after cross-examination, and made a stiff fight, the Newcomb questions evidently having fathomed their purpose. Senator Newcomb protested that he had a right at any time to interrogate the witness, and Senator Davis, presiding, ruled in his favor.

Thereupon Senator Grady, trying with every resource at his command to shut out the questions, demanded that the committee on plan and procedure bring in a new rule to govern this question.

"Why should there be a new rule when I seek to ask a question?" demanded Senator Newcomb. "Is there anything in the questions I am about to ask which really demand a new rule to shut me off?"

Senator Schulz also protested vigorously, and Senator Wainwright jumped to his feet with much indignation, indicating that he believed Grady's tactics were an effort to impose a gag rule.

"I must protest against any procedure which would restrict the right of any Senator to ask any question he likes at any time," said he. "If there is any such movement I hope it will be frowned on vigorously."

Again Senator Davis ruled that Senator Newcomb might ask his questions. At that he read from a record the questions of Mr. Littleton about a bridge corruption fund and the admission made by Mr. Osborne that the bridge companies did raise a corruption fund in 1903.

READS LIST OF QUESTIONS.

"I ask if you have personal knowledge that a fund was raised in 1903 to influence the course of highway legislation in the Legislature?" He read from a paper containing a list of questions he had prepared.

"I have," said Senator Conger, calmly. Though the answer had been indicated by the attitude of the Conger lawyers, the matter-of-fact admission drew a gasp of surprise from Senators and the great throng of spectators alike.

"Did you personally know of the disbursement of that fund?" was Senator Newcomb's next question. Senator Conger hesitated just long enough to permit Mr. Osborne to rise to a question of personal privilege.

"This is a very closely confined issue," said he. "It is what did the respondent do on or about April 23, 1901. Now the Senator's question goes into the future and wants to know what somebody else did in 1903 or 1904. I am not able to decide now whether in the interest of truth, and that is the only thing I here advocate—I want to make objection to that question. I consider it a very grave question whether this honorable body wants to inject into this case any other question than the one at issue."

Senator Newcomb maintained that, although Mr. Osborne unquestionably was right in representing himself as "counsel for the people" in this case, there were many things regarding it which might not come into his mind.

"If anything could possibly relate to the dignity of the Senate," said he, "these matters which are already on the record do. We were instructed as a committee of the whole to investigate the matters referred to by Senator Allds. We said that we would investigate the matters relating to his integrity and the dignity of the Senate."

"Well, I don't want to dive into a hole and break my neck," said Mr. Osborne, "I want to examine the bottom, and desire until to-morrow morning to consult."

SENATOR BRACKETT STIRRED.

This proposition, however, stirred up Senator Brackett to strong objection. Mr. Osborne again insisted that he did not want to have injected into the case any greater amount of bitterness than existed, nor to divert attention from the specific issue. Finally on Senator Davis's ruling the question was repeated, and Senator Conger said that he had no personal knowledge of the disbursement of the fund.

"Did the representatives of the bridge companies meet at any place in 1903 to accumulate that fund?" came the next question.

"I don't think so," Senator Conger answered.

"Then what do you mean by what you said? If there was no meeting, how was the fund accumulated?"

"Am I obliged to answer that question?" asked Senator Conger. He was manifestly nervous—even agitated. He twisted his handkerchief in his hands and shifted around uneasily in his chair. Senator Davis ruled, after considerable legal sparring, that the question must be answered.

"It was paid into a certain party?" replied Senator Conger.

"Now, who was that party?" demanded Senator Newcomb. Then as more objections were raised, he explained that he did not intend to get as far as the ultimate recipients of the fund, but merely wanted to know who first got it after the bridge companies contributed it. But right there Senator Conger developed amazing stubbornness.

"I appeal to the chairman," said he, "that we are going into an inquiry not contemplated in my specific charges. They were confined to the one issue. I have a right not to answer this question because it is not pertinent to the particular inquiry we have undertaken."

WAR OF LAWYERS BEGINS.

Then the war of lawyers began in earnest. Senator Brackett declared vigorously that the witness had no right to refuse to answer. Senator Mead maintained that Senator Newcomb was out of order in attempting to ask his questions.

"I am not trying to stifle any investigation," said he, "but the Senate by resolution introduced this morning provided for this kind of inquiry."

