THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

THEY NOW SEEM ANXIOUS TO TREAT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The Home Rulers Condemn the Action of the Rebels—Santiago and Matanzas Are the Centres of the Trouble—A Proclamation Declaring Those Provinces in a State of War—Rest of the Island Quiet.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—News received from Santiago de Cuba this evening shows that the insurgents wish to treat with the Government. The rioters in Baire, province of Santiago de Cuba, have signified through their leader, Rubi, that they would like to arrange an interview between the provincial Governor, Capriles, and delegates whom they would choose to define their attitude to the authorities. They profess a desire to discuss the reforms for which they took up arms, but in reality they probably wish to secure a promise of clemency in return for their immediate submission. The insurgent bands from Veguita and Bueycito will march to Baire to act in concert with Rubi's men. The insurgents in Bayamo have made the same advances to Gov. Capriles as have those in Baire.

The Guantanamo insurgents are fleeing from the military. They have offered little or no resistance, and are now dispersing and seeking refuge from their pursuers. The bands at Ybarra and Jaquey-Grande, province of Matanzas, stood their ground. They have been attacked by troops, but the results of the conflicts have not been made known. The regiment Maria Christina started to-day for Santiago de Cuba.

The Home Rule party here condemn unstintingly the action of the insurgents. They say the movement is ill-timed, hopeless, and bound to defer the hopes of Cuba's best friends. They regard those leaders who are not brigands as devoted but hotheaded patriots, who have taken desperate chances rather than wait for a favorable opportunity.

The report that Gens. Maximo Gomez and José Murti, the exiled revolutionary leaders, have landed in Cuba is absolutely untrue. Gen. Antonio Macco remains in Costa Rica, and the alleged revolutionary movements under the directions of the officers are wholly matters of fiction. The bands of insurgents in the district of Santiago de Cuba have become thoroughly discouraged through lack of leaders. The authorities are taking prompt and energetic measures to suppress the revolt, and to this end martial law was declared in the provinces of Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba to-day. The only organized bands of insurgents are in these provinces, and eight days are given to them in which to submit to the constituted authority of the island. The entire island condemns the revolt and overwhelmingly approves the attitude of the Government. The killing of the notorious bandit, Manuel Garcia, has excited general gratification in that district.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary Gresham to-day received a cablegram from Consul-General Williams at Havana saying that, owing to the continuance of the rebellion near Santiago de Cuba and Matanzas, which began on Feb. 24, the Captain-General of Cuba has issued a proclamation declaring those provinces in a state of war, the civil authorities continuing in the exercise of their functions, and offering full pardon to all insurgents who submit to legal authorities within eight days; that the rest of the island is tranquil, and that all recognized political parties have given support to the Government. The

Reports by mail received at the State Department to-day from Consuls in Cuba show a deplorable state of affairs there. Consul-General Williams sends a copy of a cablegram addressed by the provincial deputation of Matanzas on Feb. 16 to the representatives of that province in the Cortes at Madrid as follows:

"Matanzas deputation esteems sugar crisis most grave. Believes it impossible to finish crop. The suspension of all taxes on Cuban sugar, with its free admission into Peninsular markets, for one year, is, therefore, urgently necessary."

Consul-General Williams adds: "This telegram expresses the apprehension that the Cuban sugar planters, from the low prices of sugar consequent upon its overproduction, may not be able to finish their present crop, and asks for the suspension of all taxes on the manufacture of sugar and for its free admission into the Spanish market for one year."

A report from Consul Baker at Sagua la Grande says bankruptcy appears inevitable for nine-tenths of the growers in his district, and the mills may not finish their grinding. He predicts that a long continuance of present conditions will see "a direful and disastrous" state of affairs even with the most prosperous planters. The impoverished condition of the people is verified by the almost daily suspension of well known firms.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—At a Cabinet council this evening Señor Abarzuza, Minister of the Colonies, read a despatch from the Governor-General of Cuba saying that Gen. Lachambre had been sent out with several columns in pursuit of the armed bands of insurgents in the province of Santiago.

The police had dispersed the band in the Province of Matanzas, the despatch said, and had killed several of its members. A few noted Separatists have been arrested in Havana, and many others have fled to the provinces.

ARMS FOR 10,000 MEN.

How the Outbreak Is Viewed by Revolutionists in New York.

