that the following articles shall be entitled to a 20 per cent reduction from the regular tariff:

Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whiskeys and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked or marinated; fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under Paragraphs 21 and 23 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba.

Schedule B gives a reduction of 30 per cent on the following articles:

Butter; the flour of wheat; corn; the flour of corn or cornmeal; chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs; malt liquors in bottles; non-alcoholic beverages; cider; mineral waters; colors and dyes; window glass; complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequen, ramie and other vegetable fibres, now classified under the paragraphs of Group 2, Class V, of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; musical instruments; writing and printing paper, except for newspapers; cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods (see Schedule C); all articles of cutlery; boots, shoes and slippers, now classified under Paragraphs 197 and 198 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware; drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarettes, and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard and manufactures thereof now classified under Paragraphs 157 and 164, inclusive, of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; common or ordinary soaps, now classified under Paragraph 105, letters "A" and "B" of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner; all wines, except those now classified under Paragraph 279 (A) of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule C gives a reduction of 40 per cent on the following:

Manufactures of cotton, knitted, and all manufactures of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp; perfumery and essences; articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under Paragraph 20 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; porcelain; soaps, other than common, now classified under Paragraph 105 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols; dextrine and glucose; watches; wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; rice; cattle.

It is specifically agreed that tobacco, in any form, of the United States or its insular possessions shall not enjoy any concession or rebate of duty when imoprted into Cuba. Both countries agree that the rates of duty granted during the life of the treaty shall be preferential, as respects like imports from other countries. It is especially provided that, while the treaty is in force no Cuban sugars shall be admitted into the United States at a greater reduction than 20 per cent from the present tariff rates, and that no sugar produced by any country other than Cuba shall be admitted into the United States by treaty or convention while the new treaty is in force at a lower rate of duty than that imposed by existing law.

Provision is made against any impairment of the effect of the treaty by means of national or local taxes or charges. The treaty contains articles by which either country may denounce it, should changes in the other's tariff deprive the objecting nation of its tariff advantages, by giving six months' notice, and a new treaty likewise may be negotiated in certain contingencies. If not denounced the treaty shall continue in effect for five years from the date it goes into effect, which shall be ten days after exchange of ratifications. After five years it shall continue in effect from year to year until the expiration of one year from the date either country serves notice of its intention to terminate it.

PRESIDENT PALMA PLEASED.

Cuban Hopes Placed in an Extra Session of Congress.

(By The Associated Press.)

Havana, March 19.—President Palma to-day expressed his gratification at the ratification by the American Senate of the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty, and added that the number of ayes was not greater than he had anticipated. He said that, while the news of an earlier special session of the House would be welcome, the reported intention of President Roosevelt to call a special session in the autumn would allow the treaty the desired opportunity for discussion and action which was not available during a regular session. The action of the Senate renews the hopes of the business men here that a satisfactory arrangement of rates and duties eventually will be reached. The conclusion of a permanent treaty awaits only the decision of the United States Government as to whether or not it will claim sovereignty over the Isle of Pines. There is no doubt here that the sovereignty of Cuba will be conceded. President Palma and his Cabinet are especially desirous of closing a permanent treaty, because the incorporation of the provisions of the Platt amendment in this treaty would prepare the way for the removal of the amendment from the constitution, and thus dispense with the principal, only definite, but constant, bone of contention between the opponents and the adherents of the Palma administration.

CUBAN SUGAR DROPS.

Effect of Action at Washington—Spanish War Claims.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
(Copyright, 1903, By The Tribune Association.)

Havana, March 19.—News of the action of the Senate this afternoon had almost the effect of the treaty being defeated. The merchants are much discouraged, and the price of sugar dropped rapidly.

Several claimants of damages on account of the war with Spain are complaining at the delay in payment, and announce in the local papers their intention of demanding payment. They say they did not accept the Paris Treaty, and therefore are empowered either to force Spain to pay the claims or cause Spain to take the matter up with the United States.

VISITORS TO WEST POINT NAMED.

Washington, March 19.—The President to-day announced the selection of the following members of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy: D. B. Henderson, of Iowa; George F. Baxter, of Colorado; Colonel Asbury Coward, president of the South Carolina Military Institute; Joseph G. Darlington, of Philadelphia; William A. Pew, jr., of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, of St. Thomas's Church, New-York, and J. G. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati.

BROOKLYN GETS MORE POSTAL CLERKS.