Senator Newcomb retorted that when the Wainwright resolution was presented this morning the contention was made that there was nothing on the record to warrant a further investigation. He was trying to get enough on the record so there would be no trouble about getting evidence in the future. Senator Hinman thought that this already had been accomplished.

"The state demands and the people require that this matter be sifted to the bottom, and that will be done, but this question of Senator Newcomb is addressed to a different subject."

Finally Senator Davis ruled in Newcomb's favor, but by that time he was willing to withdraw his question, because he thought he had accomplished his purpose. Senator Wainwright thereupon renewed it.

"I refuse to answer the question at present," Senator Conger answered. Evidently he felt that he was getting into hot water. His reply stirred up a hornets' nest. Senator Newcomb wanted the committee immediately to make a report to the Senate and a definite procedure adopted to fit the case. Senator Brackett requested the chairman to instruct the witness to answer, so that if he were contumacious he might evince that fact by a continued refusal to answer. Senator Hinman feared that the injection of this matter into the situation would interfere with the proper consideration of the Allds case.

"These matters will be investigated at another time, and sifted to the bottom, let who will be hurt," said he. "The people of the state are entitled to this investigation and they will have it, but if we take up this matter we will be here until the robins nest in the spring or later."

Mr. Osborne and Mr. Van Hoesen, of Conger's counsel, finally instructed him to answer the question as directed by Senator Davis, and he replied: "It was a corporation. It was the Groton Bridge Company."

Then Senator Newcomb asked: "Was there a fund accumulated and expended in 1902 to influence the course of legislation in the Legislature of this state?"

"There was a contribution to the state chairman of the Republican organization," replied Senator Conger. That answer was a little more than Senator Newcomb had bargained for and he went back and asked the question over again, demanding an answer of yes or no.

KNEW NOTHING OF SOURCE.

Senator Conger said that there was a fund, though he did not know how it was disbursed. Neither did he know how it was accumulated or in whose hands. He did not know whether there was a fund accumulated or money available to the bridge companies for boodle purposes in 1904.

After Senator Newcomb had wrung from Conger his admissions regarding the further use of a legislative corruption fund he moved that the authority of the Senate in committee of the whole be extended to embrace this new testimony and "all matter relating to corrupt practices to influence the course of highway legislation between 1901 and 1905" as a separate specification at the close of the investigation of the charges against Allds. He asked leave to have action on his proposition postponed until all the Allds testimony had been received. Owing, however, to an unexpected effort by Senator Grady to secure consideration for the Newcomb resolution to-morrow a debate followed and the Senate adjourned with the question of its disposition still unsettled.

Senator Grady referred sarcastically to Newcomb's supposed connection with a New York newspaper in which the Conger charges were first published. "We recognize each man from the heavenly choir when he gets down among us," said Grady. "So that I won't be accused of sitting on the lid," he went on, "to-morrow morning I will take the Senator's suggestion and present it to the Senate."

Ray B. Smith, clerk of the Assembly, discussed freely what he had done regarding the entries in the bankbook put in evidence.

"I was up in Syracuse," he said "when I received a telephone message from one of the clerks here that somebody had asked him to have me ascertain whether two $3,000 drafts were put through a Syracuse bank in the manner described and on what date and at what time they went through the bank.

"He said he didn't know who the man was who wanted this information, because he gave no name. I assumed that it was some one of Joe's counsel, and I got busy. I called up the National Bank of Syracuse first, and couldn't get on the track of it. Then as I knew Drake had worked at the First National I called up there, but was told that no such transaction had ever occurred through that bank. Then I called up the cashier of the National Bank of Syracuse again, and was told that they had found that the drafts were put through that institution. I learned the particulars and telephoned them down to Albany, where my clerk gave them to the man who wanted them. I don't see any reason why I shouldn't have done it. I assumed that one of Joe's lawyers knew I was in Syracuse and took that method of getting this information which he desired."

Colonel George W. Dunn is at the Rockwell House, Glens Falls, to-night. When an effort was made to communicate with him over the telephone it was said that he had retired. A summary of Senator Conger's testimony was written out with a request for a reply from the former state chairman. This was sent to his room. He took it and sent word that he had nothing to say.

MR. CONGER RESUMES.

Details of Day's Testimony at Allds Hearing.