Cuban colony of New York is wild with ment and can talk about nothing but the of liberty long deferred. The Spanish Consul meanwhile, Arturo Baldasano, thinks little of the rising and describes it as a mere fizzle. Some unemployed New Yorkers, who evidently think the occasion a good opportunity for glory with profit, offered their services yesterday to the Spanish Consul as soldiers. These offers were declined with thanks.

Mr. Enrique Trujillo, editor of the Cuban revolutionary newspaper, *El Porvenir*, says that great difficulties have been experienced in the transport of arms to Cuba. The Spanish cruisers are ever on the alert, and a few years ago three ships bringing arms to Cuba were seized. Since the present revolution was first contemplated, three years ago, the greatest precautions have been taken, and arms have been transported in such small quantities as not to excite suspicion. One ship carried five rifles, another ten, and so on. It is estimated that by now there are enough rifles in Cuba to arm 10,000 men, and new supplies are constantly coming in from the Southern ports of the Union and from the South American States, which are all in sympathy with the revolutionists.

Benjamin Guevra, the Secretary of the revolutionary party, says that this is the first time since the revolution of 1868 when the whole of Cuba has been placed under martial law. He declares that the revolutionists will be able to raise fully 18,000 men, which will be equal to treble the number of Spaniards who are ignorant of the country. Concerning the statements of Dr. Jose Z. Rodriguez of Washington to the effect that Marti, the civil leader of the revolution, is a fanatic, and that the time is not ripe for a general uprising, because the sugar crop has not been gathered in, Mr. Guerra declares that Rodriguez is a lukewarm supporter of the cause, and has a personal spite against Marti. The Cubans do not wish to be annexed to the United States but to form a Government after the model of that of the United States. They are, he says, in exactly the same position as America was at the time of the Revolution. They are governed in the interests of Spain, not of Cuba. Cubans are never admitted into public offices, and they have no voice in the choice of their Governor. Furthermore they are ground down by unjust taxation. As an instance he quotes the Spanish treaty with Argentina, by the terms of which Argentina imports the wine of Cuba free of duty. Cuba is compelled to import the beef of Argentina free of duty, but the Argentines impose a heavy import duty on Cuban cigars.

Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada explained to a SUN reporter the method which the Cubans intend to pursue.

"The Spanish," he said, "have 40,000 troops in Havana. About 15,000 of these are regulars and the rest are volunteers. A small party of Cubans have risen at Matanzas, which is only eighty miles from Havana. These men will scatter and will fight only in small parties of from ten to twenty-five. By this means the Spanish forces will be drawn off. The Cubans will hide in the woods, and many thousands of Spaniards will be needed to follow them up. In the mean time there have been risings down in the southeast of the island. It is here that the strength of the Cubans really lies, for the country is mountainous and impassable except for those have an intimate knowledge of the ry. Of course the brave men of rras will all be slaughtered. But they will done their work by drawing off a large n of the Spanish troops. The rest of the ish forces will be scattered to meet nsamp bands of mountaineers, and thus be overcome bit by bit. In guerrilla are one Cuban is as good as one red soldiers of the Spanish Government have plenty of money. I have just received rams from New Orleans, Key West, and ago saying that patriotic clubs have been ished and that subscriptions are flowing in. rtunately the telegraph lines are all under ol of the Government, so that we cannot ehide news of what has really happened."

meeting of the Cuban revolutionists was at the Hardman Hall last night. The hall rowded so that there was scarce standing , and the excitement was extraordinary. very telling point in the speech the whole would rise, shout, and gesticulate. In every direction Cuban flags were waving, and each new banner as it arose never failed to provoke frantic cheers.

Mr. Trujillo spoke first. He said:

"The fight for liberty has begun. It is not for the sons of Cuba to halt in their efforts for freedom. Too long have we been slaves. The time has come for us to strike a blow for liberty. God is with us. Every child of Cuba with a sense of right is on our side."

His words were delivered with energy, and from time to time he was interrupted with howls of applause.

Speeches to the same effect by M. de Quesada, Estrada Palma, ex-President of Cuba, and others followed.

At the end there was a collection to which every Cuban in the hall contributed amid frantic applause. The first to throw in their offerings were two young girls, and men and women, young and old, were soon jostling each other in their eagerness to contribute their money to the cause of liberty.