Washington, March 19.—The Postoffice Department to-day announced another list of increases in number and salaries of clerks at first and second class postoffices. Brooklyn gets twenty additional clerks and the salaries of 287 clerks are increased, the increases aggregating $32,000.

TO SERVE WITH NEW-JERSEY MILITIA.

Washington, March 19.—At the request of the Governor of New-Jersey, Captain Quincy O'N. Gillmore (retired) was assigned to duty with the National Guard of that State to-day. Captain Gillmore is the first officer to be so assigned under a clause in the last Army Appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of War to detail retired officers for service in connection with the organized militia of the States or Territories.

TO REINFORCE COGHLAN'S FLEET.

Washington, March 19.—The Caribbean squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Coghlan, now cruising off the coast of Honduras, will be reinforced shortly by the cruisers San Francisco and Raleigh, which have recently undergone extensive overhauling.

TWO KINDS OF CHILDREN

Children that grow too fast and those that seem hardly to grow at all, both need Scott's Emulsion.

It gives that rich vital nourishment which is the secret of all healthy growth. It rounds out the long limbs, and helps children to grow without using up all their strength in growing.

Mothers ought to know more about the wonderful help which Scott's Emulsion would give their children.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

FORMAL NOTICE TO COLOMBIA.

Informed That the Senate Has Ratified the Canal Treaty.

Washington, March 19.—Dr. Herran, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires here, has been officially informed by Acting Secretary Loomis that the United States Senate has ratified the Panama Canal treaty, and to-day he sent the official notice by mail to the Foreign Office at Bogota. He already sent this information to his government by cable, and believes it may proceed with the arrangements for ratification of the treaty at Bogota without awaiting the arrival of the formal notice sent to-day.

OPPOSES THE CANAL TREATY.

Colon, March 19.—Dr. Joaquin Veles, former Governor of the Department of Bolivar, who is one of the Senatorial candidates for that department, is known to be opposed to the ratification of the Panama Canal Convention in its present form. The election of two Senators for the Department of Panama will take place early next week.

PRESIDENT MAY NOT VISIT CHICAGO.

Possible Political Complications May Prevent Him from Going There.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 19.—Copies of an interview attributed to Mayor Harrison of Chicago have reached Washington in which the intimation is made that there may be a sinister local political significance attached to the President's visit to that city. Friends of the President see in this statement reason for a careful study of the Chicago situation. It is regarded as undesirable to involve the President in a municipal campaign in any section of the country, and when the itinerary of his trip was planned the fact that there was to be an election for Mayor in that city just five days after the President's visit was not taken into account.

Illinois Senators and Representatives who have been making the detailed arrangements for the President's stay in Chicago have declared with impressive emphasis that the reception there was to be wholly non-partisan. There are those who have studied the situation, however, who reason that, no matter how carefully the reception committee may be selected, the fact that a Republican and a Democratic candidate for Mayor are to be voted for shortly after the President leaves the city will be in the public mind, and, no matter with what exceeding care the effort is made to eliminate politics from the situation, the impression may prevail that the President has lent his influence in favor of the Republican nominee.

Should Harrison be re-elected, he will begin his fourth term as Chicago's Mayor. Politicians declare that it would not be presumptuous on his part, in that event, to consider himself likely Democratic Presidential timber. With this in mind, the view Mr. Harrison has already taken of the President's coming shows that he will undoubtedly make this visit an issue in the campaign if he can, and allege that, in a municipal contest which is for the election of a Mayor to run the business of the city, the President had lent himself, perhaps unintentionally, to a proceeding unwarranted from the local point of view.

The present plans for the President's trip contemplate his arrival in Chicago on April 2. He is to make a speech in the Auditorium after he has been welcomed by a committee, which is now headed by State's Attorney Dineen, and, while it has been announced to be non-partisan, the conspicuous names on the committee are those of prominent Republicans, some of them federal officeholders. An effort will now be made to eliminate the partisan character of the committee by inviting the Mayor to head the list. But, in any event, the opposition which the President naturally feels to being exposed to the criticism of becoming a factor in a municipal campaign will make the closest scrutiny of the arrangements necessary before it is definitely decided whether or not to omit Chicago altogether from the final programme.

EVOLUTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Plan to Improve the Efficiency of the Troops Stationed There.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 19.—General George W. Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, has been advised by the War Department to take advantage of the concentration of troops in the various departments in the islands to give instructions in larger bodies and along lines which the conditions of the service in the last few years have not in general permitted. The necessity for this instruction and its importance alike to the commissioned and enlisted forces should be plain to all concerned, the department says, but the attention of commanding officers is particularly directed to it at this time to secure the uniformity in instruction necessary to attain the best results. To this end a course of practical instruction is prescribed for every command.