Albany, Feb. 15.—When Senator Conger returned to the stand before the Senate this morning Senator Newcomb requested permission to ask the witness certain questions. Opposition arose, and Senator Newcomb finally deferred his questions until Conger's direct examination was ended. James W. Osborne then resumed questioning his client.

The witness took up the story of the events of April, 1901, where he had left off last Friday. After leaving Albany, he said, he and Hiram G. Moe went home by way of Syracuse and Auburn, remaining at the latter place all night. The register of the hotel where Conger said they stayed, bearing both names, written by Conger, was presented in evidence.

Patrick H. Flynn, who was night clerk at the Auburn Hotel on April 23, 1901, took the stand and corroborated this part of Conger's testimony.

When Senator Conger returned to the stand he identified the stub of the $6,500 check which originally represented the alleged bribe fund. It was dated April 22, 1901. He said his brother Frank's check book was delivered to him in 1902 by Moe after Frank Conger's death. The stub, he said, was in Moe's handwriting. The presiding officer ruled that the identification would have to be proved by Moe and the admission of the check book evidence was postponed until Moe could be recalled to the stand.

CONGER OUTLINES CAREER.

Senator Conger then outlined his legislative and business career. He first became personally interested in bridge affairs, he said, in 1901, when he became associated with the Boston Bridge Works. He became interested in the Groton and Canton Bridge companies from 1902 to 1904.

The testimony then veered to the bills which figured in the alleged bribing of Allds in 1901. Senator Conger gave a brief history of the proposed bridge legislation referred to in the letters between ex-Senator Platt and Mr. Smyth, an editor, of Owego.

"I recall conversations between my brother (Frank) and Mr. Allds in my apartment here," he continued, "some time between April 10 and 16, 1901. Mr. Allds said: 'You don't care if that taxpayers' bill of Stevens and Malby passes if the other bill is killed. We will let that go through,' he said, 'and it will be a little sop to Stevens.'"

Mr. Osborne asked if it was a fact that the Malby-Stevens bill had passed at that time and was in the hands of the Governor. Conger said "Yes."

The identity of the two unnamed legislators who, Conger and Moe say, shared with Allds in the $6,000 "corruption" fund came a step nearer disclosure this afternoon when Osborne asked if these men were officeholders under the state government. Conger replied that they were not.

CALLED "SOP TO STEVENS."

Senator Conger said that the bill referred to by Allds as a "sop to Stevens" was not objected to by the bridge interests.

"Did the bridge people object to the other measure which was held up?" asked Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Carr, attorney for Allds, objected to the words "held up." "I used those words because the respondent (Allds) used them in his telegram," said Mr. Osborne.

Conger reiterated that the bridge companies opposed and feared the measure which was kept in committee. Soon after he learned the situation, Conger said, he telephoned from Albany to his brother Frank.

Frank L. Barnes, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Syracuse, took the stand after recess. He said he occupied the same place in April, 1901. He identified the New York drafts cashed by Moe at the bank on April 22 of that year and further corroborated Moe's testimony regarding this transaction by the bank's books. He even named the hour the drafts were cashed—between 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The witness said he had never seen Moe since this transaction, but remembered how he looked. He and Moe talked banking matters, he said, when the latter was presented to him.

There was a stir in the chamber when the witness admitted that Ray B. Smith, clerk of the Assembly, had called his bank on the telephone and inquired about the entries on the cashing of drafts. Mr. Osborne tried unsuccessfully to have Mr. Smith's name withheld.

When Senator Conger again took the stand at 2:55 o'clock Mr. Osborne occupied some time in getting in evidence the legislative records showing the history of the highway bills of the session of 1901.

Senator Newcomb then asked for the floor, and when Senator Grady renewed his objection Newcomb protested bitterly, saying he was being discriminated against. Chairman Davis declared that Newcomb or any other Senator had a right to question witnesses. It had been noised about that Newcomb had a list of extremely interesting questions to put to Conger, and judging from the obstacles thrown in his way some of his colleagues were anxious to keep Newcomb muzzled.

Senator Newcomb here took the floor and interrogated Conger in regard to the bridge funds. Mr. Conger was on the stand at the close of the day's session.

IN SWEEPING TERMS.