The two contributions which won most applause were $15 contributed by the boys of Mr. Palma's school in Central Valley, Orange county, N. Y., and $10 contributed by an American, M. E. Hudnut, who has joined the Cuban revolutionary party. In honor of this latter M. Quesada made a speech in English, in which he likened Mr. Hudnut to all the heroes who fought in the cause of American liberty.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Statement by the Directors of the Causes That Led to Insolvency.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The directors of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company this afternoon issued a statement showing the condition of the company and the causes that led to the appointment of receivers for the road. The statement shows the gross earnings for 1894 to have been $10,340,452, an increase over the previous year of $507,835. The operating expenses and taxes were $7,693,905, an increase of $494,445, leaving as net earnings $2,646,547, a decrease of $186,610. Other income of $135,585 made the total income for the year $2,782,132. Against the latter amount were paid interest and other charges aggregating $3,400,524, leaving a deficit for the year of $618,392. In addition the company was compelled to borrow additional sums with which to meet maturing payments on car trusts and other capital accounts, so that on Jan. 31 last the floating debt of the railroad, including that of the Roanoke Machine Company (the entire stocks and bonds of which are owned by the railroad), amounted to $1,008,448.

The statement shows that in 1893 the deficiency amounted to $277,333. It is further stated that the business depression retarded the earning capacity of new lines and even of the older portions of the system. The earnings were thus seriously decreased, and the payments which matured from month to month drew seriously upon the company's resources.

Continuing, the report says:

"Expenditures for the sinking fund of the equipment mortgage loan of 1888, which amounts to about $150,000 annually, the payments on account of principal of car trusts during the next eight years amount to nearly $3,500,000.

"The fixed charges, rentals, car trust payments, and sinking funds payable during the year 1895 aggregate about $1,000,000 more than the net earnings of 1894, and the company's credit was so impaired and the market prices of its securities so much affected that the management of the company were unable to make the necessary financial provisions. Under these circumstances, and after consultation with those who had large interests in the company's securities, the Board of Directors determined that the interests of all concerned would be promoted by the appointment of a receiver to take charge and control of the company's property and manage the same until some arrangement could be made with its creditors and its financial embarrassments removed, and failing such arrangements, such other action as should be for the benefit of all concerned."

A COLLATERAL TRUST SUGGESTED.

A Plan to Fund the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Floating Debts.

The directors of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway companies have under consideration a plan for funding their floating debts into a collateral trust loan. The proposition was submitted to meetings of the directors of the two companies on Tuesday and referred to committees. The committee of the Missouri Pacific Board is composed of Directors Russell Sage, Samuel Sloan, and Louis Fitzgerald. Directors John T. Terry and Samuel Shethar are members of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern committee.

It is understood that the proposition to create a collateral trust was made by President George J. Gould, who, with Mr. Russell Sage, owns all of the obligations representing the floating debts of the two companies.

The plan is to issue $13,000,000 ten-year five per cent. collateral trust notes, to be used to take up the floating debts and provide funds for any future needs of the companies. The securities now in the treasuries of the companies or already pledged for the floating debts, are to be deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company as trustee to secure the notes.

The directors yesterday refused to give the details of the plan under consideration, but it was learned that it will be in the nature of a tripartite agreement between the two railway companies and the Mercantile Trust Company. It was reported that the notes of each of the railway companies will be endorsed by the other and that the securities will be put into a common pool. The estimated floating debt of the Missouri Pacific is $6,021,000 and that of the Iron Mountain $3,252,000. The Iron Mountain owes, however, in addition to the above $1,495,000 to the Missouri Pacific, and therefore it is said to be provided that the Missouri Pacific shall issue $4,526,000 of the collateral trust notes and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern $4,747,000. If these figures are ascertained to be correct when the yearly accounts are made up the proposed issue of $13,000,000 would leave a surplus for future needs, if sold at par, of $3,727,000. The report for the year 1893 of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company showed securities in the treasury, available for sale, of the par value of $16,487,432, costing $9,321,549, and (which paid dividends in that year of $529,022. The report of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern for the same year showed securities owned available for sale of the par value of $6,703,343, which cost $5,155,050.

THE ANN ARBOR FIGHT AGAIN.

Serious Charges Made by the General Reorganization Committee.