The drill season will be the entire year. It is not practicable, from the varying climatic conditions, to prescribe hours of drill, or, from the varying conditions of instruction, to define exactly the limitations to be placed on particular parts of the course. Except as indicated generally these will be left to station commanders, but it is not expected that even in rainy seasons instruction will be suspended, and commanding officers will so arrange drill hours and station administration as to secure uninterrupted progress and practical or theoretical instruction daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, regardless of the weather.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Captains Cook and Harrington Made Rear Admirals.

Washington, March 19.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Consuls—ALBERT W. SWALM, now Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, at Southampton, England; JOHN E. HOPLEY, now Consul at Southampton, at Montevideo; CLARENCE RICE SLOCUM, of New-York, at Warsaw, Russia.

Captains to be rear admirals in the navy—FRANCIS A. COOK and PURNELL F. HARRINGTON.

Civil engineer in the navy—ARCHIBALD L. PARSONS, of New-Hampshire.

Also other promotions in the navy and marine hospital service.

NOMINATIONS THAT FAILED.

Byrne, Crum and Sawter Were Not Confirmed.

Washington, March 19.—The Senate confirmed all the nominations sent in to-day except that of an assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service. The nominations made at this session that failed of confirmation are:

William M. Byrne, District Attorney of Delaware; William D. Crum, Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C., and George Sawter, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New-York.

Postmasters—Thomas S. Harris, Live Oak, Fla.; Moses A. Foltz, Chambersburg, Penn.; John H. Martin, Clearfield, Penn.; Joseph M. Bloss, Titusville, Penn.; W. L. Harris, Charleston, S. C.; George N. Raymond, Durango, Col.; L. V. Bogy, Chinook, Mont.; Dallas Herbert, Commerce, Tex., and Elias J. M. Hopkins, Rockdale, Tex.

L. L. Lumsden, to be an assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service.

CANADIAN ROADS AND IMMIGRATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 19.—Commissioner General Sargent is in Montreal, where he will have a conference to-morrow with the officials of the Canadian railroads on the agreement regarding the head tax on immigrants which the government has with these transportation lines. The immigration law recently enacted raises the head tax from $1 to $2. This tax is paid by the transportation companies by agreement authorized under the regulations of the Treasury Department. By the terms of the agreement with the Canadian roads the government is required to give six months' notice before making a change in the head tax. This stipulation was inserted in order that the transportation companies might make the price of their tickets include the change in the head tax. Mr. Sargent will take the ground with the railroad companies that as the present change in the head tax is made by law, the department regulations are superseded without any option of the department in the matter. The law requires the head tax hereafter to be $2, and there is no way of keeping an agreement to the contrary. If the Canadian railroads can show that they have sold tickets at the lower rate and will be losers by the sudden change in the amount of the tax, their only redress will be through an appeal to Congress for relief.

WASHINGTON BANKS TO COMBINE.

Washington, March 19.—It was announced to-day that persons connected with the West End National Bank of this city had purchased two-thirds of the stock of the Citizens' National Bank, and that the two institutions would be consolidated, with Frederick Stevens, president of the West End Bank, as president. The Citizens' Bank has a capital of $200,000; surplus, $150,000, and deposits, $1,375,000; the West End's capital is $200,000; surplus, $50,000, and deposits, $600,000.

SHOT BY MAN HE REBUKES

Driver May Die for Taking the Part of Small Boys.

Michael Macaro, seventeen years old, a driver, living at No. 63 Mott-st., was shot in the back of the head, perhaps fatally, last night, on the Mulberry-st. side of Mulberry Bend Park, because he interfered with a man who was cruelly treating a number of small boys who had been annoying him.

Sebastiano Seibelli, twenty-three years old, who refused to give his address or occupation, was arrested for the crime, near Worth-st., where a crowd was pursuing the man, yelling for some one to stop him. The prisoner had a revolver, with one cartridge freshly exploded. He would neither admit nor deny that he had shot Macaro. At the station Macaro identified Seibelli as the man who had shot him.