Wainwright Resolution Result of Conference Here.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 15.—No more sweeping language could be devised than the phrases used by Senator Wainwright in a resolution he presented this morning for a full legislative investigation of corruption or any attempts to corrupt any legislator anywhere in this state at any time. This resolution was presented by Senator Wainwright as a direct result of the Taft-Hughes conference at Mr. Griscom's home in New York on Saturday, and the vigorous stand taken by the leaders of the party there gathered.

"I presented this resolution without consultation with any party leaders or suggestion from anybody," said Senator Wainwright. "Its purpose is apparent from its language. We are at a crisis in affairs here, and it behooves us as loyal Republicans and honest legislators to assert our dignity and take such steps as will place us beyond suspicion of concealing or being willing to conceal anything improper."

The Wainwright resolution follows:

Whereas, It was publicly intimated on the 9th day of February, 1910, by counsel to Senator Benn Conger in the investigation now being conducted by the committee of the whole that certain bridge companies during the year 1903 raised a corruption fund, and,

Whereas, It is in the public interest that the truth or falsity of this charge and all the facts in relation thereto, and in relation to any fund or funds contributed from any other source or used in any manner for the purpose of corruptly or otherwise influencing the action of the members of the Legislature upon any subject during the year in question, or in prior or succeeding years or whether any such funds now exist or have been recently contributed or employed for any such purpose, or whether there has been at any time any corrupt or improper action with respect to any legislative matter on the part of any person now or heretofore a member of the Legislature, or any attempt corruptly to influence the action of any such person, should be ascertained and made public;

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That a committee of three Senators and five Assemblymen shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Assembly, respectively, to conduct the fullest inquiry into all the matters above referred to to ascertain the facts; that such committee shall report to the Legislature with all convenient speed, and that such committee have the usual powers of legislative commissions, or special legislative committees to employ counsel, to issue subpœnas, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and papers, and otherwise, shall take testimony publicly and may sit anywhere within the state, to employ a stenographer and such other clerical assistance as may be necessary, and the actual and necessary expenses of the committee in carrying out the provisions of this resolution, not exceeding $50,000, shall be paid by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the Controller and the certificate of the chairman of such committee out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Senator Newcomb, of New York, who was largely instrumental in causing the present investigation of the Conger charges, spoke briefly in favor of the resolution. Senator Grady opposed it on the ground that the disclosures of the Allds investigation thus far had no bearing upon the present Legislature; but it was referred to the Finance Committee, and a speedy report in its favor is expected from that body.

What is supposed to be the view of the party leaders was voiced by Senator Davis, of Buffalo, chairman of the Senate investigation in the Allds case. "The public mind seems to be inflamed to such an extent," he said, "that this resolution is not entirely out of place. It is based solely upon the allegation made by Attorney James W. Osborne, that a bridge corruption fund did exist in 1903."

FLAGS FOR ELECTION BOOTHS.

Sentiment of Prominent Men in State Divided.

Albany, Feb. 15.—In asking the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day for a favorable report on his bill requiring the display of the American flag over the election booths Assemblyman Roberts, of Onondaga, read a number of letters from prominent public men expressing their sentiments on the measure. Among those expressing their approval were Senator Depew, Mayor Gaynor of New York, ex-Chief Judge Charles Andrews of the Court of Appeals, Congressman J. Sloat Fassett and William Dean Howells. The opposition includes Senator Root, Congressman Herbert Parsons, of New York; Michael T. Driscoll, of Syracuse; Hamilton Fish, of Putnam, and Professor Charles A. Beard, of Columbia University.

AMERICANS SEND MORE MONEY.

Paris, Feb. 15.—The American Red Cross has cabled an additional $5,000 for the flood sufferers.

Tribune Help Ads. Brought Results

No. 505 West Broadway, New York.

Gentlemen: We are pleased to advise you that the small ad. in your paper with reference to a salesman brought us six applications, of which we believe two will be employed by us. Yours truly,

THE ATLAS VARNISH & CHEMICAL CO.

PARLIAMENT OPENS

MAKING PROGRAMME.

Budget and Veto Bill May Be Introduced Together.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Feb. 15.—Black Rod's little prologue, followed by the election of the Speaker and the exchange of stately compliments, was witnessed by languid groups of members on both sides of the House of Commons.

