Seventh and Eighth aves., and those bounded by Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts., Eighth and Tenth aves., or four full blocks. It had also bought for the purpose of perfecting its tunnel projects the greater part of the block front on Eighth-ave. between Thirty-second-st. and Thirty-third-st. The main station was to occupy the block bounded by Thirty-first and Thirty-third sts., Seventh and Eighth aves.

It is now proposed to have the postoffice building on the blocks bounded by Thirty-first and Thirty-third sts., Eighth and Ninth aves., or a portion of the Pennsylvania tunnel route. The Pennsylvania tunnel route will pass under the tracks of the rapid transit subway. There is talk of building a station at this junction to connect the two systems. If such a station were built mails from the Pennsylvania line for the New-York Central road and for various sections of the city would, it is thought, be transferred at this point. The New-York Central has much land adjoining the Grand Central Station on which a postoffice building to replace Postoffice Station H, could be quickly built. To carry out its plans for slinking the traffic facilities at the station, it bought some months ago the blocks bounded by Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh sts., Park and Lexington aves., and a strip seventy-five feet wide on the west side of Park-ave. between Fifty-sixth-st. to Forty-ninth-st., with the exception of several parcels. It paid about \$100,000 for the property. For one block alone, which it is said would be suitable for the proposed postoffice, it paid about \$50,000.

THE SHIPPING COMBINATION.

Gerald Balfour Says It Will Not Seriously Injure any British Industry.

London, Feb. 20.—Speaking to-night at a dinner of the London Chamber of Shipping, Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, referred to the International Mercantile Marine Company and the government's arrangement with the Cunard Line, and said there was no need to fear that what had occurred would cause any serious injury to British industry or the British mercantile marine. He had great sympathy, he said, with the argument that the restrictions imposed on British shipping should be removed, but this was a question which raised difficulties requiring careful consideration. If British shipowners considered that an inquiry into this matter would be to their advantage, the government would put no difficulty in their way.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED.

Quickest shortest route to St. Augustine, 12:30 P. M. daily. Two other daily trains to Atlanta and Florida, 2:10 P. M. (Sundays) and 12:15 midnight. Office 115 Broadway.—Adv't.

FRAUDS ON GOVERNMENT.

FORGERIES BY HUNDRED.

Spurious Naturalization Papers Sold to Ineligible Foreigners.

Through the detection of one case of forged naturalization papers in the United States District Court yesterday, the federal authorities got a clew to a system of wholesale forging of such documents which has been going on for a year, and which, it is thought, will assume gigantic proportions. The federal authorities think that thousands of foreigners have obtained spurious naturalization papers, in most cases not being aware of the fraud.

Secret Service agents have been working on naturalization frauds here for some time, knowing that, through an underground method, hundreds of Turks and Syrians were getting their final citizenship papers in Rhode Island, particularly in Providence. It is known that there are in that State a number of Turks and Syrians who have been acting as professional witnesses for New-York countrymen, who would visit Providence, and while there get their full citizenship papers, witnesses there swearing not only that the applicant had lived continuously in the United States for five years, but that in addition he had lived for a year previous in Rhode Island. Secret Service Agent Hoag, of Washington, last Tuesday caused the arrest of a Turkish resident of this city, said to be interested in the commission, which consists of the General and the Attorney General, that if these plans are carried out to three-quarters of an hour will be required in the transmission of all the incoming and outgoing mail on Manhattan Island.

Giuseppe Ferraro, a button maker, of No. 355 West One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st., appeared yesterday as a witness in behalf of Antonio Mitano, a laborer, of No. 300 East One-hundred-and-seventh-st., who appeared in court to get his final citizenship papers. Ferraro said he had obtained his final papers on February 16. Deputy United States Marshal Noon, on hearing this assertion, informed Commissioner Alexander that he had no recollection of the man having been before him.

The commissioner had the records for the 16th examined, and also those for weeks prior and subsequent to that date, but no record of any Giuseppe or Joseph Ferraro could be found. The Italian insisted that he had obtained his papers in the very room on the date mentioned. The commissioner sent Ferraro to his home to get the certificate. He returned with what appeared to be a certificate of naturalization. A glance told the commissioner that not only was his signature to the certificate forged, but the paper itself and the seal of the United States Court as well. Ferraro declared that on the 16th he went to the clerk's office of the court, accompanied by a witness, to get his papers, to which he was entitled, having lived in this country for five years. He was approached by a man who demanded his business.