Macaro, with the bullet still in his head, was able to walk to the police station and experienced no difficulty except in being unable to see perfectly. He told the police that he was walking down Mulberry-st. when he saw the prisoner beating a small boy on one of the walks in the park. He called him a bully and told him to stop, but the latter replied that he would fix him and invited Macaro down the street, challenging him to "have it out." He started toward Seibelli, when the latter pulled the revolver out of his pocket, and then Macaro ducked, turning his head just in time to avoid getting the charge in the face.

THREE CATS FIGHT MAN.

Attack Him in Cellar—He Finally Kills Them.

Bloomfield, N. J., March 19 (Special).—A record breaking battle of cats, surpassed, possibly, by that of the Kilkenny ones only, is the fight which three of them had here yesterday against William Barrett in the cellar of Frederick Crane's home, in Montgomery-st. The cats had been a menace to the neighborhood, and had attacked women and children. It was decided the "things" must be killed.

Barrett was sent for. He came, armed with a revolver and club. The cats sought refuge in the cellar. Barrett went into the cellar and closed the windows. Three pairs of fiery eyes, he says, glared at him from behind a barrel. He threw his club at the head of one of the cats. He missed it, he declares, and then the three cats sprang at him, one landing on his shoulder and the other two on his breast. Finally he seized the one on his shoulder by the throat. It clawed him across the face frightfully. Barrett at last got it on the ground. He placed his foot on its body, got hold of his club, and after several blows killed it. In the mean time the others made things lively for him, tearing his clothing into shreds and lacerating his flesh. Barrett fought for over half an hour before he succeeded in killing the second one with his revolver. The third cat fought even more desperately, and before he could land a blow on its head it seized him by the throat with its teeth and clawed his breast. With extreme difficulty he dislodged it. Then he killed it with his club.

PROMOTION FOR RETIREMENT.

Clearing the Way to Make Wade a Major General.

Washington, March 19.—Colonel Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, is to be promoted to the rank of brigadier general and retained on the active list until his statutory retirement in July, 1904. He will be appointed to the vacancy created by the promotion of Brigadier General J. F. Wade to the rank of major general on the statutory retirement on April 11 of Major General Robert P. Hughes, in command of the Department of California. Quartermaster General Ludington and Inspector General Breckinridge will be promoted to the grade of major general on the retirement of General Hughes, and will be retired in that rank on the day of their promotion, thus leaving a vacancy for the promotion of General Wade.

TO INVITE BIDS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Washington, March 19.—The circulars asking for bids for the three 16,000 ton battleships authorized by the last Naval Appropriation act will be issued to-morrow. The ships will be practically identical with the Connecticut and the Louisiana, the principal change being slightly heavier armor for the superstructure and slightly lighter armor at the top of the regular armor belt. The bids are to be opened on June 3, and the ships are to be completed within forty-two months.

SALOON CAN BE NEAR CHURCH.

Henry Hesterberg, formerly a Supervisor of Kings County, has finally won in his fight against the Lenox Road Methodist Church, Flatbush, to obtain a license for a saloon at Lenox Road and Flatbush-ave. Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday vacated an injunction restraining the Excise Commissioners from granting the license. The injunction was granted on the ground that Mr. Hesterberg's affidavit that no church was within two hundred feet of the proposed saloon was false.

The Lenox Road church is more than two hundred feet distant, but when its members heard of the proposed saloon one of them put up a small building within the limit, which was formally dedicated as a church, with the intention, Hesterberg declared, of keeping him from getting the license.

REPORTED SALE OF STEEL PLANT.

Pittsburg, March 19.—"The Gazette" to-day says that the Crucible Steel Company of America has sold to the United States Steel Corporation the controlling interest in the Clairton plant. The minority interest will be owned by the Crucible people and W. P. Snyder. Mr. Snyder will remain president of the concern. This sale includes a billet contract by which the Steel Corporation will sell billets to the Crucible company. It also ends the hopes of independents for cheap sheet bars and billets.

United States Steel Corporation interests would neither confirm nor deny yesterday the accuracy of the foregoing dispatch.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, March 19.—The following army, navy and marine corps orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major SAMUEL R. JONES, quartermaster, will be relieved from duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster, Department of the East, and as quartermaster at Fort Columbus, and will proceed to Jeffersonville and assume charge of the general depot, to relieve Colonel JAMES M. MARSHALL, assistant quartermaster general, who will proceed to Philadelphia and assume charge of the general depot, to relieve Major JOHN T. KNIGHT, quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant CLAREMONT A. DONALDSON, 25th Infantry, is at his own request transfered to the 23d Infantry, Company I.

Second Lieutenant EDWARD H. PEARCE, recently appointed from civil life, is assigned to the 7th Infantry, Company G.