More important was another meeting of the reconstructed Cabinet. Following a prolonged session of three hours the results were not disclosed, but little argument was required to convince practical politicians that a rough draft of the veto bill was under consideration rather than the text of the King's speech or the order of procedure in dealing with the budget and the relations of the two houses. Confident predictions are made to-night by government supporters that the controversy between the forwards and moderates has been settled by the proposal that the budget and the veto bill shall be introduced together immediately after the address in reply to the King's speech is voted.

The two measures cannot be passed concurrently, as one may be forced through the House of Commons at high pressure as a matter of high privilege, since the general electorate has sanctioned it, while the other will occupy the greater part of the session; but they can be presented on the same day with any declaration respecting guarantees which the Prime Minister may feel at liberty to make.

Redmond will have a capital measure of the session under his eyes before deciding upon the course of action respecting the budget. If he brings seventy followers into line for the budget or merely directs them to abstain from a division, "O'Brien's all-Irish eleven," as cricketers describe the Irish independents, will be powerless to bowl out the government.

This is the solution which the new chief whip hopes to work out for the deliverance of the ministry. It may be practicable, provided an arrangement can be made for relieving Ireland's burden in the whiskey taxes in the budget for the next fiscal year.

One thing is noticeable in the government procedure, there are no signs of haste. Although the interval is short for legalizing taxation, before the end of March a budget might be taken on the plea of urgency before the debate on the address in reply to the King's speech or a week filled with leisurely oath taking might be saved. This deliberate waste of time, when financial arrangements are in extreme disorder, makes it impossible for Mr. Balfour to form an alternative government or aid in an appeal to the country before the end of March.

Mr. Asquith, by dilatory tactics, becomes the only possible Prime Minister, in view of the financial exigencies. The whip which he holds in his hand is the menace of another election, when party funds are exhausted all around. The whip has an effective snapper for Ireland, where Mr. Redmond can ill afford to face Mr. O'Brien prematurely and run the risks of a loss of leadership.

I. N. F.

ONLY BRIEF SESSION.

House of Commons Re-elects Speaker and Adjourns.

London, Feb. 15.—The third Parliament of King Edward assembled this afternoon. The ceremony was of the simplest character, all the royal pageantry connected with the state opening being postponed to February 21 and the interim devoted to the swearing in of members and the clearing away, if possible, of the difficulties confronting the government. These latter are due, not only to the divergent interests actuating the various parties which constitute the coalition majority, but as well to the divisions within the parties themselves over the best means of grappling with the great issues brought about in the recent appeal to the country.

The result of the recent elections is so confused that even the stanchest press supporters of the government admit that proof that the government will have a majority to act drastically upon the dominant issues can be established only after the House of Commons has settled down to work and the Nationalists and Laborites show their hands in the course of the debate upon the speech from the throne.

Although Premier Asquith and Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, and other prominent members made speeches congratulating the Right Hon. James William Lowther on his re-election as Speaker, no mention was made of the big questions which are filling the minds of the statesmen. There is a great divergence of opinion on the course of business to be followed by Parliament, but it is generally thought that the budget will have precedence.

John E. Redmond, accompanied by John Dillon and T. P. O'Connor, visited Chancellor Lloyd-George after the Cabinet council, and remained in conference for an hour, discussing the attitude of the Nationalists toward the budget.

It is understood that Mr. Redmond gave the Chancellor assurances that the general body of Irish members would make no deliberate attempt to embarrass the government, whatever might be the ministers' decision as to the order of dealing with the budget and the veto questions.

This probably means that even if Premier Asquith finds himself unable completely to satisfy Mr. Redmond regarding the Lords' veto the Nationalists will remain neutral and abstain from voting on the budget, which would then be carried by a small majority, obtained by the support of the Laborites.

It is believed, however, that the Premier will satisfy the Irish leader on this point, and that a promise will be made to give some concessions to Ireland in the next budget which will justify the Nationalists in supporting the government.

It is reported that the King's speech will be one of the shortest on record, and that it will deal with little except the veto question as the principal business of the session.

The Parliamentary Labor party met today and elected George M. Barnes, member from Glasgow, Blackfriars Division, as their chairman.

The suffragettes have sent an open letter to Premier Asquith promising for the present to abstain from militant tactics until the government has had a fair opportunity of stating its intentions, but demanding an explicit declaration that the government will undertake woman's suffrage legislation.