"I told him I wanted my papers," said Ferraro, "and he told me he would get them. He asked me a few questions, took down my full name and went out. Later he came back and handed to me the certificate and collected \$2.50. This I knew was the correct fee, and I paid it. Thinking it was all right, I went home with the certificate."

Ferraro pointed to a door leading to the clerk's office, but which is kept locked and never used, as the room in which this occurred. He could give no description of the man from whom he got the papers, other than that he was an American, saying he had not noticed him closely. Neither could he give the name of the witness who accompanied him, and on whose sworn affidavit the papers were to have been issued. This witness, he said, was an American friend of his, but he did not know his name, nor could he give his address. He promised to try to find him.

Ferraro asserted that he had not been questioned, as the law requires. Neither had he been taken before an judge to be sworn, nor had he ever seen Commissioner Alexander before.

A comparison of the certificate produced by Ferraro with the original, issued by the United States District Court showed many discrepancies. The paper was the same, but there were a number of noticeable differences in the printing. The eagle on the top of the certificate was poorly executed and badly blurred. The red seal was exactly the same size, and the impression of the seal of the court was, with one slight exception, identical with the original. An attempt had been made to imitate the signature of Commissioner Alexander, although it was poorly done, and the name was spelled "Alexand-r." Commissioner Alexander took Ferraro before United States Commissioner Shields, where he was charged with having a forged document of naturalization, and was committed to jail in default of \$3,000 bail. The penalty for a conviction is five years.

Antonio Mitano, the Italian who went to the Federal Building hoping to get his citizenship papers on Ferraro's affidavit, disappeared. Commissioner Alexander said whoever forged the certificate and seal had not done so to issue one or two, and that probably many hundreds would be discovered.

MONETARY CONFERENCE MEETS.

First Session of the Mexican Body Held Yesterday.

Mexico City, Feb. 20.—The Mexican Monetary Conference held its first session yesterday, and was addressed by Finance Minister Limantour. It then organized, with Pablo Macedo as president. Committees were appointed. After concluding its business the members of the conference proceeded to pay their respects to President Diaz, who wished them success in their labors. The next meeting will be held Saturday.

The most serious symptoms of Lung and Throat affections can be relieved, and in the great majority of cases, the disease can be cured with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectant.—Adv't.

KILLED NEAR VANDERBILT FARM.

Farmer Shoots a Negro Who Had Attempted to Shoot Him.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] New-York, Feb. 20.—A murder near the farm of Albert G. Vanderbilt created excitement in Portmouth this afternoon, and was the sequel of an attempted shooting this morning. Early in the day a message was received at the office of Sheriff Anthony, in this city, from Oakland Farm, that the life of a farmer named Potter had been attempted by the assistance of the Sheriff and his deputies to apprehend the assailant. A posse of farmers went in pursuit of the negro, but Potter was too fleet for his pursuers, and after a chase of several hours the posse gave up the hunt, and before Potter returned to their homes, believing that the village drew a revolver and a person who had been a source of more or less uneasiness for some time.

Late this afternoon the town was again aroused, this time by the report that Chase had shot Potter through the heart, killing him almost instantly. The body of the negro was removed to the Town Hall and the medical examiner informed. It appeared that about three years ago Potter was discharged by Chase. Since that time Potter had hung about Portsmouth and repeatedly had threatened that he would have Chase's life. This morning Potter appeared at Chase's farm in Wappington road and an altercation ensued, in which Potter drew a revolver and fired at Chase, the bullet missing its mark. Chase rushed into his house to get his gun, but the negro escaped. Potter returned this afternoon to Chase's farm, but he found Chase waiting for him with a gun, and before Potter could draw his revolver a charge from Chase's weapon lodged in Potter's heart, the latter dying almost instantly. On the body of the negro was found a loaded revolver and a razor. Chase was arrested and lodged in the county jail here and will be arraigned in the District Court in the morning on the charge of murder.

A TOUR TO WASHINGTON.

Next Pennsylvania Railroad Tour leaves New-York February 23. \$14.50 for the round trip covering necessary expense.—Adv't.