Second Lieutenant WIN F. KUTZ, 13th Infantry, is transferred to the 18th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant WILLIAM A. ROBERTS, Jr., 21st Infantry, is transferred at his own request to the 14th Infantry, Company L, and will proceed to the Philippines.

A board of officers, to consist of Colonel JOHN P. STORY, artillery corps; Major LOUIS A. LAGARDE, surgeon; Major EZRA B. FULLER, 7th Cavalry; Major WILLIAM A. MANN, 14th Infantry; Captain FREDERICK P. REYNOLDS, assistant surgeon; Captain CHARLES C. CLARK, 5th Infantry, recorder, is appointed to meet in this city for the purpose of preparing questions for use in conducting the examination of candidates selected from civil life for appointment as second lieutenants.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE S. GRIMES, artillery corps; Lieutenant Colonel HENRY S. KILBOURNE, surgeon; Major JOSEPH GARRARD, 9th Cavalry; Major BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH, artillery corps; First Lieutenant HENRY S. GREENLEAF, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant E. HOLLAND RUBOTTOM, 9th Cavalry, recorder.

The following officers will report to the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion: Second Lieutenants MARTIN NOVAK, 10th Infantry, and FREDERIC G. KELLOND, 19th Infantry.

NAVY.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. L. COCKE, to Naval Academy.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station, March 18:

Ensign E. R. SVARE, the Oregon to the New-Orleans.

Captain N. H. HALE, the Kentucky, to Cavite Station.

First Lieutenant E. E. WEST, to Cavite Station.

MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieutenant E. T. FRYER, marine barracks, naval training station, Newport, to relieve Second Lieutenant CLEYBURN M'CAULEY, who will proceed to the Navy yard, New-York, to take charge of a detachment for Key West, thence to duty at marine barracks, Dry Tortugas.

THE MORTGAGE TAX BILL.

MEASURE INTRODUCED.

Its Terms and Probable Effect—Payments and Exemptions.

Albany, March 19 (Special).—Senator Green, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, submitted to that body to-day the Mortgage Tax bill, and subsequently induced the Senate to pass a resolution providing for the printing of two thousand copies of it, since there is great interest felt in the measure all over the State. It has been estimated that this measure, if passed, will put $6,000,000 in the State Treasury and $6,000,000 in the treasuries of the localities where the tax is collected.

The bill adds to Chapter 908 of the Laws of 1896 an article and several sections. The statement is made in the bill that, subject to certain exemptions, "a regular annual tax is hereby imposed on each and every debt and obligation and upon the mortgage securing the service, described in Section 291, which tax shall be equal to four mills on each dollar of the amount of the principal debt or obligation, as the same shall be at 9 o'clock a. m. on the first day of July, 1903, and each year thereafter, and shall be due on said first day of July and payable as hereinafter provided."

It is then added: "At said hour in each year liens for said tax shall attach and shall be deemed by all courts, authorities and officers of this State to have attached, upon each of said debts and obligations, and upon the mortgages securing the same, and upon all interest obligations and other obligations collateral thereto, and upon all future obligations entitled to the same security, and upon the titles to said present and future debts, obligations and securities, and upon all paper writings evidencing the same against the legal and equitable owners of said debts, obligations and securities, whoever they may be and wherever they may reside, and against all persons claiming, or who may at any time claim, through or under them, and against all persons entitled, or who at any time may become entitled, to the benefit of any mortgage by virtue of owning or holding any bond, note, coupon or other paper writing evidencing a debt or obligation secured thereby, or who may at any time become so entitled in any way whatever."

The annual taxes imposed by the act are to be paid to the proper officer at the recording office where the mortgage is first offered for record. The tax is to be payable on the first day of October of each year. It is said in the act that annual taxes not paid prior to November 1 of the year in which they fall due, respectively, shall bear interest at the rate of 1 per cent a month from the said first day of November until paid.

Senator Allds prepared the following summary of the bill, which was made public by Senator Green:

The bill provides for the taxation at the rate of 4 mills per annum of all mortgages resting upon real estate where the property is situated within the State of New-York, except United States loan mortgages, mortgages owned by the United States, or by a corporation or association organized exclusively for charitable, religious or educational purposes.

The situs of the mortgage and the debt or obligation secured thereby is by the statute declared to be where the real estate upon which the mortgage rests is located.

Where the mortgage pays the tax imposed by this bill it is thereafter exempt from all other taxation.