Lord Rosebery, addressing a political dinner to-night, declared himself in favor of settling the vexed fiscal controversy, on which the country appeared to be equally divided, by reference to a royal commission.

The proceedings to-day were brief. The time-honored customs of searching the vaults under the two houses, as has been done on similar occasions since the discovery of the Guy Fawkes plot, was observed this morning. The quaintly attired Yeomen of the Guard, under the escort of a detachment of police, made the minute inspection required. Subsequently the members-elect of the House of Commons were summoned to the House of Lords, where Parliament was opened by the Royal Commission. This formality over, the members of the House of Commons returned to the House for organization.

The House was in session one hour when adjournment was taken.

Herbert John Gladstone, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and who, through a recent appointment is about to become Governor General of British South Africa, was elevated to the peerage to-day.

CUBA'S FINANCES.

Paid All Expenses and $6,000,000 on Her Debt.

Havana, Feb. 15.—Señor Pasalodos, secretary to President Gomez, gave out a statement to-night of the financial operations during the first year of the present administration. The statement shows that at the end of American intervention, January 28, 1909, the government found only $2,500,000 in the treasury, to meet obligations of $12,000,000.

Since that time all expenses have been paid, although the present budget shows an increase of $6,000,000, due to exterior debts and the establishment of new offices and departments created by the government of intervention, which became effective upon the re-establishment of the Cuban government.

Notwithstanding this, $6,000,000 has been paid of the $12,000,000 owed by the government, and there is a balance remaining of $2,500,000. The new budget for the coming fiscal year amounts to $29,620,531, which compared with the estimated receipts shows a surplus of $5,159,148.

It is also shown that after deducting expenses incurred by the establishment of new offices and the first instalment due on the $35,000,000 loan, the present budget is lower by $700,000 than the one in force during the last year of President Palma's administration.

SPINNERS ON SHORT TIME.

Manchester Federation Concludes to Extend the Period.

Manchester England, Feb. 15.—The committee of the Cotton Spinners' Federation has resolved to continue the short time movement until April 26.

In November last the Cotton Spinners' Federation recommended that the time curtailment then in force in the cotton mills should be continued until the end of February. This provided for a forty-hour-a-week schedule. C. W. Macara, president of the International Cotton Federation at that time, expressed the conviction that the short time movement would defeat the efforts of persons endeavoring to corner the cotton crop.

PRINCE HENRY IN LONDON.

Kaiser's Brother and Princess Henry at Buckingham Palace.

London, Feb. 15.—Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia arrived here this evening. They will be guests at Buckingham Palace for a week. It is understood that the purpose of the visit is to create a better feeling between England and Germany.

WARM PROHIBITION FIGHT.

Honolulu Stirred Up Over Liquor Measures in Congress.

Honolulu, Feb. 15.—The Congressional measure providing for prohibition in the Hawaiian Islands is opposed by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and the Bar Association on the ground that it is unwarranted federal interference with a local matter, but it is supported by the civil federation and the ministerial union.

Twenty-four feminine organizations have petitioned Congress to extend them the privilege of voting at the plebiscite on the prohibition question proposed by the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands. The wives of Governor Frear, Chief Justice Dole and other prominent women of the island are taking part in the movement.

FRENCH LOSS IN AFRICA.

Detachment Victims of an Ambuscade in Senegambia.

Paris, Feb. 15.—A dispatch received by M. Trouillot, Minister of Colonies, from the Governor of Dakar, Senegambia, says that a French detachment has suffered heavy losses through an ambuscade in the Ouadai region.

A whole company, consisting of five French officers and 110 native soldiers, was massacred.

PRAISE FOR DR. DOTY.

Assembly Passes Two Bills Benefiting Health Officer.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 15.—Dr. Alvah H. Doty, state Health Officer of the Port of New York, was honored to-day when the opposing political parties represented in the Assembly joined in paying him high tribute. The compliments came thick and fast after the Assembly reached on the calendar the bill of the majority leader, Mr. Merritt, giving the Health Officer of the Port of New York an annual salary of $12,500 and allowing him a contingent fund for the expenses of his office.