The general Reorganization Committee of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company has filed a petition with Judge Tafft, in the United States Circuit Court at Toledo, asking to be made party to the foreclosure proceedings and a suspension of the decree of sale of the railroad.

The petition avers that an examination of the books of the railway company by expert accountants employed by the committee has revealed many irregularities in its management. It is alleged that the consolidated mortgage was never authorized at any meeting called for the purpose in Ohio or Michigan, and that no explanation can be found of the $950,000 consolidated bonds which passed through the hands of the Vice-President and financial agent of the company except one entry made the day the receiver was appointed, giving details of loans aggregating $950,000. It is also alleged that there was never any legal consolidation of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan with the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Cadillac Railway.

The Atchison Reorganization Plan.

Progress has been made in the negotiations between the Atchison Reorganization Committee and the representatives of the security holders of the subordinate lines, and it is expected that the plan of reorganization will be formally announced in a short time. The plan provides for an issue of $102,000,000 of common stock, about $110,000,000 of preferred stock, about $112,000,000 of new 4s, about $52,000,000 of adjustment bonds, bearing four per cent. interest if earned, and $5,000,000 of prior lien bonds. The latter are to be issued only if necessary for betterments and kindred purposes in the event of failure to sell on favorable terms the new four per cent. bonds authorized to be issued for these uses. A question still undetermined is the proportion of preferred stock which is to be given to represent the four per cent. assessment which the second mortgage bondholders will be called upon to pay. It is thought that the holders of "A" bonds will receive 113 per cent. in preferred stock for this assessment and holders of "B" bonds 115 per cent., but these figures may be slightly altered.

The Pennsylvania's Annual Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The Pennsylvania Railroad directors at their regular meeting to-day made a careful review of the report of the past year's operations. This will be given to the public early next week, so that shareholders will have a week to digest it prior to attending the annual meeting on March 26. The report will show a gross decrease of over $12,000,000 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, and a net shrinkage of about $2,500,000, showing that the management by economies counterbalanced more than three-quarters of the gross decrease.

New York and New England.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 27.—The Senate this afternoon passed the bill incorporating the purchasers of the New York and New England Railroad, after an explanation by Senator Webster, Chairman of the Committee on Incorporations. The bill will now go to Gov. Coffin for signature.

POLICE JUSTICES BILL.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WANTS IT RUSHED THROUGH.

At the Meeting Held Yesterday the Board Earnestly Requested the Republicans at Albany to Pass the Measure at Once.

The Chamber of Commerce had its meeting yesterday to protest against the retention of the Board of Police Justices. A. C. Bernheim of the Committee of Seventy furnished the list of Justices, and declared that the matter was not a question of politics, not even of business, but of morality, of humanity, and even of religion. The Police Justices of the town are: William H. Burke, Joseph M. Deuel, Patrick Divver, Thomas L. Feitner, Thomas F. Grady, Edward Hogan, Joseph Koch, Bernard F. Martin, Clarence W. Meade, Daniel F. McMahon, John J. Ryan, Charles E. Simms, Jr., Charles N. Taintor, John R. Voorhis, and Charles Welde.

Charles Stewart Smith, ex-President of the Chamber, was the leading spirit in getting up the meeting, at which Dr. Parkhurst was present. Many members of the Chamber were on hand too, and President Alexander E. Orr of Brooklyn presided. Mr. Smith submitted resolutions declaring that:

The members of this chamber are informed and believe that in the administration of a majority of the Police Justices' courts in this city the innocent poor, the unfortunate, the helpless, as well as the criminal classes, are oppressed, and that justice and judement are flagrantly perverted; and a Justice of one of these courts, still performing the functions of his office, has been connected recently with a discreditable brawl in a liquor saloon, and has been publicly charged with an alliance with criminals; and two others, previous to their appointment upon the same bench and while occupying official positions in this city, were indicted by Grand Juries, one for taking bribes and the other for wilful neglect of duty; and another of the same Board of Police Justices was shown, by testimony before the Lexow committee, to have used his official position for the protection of crime; and these courts have become a scandal and a humiliation to the citizens of New York, and public sentiment has emphatically demanded their abolition; and in order to remedy the abuses above enumerated a bill entitled "An act in relation to the inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction in the city and county of New York" has been prepared by competent counsel under the direction of the Committee of Seventy, and was presented to both houses of the Legislature on the 16th of January last.