In the drafting of the bill particular attention has also been given to that class of mortgages which are known as building and loan mortgages, which run for a short time, and upon which the money is advanced in partial payments, so that such a mortgage will only pay for the aliquot part of the year in which it continued in existence, and only upon such an amount of money as has actually been advanced from time to time.

Due provision has been made, so that after the list prepared this year has been finally corrected, obsolete mortgages, of which, of course, there must be many undischarged of record in the State, will not appear upon the list assessing the mortgage tax. The tax in the first instance is always collected by the recording officer and by him paid over to the County Treasurer or City Chamberlain. Quarterly one-half of this sum, less the fees of local officers, is transmitted to the State Treasurer and the remaining one-half in greater New-York is held by the City Chamberlain subject to the disposition of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

In the counties outside the City of New-York it is apportioned annually by the boards of supervisors to the city or town in which the mortgaged property was located, and in that city or town it is divided, one-half for school purposes and one-half to assist in the payment of the annual taxes assessed against the property in that town or city, and where the town contains within its limits an incorporated village due provision is made so that, in proportion to its assessed valuation, the village also receives its just share of the money.

Where a mortgage rests upon property which is located in two or more counties or two or more tax districts or contains property part of which is real and part personal, the Board of Tax Commissioners is authorized to determine what proportion of the property secured by the mortgage is real property as compared with the total amount of property upon which the mortgage rests, and is also to determine the proportionate amount of property as between the counties and the different tax districts. In this way the money is equitably apportioned between the different counties and towns, so that, as compared with the total amount of property secured by the mortgage, the town receives that amount of the tax levied upon the mortgage which the real property located within its limits bears to the total of the real property upon which the mortgage rests.

Senator Allds also made the following statement of the committee's intentions and the probable effect of the bill if it should become a law:

It is evident that the committee, in drafting this bill, has endeavored to levy a uniform tax upon all mortgages other than those held by charitable, religious or educational institutions, and has provided that each city and town should have the benefit of one-half of the income arising from the mortgaged property situated within their limits. This was the instruction of the party caucus, and it would appear that its instructions have been carefully carried out, and those Republican members of the committee who consulted their constituents in the last week's vacation report that the uniformity of the levy and the return of a portion of the income to each locality seems to render the bill acceptable in their respective localities. Those who have made a study of the subject confidently believe that the bill will lead to a greatly increased amount of money for loans upon bond and mortgage, because the tax is definite, is low and is uniform, and that from these considerations there will be a reduction in the rate of interest, and this will be both beneficial to the borrower and satisfactory to the lender.

The investigations of the State tax commissioners, and the reports of the Census Bureau show that in each county there are recorded unpaid mortgages to an amount from ten to twenty times that of mortgages now assessed. It can be stated that not more than 25 per cent of the personal property now assessed is mortgages. The total personal assessments of all kinds is in round numbers only $675,000,000, as against $5,100,000,000 of real property, while there are at least $2,500,000,000 of mortgages outstanding.

EAST SIDE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

Albany, March 19.—The Citizens' East Side Improvement Association of New-York City was incorporated here to-day, to protect and foster the interests of owners or lessees of property within the district bounded by Fifth-ave., the East River, Thirty-fourth and One-hundredth sts., Borough of Manhattan. Among the directors are George G. Schaefer, Alexander Hadden, Henry G. Wynn, W. B. Ramsdell, George F. Shrady and M. J. Lavelle.

PENSION MEASURE APPROVED.

Albany, March 19.—Assemblyman Remsen's bill providing for a pension system for all city departments in first and second class cities will be reported favorably by the Assembly Cities Committee to-morrow. It is expected that it will be the subject of a warm debate in the Assembly when it comes up for passage.

MONROE FOR WATER METER BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, March 19.—Robert Grier Monroe, Commissioner of Water, Supply, Gas and Electricity of New-York, appeared before the Assembly Committee on Cities this afternoon in support of Assemblyman Morgan's bill, authorizing the city of New-York to purchase water meters and place them in buildings in New-York. His attention was called to the alleged fact that six hundred meters were stored in one place, which might be purchased by the city. He said that he was not going to pay for water meters except those in actual use, and would send an amendment to the act here making that correction. He added that his intent was to place the meters in manufactories and large apartment houses, and not to put them in small houses.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT.

Mr. Monroe's Bill to Construct an Electric Plant.