The minority leader, Mr. Frisbie, rose to debate the bill, but said that his purpose was merely to call the attention of the members the excellent work that has been and is now being done by Dr. Doty. He said that he heartily favored the bill. Assemblyman Oliver also highly commended the work of Dr. Doty, while Mr. Merritt expressed the belief that he was the best Health Officer the Port of New York ever had. The bill was unanimously passed.

The Health Officer of the port now pays himself and his employes from the fees collected. This bill makes no change in the amount of salary, but makes an appropriation of salary and a contingent fund, and the Health Officer in the future is to turn over all fees to the state Controller instead of holding out the salaries.

Another bill which was passed without objection and in which Dr. Doty is interested was that introduced by the majority leader, appropriating $16,100 for certain quarantine expenses at Swinburne and Hoffman Islands.

The Assembly passed the Merritt bill appropriating $10,000 to the state Forest, Fish and Game Commission to reforest denuded lands.

"BIG TIM" AT ALBANY AGAIN.

Tells of Narrow Escape from Death Three Weeks Ago.

Albany, Feb. 15.—Friends of "Big Tim" Sullivan, who were worried by the report that he was lying at a New York hospital in a serious condition following an operation, were surprised to-day to see the New York Senator walk into the Senate chamber apparently as well as ever. Senator Sullivan admitted that he had had a "narrow squeak," but declared that this was three weeks ago.

"About once out of seven thousand times," he said, "cocaine goes wrong. I was operated on for my heart, and for thirteen hours they did not know whether I'd pull through. But I came out all right and am perfectly well now.'

CHAMORRO'S MOVE

LEAVES MATAGALPA.

Madriz Said to Have Refused to Treat with Chamorro.

Managua, Feb. 15.—The forces of President Madriz have again taken possession of Matagalpa, which on February 10 was occupied by General Chamorro, one of the insurgent leaders.

The bombardment of the city, which was begun on Sunday night, after notification had been given to the non-combatants to withdraw, was abandoned for some hours, but it was begun again yesterday. The government forces had heavy guns on the hills, but the insurgents were without means to reply at long range. Chamorro therefore deemed it advisable to retreat, and under the cover of darkness evacuated Matagalpa at an early hour this morning.

Generals Lara, Chavarria, Martinez and Rivas, each of whom commanded sections of the government troops, reoccupied the city at noon. Chamorro did not escape any too soon, as he was nearly surrounded by the government forces, which had been brought up as quickly as the condition of the country would permit during the last few days.

General Chamorro, with a force estimated by the government as about eight hundred, is reported to be moving toward Managua by forced marches. Chamorro passed Terrabona, twenty-four miles south of Matagalpa, at 6 o'clock this evening. General Lara, with five hundred men, is in not pursuit, while General Ramirez, with five hundred men, is marching to intercept him at Boaco. General Valle and General Porto Carrero, each in command of three hundred soldiers, are making a flanking movement to Metapa.

General Chavarria is supporting General Lara, while General Rivas, commanding the entire enveloping movement, is directing it from Matagalpa. Colonel Valdes, with six hundred troops, left Managua to-night to oppose Chamorro's advance at Tipitapa.

On the evacuation of Matagalpa General Masis and forty other wounded insurgents fell into the hands of the government.

It is reported here that General Chamorro has broken away from General Estrada and proclaimed himself President. Overtures have been made to President Madriz by Chamorro through the medium of the American consular agent, W. H. De Savigny, at Matagalpa, for the re-establishment of peace. Chamorro's offer, embodied in a letter, is now in the hands of Vice-Consul Caldera, and President Madriz has as yet been only unofficially informed of the proposal; but he has already given his answer, which is that the unconditional surrender and imprisonment of Chamorro are the only terms acceptable.

Lieutenant Commander Symington, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Price, of the marine corps, are proceeding to Matagalpa to observe the operations. It is stated that Rear Admiral Kimball has dispatched Lieutenant Commander Symington for the purpose of offering mediation to the belligerents, but with instructions to do nothing arbitrarily.

Consul Olivares, who reached Matagalpa last night, returned to the outposts of General Porto Carrero's column to-day.

The manager of the Nicaragua Sugar Estates, a British company, operating a refinery and cane plantation at Chichigalpa, has protested to the British Consul against the drafting of its employes into the army.