The resolutions then earnestly and respectfully request the Republicans at Albany to pass the Police Magistrates bill, which gives Mayor Strong the power to remove the present Justices, and, in conclusion, they assert that the action of the Chamber in the matter is solely in "the interest of public morality, decent Government, and for the welfare of the classes who are not in a position to protect themselves."

Senator Lexow of Yorktown has charge of the bill at Albany. He has locked it up in committee and, it is asserted, is responsible for the delay. Mr. Smith argued for his resolutions, which were adopted unanimously. Secretary George Wilson of the Chamber was instructed to telegraph the resolutions last night to Senator Edson of Cortlandt and Assemblyman Green of the Senate, and to Speaker Fish of the Assembly.

LAWYERS AS POLICE JUSTICES.

What an Eminent Member of the Bar Has to Say on the Subject.

The demand for lawyers on the police bench is fathered by the Committee of Seventy and is favored by a great many good people, who don't stop to think, but who accept the general proposition that every Judge ought to be versed in the law. An eminent lawyer who has been a Judge in one of the higher courts, speaking of the police bench yesterday, said:

"To put lawyers on the police bench would mean the immediate filling of every jail in the city and the immediate building of numerous other jails which would be filled as rapidly as they are completed.

"The population of New York is the hardest in the world to deal with. The conditions of life are nowhere like they are here. The difficulties that the people live under are responsible for more than two-thirds of the business of the police courts. Take the life in the great tenements, where people are huddled together and where many of the necessities are used in common. The women have quarrels that times line from 10 to 12, and that one from 12 to 2, and the other one from 2 to 4, and so on. One woman exceeds her time, another woman quarrels with her because her washing is put back. They tell their husbands, and there's a row. Or one woman's children do something to another woman's children, and there's a row. The fathers take part, and somebody gets arrested. This happens or something just as inconsequential a thousand times a day, and somebody gets into the police court.

"Now a man trained in the law, a lawyer viewing these cases from a legal standpoint, sees immediately that the law has been violated, and his duty is to hold the violator for trial. As a lawyer he won't consider what led up to the quarrel; conditions of life and difficulties of living are nothing to him. The law has been violated and the person must be punished. What is needed on the police bench are common-sense persons who have experienced some of the difficulties that make the business of the police courts. Police Justices should be drawn from the people. I might say the less law they know the better. Their places are those of arbitrators rather than Justices. They are to use their common sense and to keep people out of jail rather than put them in it."

PARKHURST VISITS THE MAYOR.

He Talks with Him About Police Reform—No More Appointments This Week.

Among Mayor Strong's visitors yesterday were Dr. Parkhurst and Charles Stewart Smith, who stopped in at the City Hall on their way from the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. The Mayor greeted Dr. Parkhurst warmly, and jokingly asked him if he would not like to be a Police Commissioner. The parson replied that he wanted no place, and congratulated the Mayor upon the prospect of police reorganization through the medium of the new Police Commissioners. Dr. Parkhurst admitted that it was not the sort of reform that he would like to see, as it is not radical enough for him, and contemplates the retention of Superintendent Byrnes. Still he told the Mayor that it was encouraging to see something in the way of a reform of the present police system started.

President Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee was at the Mayor's office at the same time as Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Smith and was pleasantly greeted by them.

Other Platt Republicans who called to consult the Mayor yesterday were John Reisenweber, George W. Wanmaker, and Ferdinand Eidman. It is noticeable that more of the Platt factionists are consulting with the Mayor than formerly.

Mayor Strong announced a change in his programme relative to appointments yesterday. He had intended to name three Fire Commissioners on Saturday, but he said last evening that he would not make any more appointments this week. This statement was made after a conference had with ex-Assemblyman James R. Sheffield, to whom the Mayor offered a place on the Fire Board.

A story was circulated yesterday to the effect that Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power, ex-leader of the County Democracy and friend of William R. Grace, is slated to succeed James J. Martin as Fire Commissioner. Friends of the Mayor scout the idea of Power's appointment.

BROOKFIELD'S AXE.

The Commissioner of Public Works Getting Ready to Make Changes.