Albany, March 19 (Special).—Robert Grier Monroe, the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of New-York, brought here to-day a bill authorizing the authorities of New-York to cause to be constructed a municipal plant for lighting the streets, parks and public buildings of New-York with electricity. This bill was subsequently introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Finch, of New-York.

The bill amends a section of the Greater New-York charter, as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and he is hereby authorized and directed, when thereto authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to acquire for the purposes in this section mentioned by purchase or condemnation any real estate or interest therein, and to contract for, acquire, construct and cause to be constructed, upon plans and specifications to be approved by said board, a municipal plant, with the necessary real estate, buildings, machinery, mains, pipes, conductors, poles, conduits, subways, meters, lanterns, and other necessary fixtures and appurtenances, and such extensions and additions as may from time to time be determined by said board to be necessary, for lighting the streets, public parks, public places, public offices and public buildings in the city of New-York, or any part thereof, with electricity. It shall be the duty of the Controller, and he is hereby authorized and directed, when thereto authorized by the said board, and without the concurrence or approval of any other board or public body, to raise on requisition of the said commissioner from time to time by the issue and sale of corporate stock of the city of New-York sums of money sufficient to carry out the purposes of this section, and to pay all of the expenses authorized by this section. All such payments shall be made on proper certificates of the said commissioner.

Another amendment of the charter authorizes the city to make a contract with a private corporation to keep the electric conductors in order. Another amendment to the charter says that nothing in the act shall be "construed as to affect or in any way interfere with, modify or abrogate, nor so as to authorize said commissioner or the City of New-York to interfere with, modify or abrogate or attempt so to do, any contract or contracts with the gas and electricity companies between the City of New-York through the Board of Commissioners of Electrical Subways or the Board of Electrical Control and the Empire City Subway Company, Limited, or the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, or to affect any rights, powers, duties or obligations conferred or imposed by said contract or contracts."

Commissioner Monroe also brought here a bill modifying the charter's provisions in regard to the making of contracts with the gas and electric light companies of New-York to light the streets and buildings of the city. The charter now provides that the contracts shall be for only one year. Commissioner Monroe said that the gas and electric light companies' officials say that they must exact a higher price for gas and electric light when the contracts are to be made for such a short period. His bill, therefore, authorized the city authorities to make a contract for gas and electric lighting for a period as long as five years if necessary. This bill was not introduced, Commissioner Monroe stating late in the afternoon that certain changes had been suggested to it, and he would take the bill back to New-York for further consideration.

BOSTON'S LIGHTING SYSTEM.

Understanding Between Gas and Electric Plants—The Cost.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, March 16.—This city has several systems of lighting the streets, parks and public buildings, but all such service is secured through contract with the various lighting corporations. There is no public auction of contracts, as the companies are under practically one management in the case of the gas companies, or have no competition in their respective fields, while an understanding as to a division of territory exists between the Edison Company and the gas companies, which also furnish electric power. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company owns most of the plants in suburban districts, and has no competition. A move is now under way looking to a division of the greater Boston lighting field between the Massachusetts Gas, the holding company for the gas lighting companies, and the Edison company, the holding company for companies in the metropolitan district. As soon as the Edison company acquires a plant it is dismantled and service concentrated in the central station.

The total sales of gas by companies doing business in Boston last year amounted to 3,731,707,462 cubic feet. Following are the costs of Boston lighting:

Total street lights of all kinds controlled by city, 14,953; gas, 8,961; electric arc, 3,658; balance naphtha, Kitson, electric arcs, a lamp a year, $124 10, or 34 cents a night in the city proper.

Park lamps and Common, $120. This price is an average for all parts of the city.

Gas lamps burning 3,828 hours, annually, $30.

Kitson lamps, $85 a year; naphtha lamps, $22 81 a year; incandescent, $32 a year.

The companies inspect all electric lights through a system of night patrol. Gas lamps are lighted and extinguished by the city. As the price is fixed by contract, subject to the assent of the Mayor, the City Solicitor and the City Council, there is no chance for extortion or overcharges, except such as would come from lack of competition in bids.

The price of gas to private consumers is fixed within certain limits by the Gas and Electric Light Commission of the Commonwealth. Here a chance for overcharging comes in from reading meters. Automatic meters are largely used.

TO SAVE LOCAL OPTION.