NEW BILLS AT ALBANY

Hoey Measure Would Increase Police Force Here.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 15.—To meet the criticism that New York City has not a sufficient police force to protect its citizens from criminals Assemblyman Hoey introduced a bill to-day providing that there shall be as many patrolmen as in the discretion of the Police Commissioner may be required. Under the present law the number of patrolmen is limited to 7,839. The bill also makes general increases in salaries of the members of the New York police force. Nearly every member of the force will benefit by the bill in this way if it becomes a law. The salary of the Police Commissioner is to be increased from $7,500 to $10,000 a year, and that of each of the deputy commissioners from $4,000 to $7,500 a year.

The measure adds to the police force one deputy chief surgeon in each borough. It increases the residential qualifications of members of the police force from one to three years, and advances from thirty to thirty-two years the maximum age of candidates for the position of patrolman, and from thirty-five to forty that for the position of doorman.

Assemblyman Haines, of Westchester County, introduced a bill creating for the city of New York a retirement fund, to be disbursed by a retirement commission, composed of the Mayor, Controller and president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The benefits of the fund are to be extended to all city employes, but not including persons entitled to payment from the police, fire, school teachers', Health Department, City College or Finance Department retirement funds. The fund is for persons more than fifty years of age, who have been in the public service for thirty years, or persons who have been incapacitated in the performance of their duty. The annuities are not to exceed $1,200 or be less than $300.

Senator Mackenzie, of Niagara County, introduced a bill repealing the public health law requiring the vaccination of school children.

Senator Grady introduced two more bills affecting stock transactions. One would repeal Section 33 of the personal property law, which provides that a transfer of stock or bonds is not void or voidable for want of a consideration or because the vendor does not own the certificate of stock traded in. The other would repeal Section 379 of the general business law, which provides for interest agreed on in writing in advances on collateral security of not less than $5,000.

Guardian Trust Company of New York

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DENOUNCE MR. STARK.

Patriotic Massachusetts Stirred by Accusations.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Feb. 15.—James Henry Stark, whose latest effusion, "The Massachusetts Loyalists and the Other Side of the Revolution," has stirred up patriotic Massachusetts, awoke to-day to find himself the storm centre of every epithet that Noah Webster could boast knowledge of, and many which he would not care to. "Iconoclast," "False Alarm Historian" and "Muck Raker" were some of the mildest expressions sent his way. William R. Greenlow, in discussing Stark's statements, asserts that Stark looked only for the bad in the lives of the men he attacked, which he said was like gold in sea water as compared to their virtues.

Herbert W. Kimball says that he focused his batteries willingly on a few whose lives were smirched.

Mrs. Francis Hill, of the Daughters of the Revolution, asserts that that patriotic society can easily live down any statements emitting from such unreliable sources.

President Lowell of Harvard feels amused over the extracts that he has read, and admits that John Hancock was not a very popular figure in the university annals. Mr. Stark's statements concerning John Hancock are much as a former Harvard president, Josiah Quincy, set them forth in a history of the university.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Just let James Henry Stark, the New England historian, poke his head into Chicago. The temper of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames is revealed in the well chosen and caustically phrased epithets that were plastered all over the new candidate for historical honors by local critics to-day.

All of Mr. Stark's terrible exposures make the accredited members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames direct descendants of embezzlers and defaulters. Stand for it? Not while canister and grapeshot of the English language is at their disposal. Here are a few of the missiles aimed at Stark:

"Ignoramus," "notoriety seeker," "prevaricator," "Englishman," "sensationalist," "Dr. Cook" and "faker."

"Those must all be lies," said Mrs. Frank B. Orr, of Ellis avenue, a member of the Colonial Dames.

"I know those great men were not blacklegs," said Mrs. J. A. Ostrom, of Washington avenue. "Stark cannot be anything but a sensationalist."

"I cannot believe there is any basis of truth in those accusations," said Mrs. L. A. Verne Noyes. "I laughed a great deal when I read them."

"Only an Englishman could have written that," said Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland. "No true American would have done it. The book displays a truly remarkable ignorance."

"From its title the book is prejudiced," said Mrs. F. L. Weane, of Highland Park, regent of the Chicago Daughters of the American Revolution. "Present day histories give both sides. Revolutionists, of course, did all they could to nullify import duties."

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