Commissioner Brookfield of the Department of Public Works accepted yesterday the resignation of William G. Bergen, the veteran Superintendent of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies. Capt. John C. Graham, the real leader of the Republican organization in the Twenty-fourth district, of which Gen. Collis is the ornamental head, is slated for the place, and he expects to be appointed to-day. The salary is $2,750 a year.

Another bureau chief who expects to lose his head to-day is Superintendent Michael F. Cummings of the Bureau of Encumbrances. His successor, it is said, will be William Henkel, the Republican leader in the Twelfth district. The salary of this place is also $2,750 a year.

Graham and Henkel are anti-Platt leaders. The latter was a Platt man and assistant custodian of the Post Office building under Postmaster Van Cott. He was weaned from Platt by Cornelius N. Bliss, who, with Henkel's aid, was able to control the Twelfth Congress district as at present constituted.

HARBURGER'S SUCCESSOR.

Tammany Men in the Seventh Suggest Eight Names for the Place.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District met last night and adopted a resolution introduced by William Schmer, requesting William Pitt Mitchell to continue in the leadership until the reapportionment next June. Corporation Attorney Louis Hanneman protested that he had not been seeking the leadership, which made some of his friends smile.

Rather than have a fight over the question of naming a candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Civil Court to succeed Julius Harburger, resigned, it was decided to name eight men, any one of whom might be chosen by Civil Justice Roesch. The eight are: City Marshal George Hatch, David Lion, an ex-Assistant Clerk; ex-Alderman W. J. Ficke, John Graham, W. J. Sheppard, William Fay, William E. Sengens, and ex-Assemblyman John C. Stein.

NEW PARK BOARD MEETS.

A Landscape Architect Put in Charge of Certain Features of the Speedway.

The new Park Board had its first regular meeting in its Chambers street offices yesterday afternoon. All the members were present. At its meeting in the Arsenal in Central Park on Feb. 22 a resolution was passed directing the landscape architect to examine and report upon the plans for the Harlem River Driveway and the progress of the work, and the engineer in charge was directed to give him what information was necessary. Yesterday a letter of resignation from the engineer in charge was read as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Being in full and responsible charge of the work on the Harlem River Driveway, I cannot acquiesce in the desire of your honorable Board that my work be considered as a subsidiary matter, or that I hold myself as subordinate to the landscape architect, and his self-appointed coadjutor, the Superintendent of Parks.

I therefore hereby tender my resignation from this department, respectfully requesting the immediate acceptance thereof, said resignation to be in effect on March 1, 1895.

Regretting the necessity compelling my action, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

CHARLES H. GRAHAM,
Engineer in charge, Harlem River Driveway.

The letter was referred to President King for action, and almost immediately the Board went into executive session. Later in the afternoon it was announced that the following resolution had been passed:

That the landscape and architectural features of the Harlem River Speedway be put in charge of the landscape architect, subject to the supervision and approval of the following gentlemen, who shall be requested to serve as an advisory committee: Frederick Law Olmsted, Stanford White, Augustus St. Gaudens, George B. Post, Richard M. Hunt, William A. Styles, and Charles W. Clinton.

Mr. Graham, when seen after the session in the offices of the department, said that he would probably have a talk with President King about his resignation before it was accepted by the Board. The salary of the place is $3,000.

Of the Advisory Committee named, Mr. Olmsted is a landscape architect, Mr. St. Gaudens a sculptor, Mr. Styles, editor of *Garden and Forest*, and the others are architects.

The other resolutions passed at the public meeting of the Board were three calling upon the engineer to report on the present state and cost of completion of the Central Park wall, the outer sidewalk, and the pathways paved with asphalt; one directing the engineer of the Macombs Dam Bridge to report on the progress of the work and the probable cost of completion, and one fixing Oct. 1 as the time for the completion of the work on Corlears Hook Park.

A communication from Patrick Mooney, John Hinburch, and John McGivney, representing workmen on the Speedway, was read, and referred to the Corporation Counsel for advice. The letter complained that Contractor J. C. Rogers pays only from $1.25 to $2.25 a day for labor which commands a higher wage in the open market, and that pay days are often delayed for a month. The men say they are obliged to get orders cashed by a commissary at 25 per cent. discount, or by tradesmen, who deduct 15 cents on the dollar in purchases.

PARKHURST SOCIETY PROTESTS.