Dr. Abbott Says Hearings, if Any, Have Been Extraordinarily Quiet.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in a public statement given out yesterday, takes a decided stand against the Yale bill, which was recently introduced in the legislature. In addition to his statement he has written his views to Governor Odell, and has urged the co-operation of other State officials, as well as clergymen, in an effort to defeat the measure. The statement in part follows:

A bill has been introduced in the legislature of this State for the practical repeal of the local option law. Local option constitutes the only restriction of the liquor traffic which the present law of this State allows. If this local option feature is eliminated the result will be the free and unrestricted sale of liquor, weekdays and Sundays, throughout the State.

There has been almost no public mention of this bill. If any hearings have been held, they have been kept extraordinarily quiet, and, without public discussion of any kind, the bill has been favorably reported by the Excise Committee. Such are the facts as they are reported to me by good authority. It is not easy to conceive of any law which the legislature could enact which would more directly attack the principle of home rule in the local community or be more injurious to the moral interests of the State than this bill.

STEAMER MAINE IN MUD AND OUT.

Runs Aground in the Sound Below Oak Point—Pulled Off by Tugs.

The Sound passenger steamboat Maine, of the Stonington Line, which left Pier 40, North River, at 6 o'clock last night, for Stonington, Conn., went agrund in the mud at 7 o'clock, about six hundred feet off shore, a little below Oak Point, in Long Island Sound. There was some excitement on board the Maine, but the officers explained the situation. She was steaming slowly on account of a dense fog, but she poked her nose way into the mud and could not back herself out. One of the officers was rowed ashore to One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st. and got two big transport tugs of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad from Port Morris. These had to use all their power for half an hour to get the steamer off. Then she went on to Stonington with all her passengers trying to calm themselves.

"WHITEY" SULLIVAN MUST DIE.

Albany, March 19.—Governor Odell to-day refused to grant an additional respite to "Whitey" Sullivan, the Cobleskill murderer. Sullivan will be executed at Clinton Prison next week.

RIVES TO AID FOR BETTER SERVICE.

In reply to a committee from the West Side Citizens' Transit Reform Committee which called on him yesterday about a better service on the Eighth-ave. surface line, Corporation Counsel Rives said he would co-operate. He said its members were doing a commendable work. He assigned an assistant to take up the grievance. The committee laid before Mr. Rives specific evidence of bad service on the Eighth-ave. line, chiefly in lack of ease.

MAY BLOCK CANAL BILL.

Mr. Davis's Threat in Return to Obstruct Taxation Measures.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, March 19.—There was a conflict yesterday in the Senate Judiciary Committee, particulars of which were revealed to-day, that indicates clearly the desire of those favoring the canal improvement bills to prevent the advancement of ny amendment of the constitution of the class which would require reference to the people of the State this year. Senator McCarren, of Kings County, called up at committee meeting for consideration, an amendment to the constitution offered by Senator Marshall, providing that in considering the debt limit of New-York debts incurred by that city after January 1, 1904, to provide for a supply of water, shall not be included in the list of debts. The amendment was adopted by the Legislature of 1901, and, if adopted by the present legislature, under the terms of the constitution, would be submitted to the people at the polls this fall. Its adoption would prevent the submission to the people of the proposition to expend $101,000,000 in the improvement of canals.

Senator Davis, who was present at the meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and who believes that Senator McCarren does not intend to vote for the Canal Improvement bill, strenuously resisted the adoption of Senator McCarren's motion that a favorable report should be made upon Senator Marshall's amendment to the constitution. Senator Davis's opposition was effective, and Senator McCarren's motion was defeated by a vote of 6 to 6. Senator Allds later came in with Senator Raines, and a motion was made to reconsider the vote. Senator Davis then said, vehemently, that the reporting of the amendment would defeat the taxation bills of the year, alluding, undoubtedly, to the Liquor Tax and the Mortgage Tax bills. Senator Davis lives in Erie County, where a large proportion of the voters are opposed to the Liquor Tax bill. Senator Raines, seeing that Senator Davis was earnestly opposed to the amendment, refrained from supporting the motion of Senator McCarren to report it favorably, and therefore it is still in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The same committee, nevertheless, did decide to report favorably an mendment to the constitution, which, if passed, would prevent the submission to the people this year of the canal proposition. The amendment was that of Senator Dowling, of New-York, declaring that the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State or by any county, city, town, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor, or sub-contractor performing work, labor or service for the State, or for any county, city, town, village, or other civil division thereof. The same amendment has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Burnett, of Ontario County. It was supported here last year by the labor unions of the State, and an attempt will probably be made to induce them to favor it again.

Senator Davis hopes to obtain a vote on his Canal bill on next Tuesday, prior to a vote being taken either on the Liquor Tax