It Wants Philip Milligan's Name Erased from the Grand Jury List.

Dr. Parkhurst's society has written a letter to Mayor Strong, as Chairman of the court to select grand jurors, demanding the removal of the name of Philip Milligan from the Grand Jury list. Mr. Milligan keeps a restaurant and saloon at 1,261 Broadway, and is well known by almost all men about town. He is a member of the present Grand Jury. The letter was written three days ago. Dr. Parkhurst says that he did not preserve a copy of it, and Mayor Strong says he has received it, but will not give it out. The letter is said to accuse Mr. Milligan of being a lawbreaker himself, and therefore of being unfit to sit on a Grand Jury to pass on the crimes of others. The letter demands a prompt investigation and action on the evidence gotten by the agents of the society.

This evidence, it explains, is to the effect that Mr. Milligan is not only a saloon keeper who has violated the Excise law, but that his saloon has been open and doing business since he has been a member of the jury, both on Sundays and on week days, after 1 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Milligan's place has always been known as one of the most reputable on upper Broadway, and there never has been a complaint of any kind against it. Mr. Milligan has been on the Grand Jury list for more than thirteen years. He declared last night that he knew of no reason for the attack on him.

"I have a hotel license," he said, "and on Sunday I sell liquor only with meals. This I have a perfect right to do. There is no more orderly public house in New York than mine, and I don't see how anybody can make a complaint against it."

The jury of which Mr. Milligan is a member will not probably be drawn again for a year. The first sitting of the court to draw grand jurors will be Sept. 1, and nothing can be done about the letter until then.

SHERIFF'S REAL ESTATE SALES.

Tamsen Issues an Order Transferring Them to the Exchange Salesroom.

This letter was sent by the Sheriff yesterday to Kleinau, Lutz & Co., the auctioneers of the office:

"You are hereby instructed, by order of the Sheriff, that all sales of real property made under process to him, are hereafter to be made at the Real Estate Exchange salesroom. This course, in the opinion of the Sheriff, is likely to bring higher prices for the property offered, and it is permissible under rule 62 of the General Rules of Practice.

"Heretofore," said Mr. Tamsen, speaking of the matter, "sales of real estate taken under execution were made in the rotunda of the City Hall, and the only notice of these sales was posted on the pillars there. The consequence was that the sales were on the order of star chamber proceedings, and the prices realized were, as a rule, much below the value of the property. Under this rule there will be the widest publicity possible given to the sales. They will be properly advertised, and there will be a decided change for the better to all persons concerned. I have been considering this change for some time, and I have communicated with most of the prominent real estate men in the city before I finally issued the letter to the auctioneers. The real estate men say that it will be for the best interests of all if the sales are made on the exchange, and their views coincide with those I have held for some time."

Tamsen Will Make a Clean Sweep.

Sheriff Tamsen believes that he has got his office so well organized that he can do without the Tammany Hall deputies and other subordinates whom he retained when he took charge of the office on Jan. 1. He has accordingly determined to replace them to-morrow with Garoos, Grace Democrats, and Republicans.

Deputy Sheriffs James Carraher, Peter McGinness, Henry P. Mulvaney, and Frank J. Walcering are sure to go. The only one who stands any chance of retention is said to be Victor Heimberger, who is backed by one of Tamsen's bondsmen. The deputies' assistants are all slated for removal, with the exception of Frank J. Burnes, and so are the guards, keepers, and members of the office force, who were a legacy from the administration of Sheriff Sexton.

Men who have been selected to fill the places are said to be most hustling for bonds. The places are to be divided as nearly as possible equally between the Republicans, Garoos and Grace men.

Canal Superintendents Appointed.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works to-day appointed four new section superintendents, as follows: Frank M. Breed of Phoenix, section 2, Oswego Canal; Charles A. Snyder of Herkimer, section 4, Erie Canal; Charles A. Fowler of Canajoharie, section 5, Erie Canal, and A. S. Parnham of Savannah, Wayne county, section 8, Erie Canal.

Evans Pluralities Thrown Out.

ROGERSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 27.—The committee investigating the Evans-Turney election refused to allow Evans to show that all voters had paid their poll tax prior to November, Gov. Turney charged that the tax receipts were not presented at the polls. The ruling throws out seven districts of Hawkins county which gave Evans pluralities.

Mr. Scott Finds a Place for Graham.

George N. Graham, the young man who was so neglectful of his duties in the Custom House that Collector Kilbreth dismissed him from the service and who was afterward appointed bond clerk in the Sheriff's office by the reform Sheriff Tamsen, only to resign a week later, has been selected by Corporation Counsel Scott as a junior assistant in the Law Department.

Yale and Harvard Prohibitionists to Debate.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 27.—A debate has been arranged by the Prohibition clubs of Yale and Harvard, to be held in Hartford about April 25. The Yale speakers will be chosen by a competitive debate.

Port Warden Nominations Confirmed.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Senate to-day, on a favorable report from the committee, confirmed the nominations as Port Wardens of New York of Wilbur W. Capron of Wayland, John H. Gunner of New York, and Robert M. Johnston of Brooklyn.

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EXCISE BOARD REFORM.

The Commissioners Interpret It to Mean Turning Out Tammany Men.

Mayor Strong's Excise Board has adopted the Parkhurst idea of reform the Doctor wants to apply to the police force. The Commissioners have decided that the only way to reform their department is to get rid of all the Tammany men in it and fill their places with Republicans, Grace Democrats, and Independent county men. President Joseph Murray said that the Board expected to have made some changes yesterday, but the three Commissioners were in secret session three hours without accomplishing anything. The reason for this is said to be the tripartisan character of the Board and the failure to arrive at any agreement regarding the division of the spoils.

President Murray, the Republican, would, of course, like to carry out Mayor Strong's idea of giving two-thirds of the places to the Republicans, but Commissioners Woodman and Harburger are said to be unwilling to put up with one-third between them. One thing is certain, and that is that something like sixty of the eighty-four employees of the Department will be turned out in a day or two if the three Commissioners can agree on their successors. Of course, the majority of these will be the inspectors whose relations to the Commissioners are of a confidential nature. There are so many applicants for license that the Commissioners cannot investigate all applications in person, and they have to rely on the reports of inspectors. The Commissioners are held responsible for their licensees, however, and they do not want inspectors who are politically inimical to their interests. All of the new appointees will have to submit to a competitive examination before the State civil service examiners.

The new Commissioners find that the old Board played them a smart trick before their retirement by appointing to subordinate places in the department seventeen veteran soldiers. Seven of these were appointed in the last week of the old Board's incumbency. These old soldiers are irremovable under the Constitution, except for cause shown after trial.

The work of reforming the Excise Department, so far as they are concerned, will therefore be slow.

A Probable Place for a Platt Man.

Patrick H. Dunn of the Twenty-third Assembly district has been slated for appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Jurors, to succeed James E. Conner. The salary of the place is $2,500 a year. Dunn is a Platt Republican. He was a candidate for appointment as Mayor's Marshal. He will be appointed by Commissioner Pilmiey to-morrow, it is said.

No Woman Suffrage in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 27.—The House of Representatives this afternoon, by a vote of 185 to 108, refused to give a third reading to the bill providing for municipal suffrage for women.

AGNES BERTHOLD'S CHARGES.

She Accuses Parkhurst Men of Interceding in Dr. Whitehead's Behalf.

Application was made yesterday before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions for an order setting a date for the trial of the indictments of Agnes Berthold and one Meisner. The Berthold woman has been confined in the Tombs prison for seven weeks under an indictment charging her with having agreed to accept a bribe as an inducement to remain away from the trial of Dr. I. Newton Whitehead, who is now under indictment for having committed a criminal operation. In her affidavit accompanying the application the woman says that Richard Kusch took her to a woman named Movius, who took her to Dr. Whitehead.

Some time after that she applied for the arrest of Kusch, and the facts of the case were disclosed. Dr. Whitehead, Mrs. Movius, and Kusch were arrested. Mrs. Berthold says:

"I can prove, if placed on trial, that on the same day Dr. Whitehead was arrested he was heard to say to the lawyer whom he had retained, named Evans, that if he could get me out from confinement he would get rid of the complainant, meaning me, within two weeks."

She alleges that Dr. Whitehead sent word to her that he would give her money not to appear against him, and that:

"Some time after that a man whom I have since seen, and who is connected, as I am informed, with a Society for the Prevention of Crime, called at the place where I was working and said that Dr. Whitehead had been before the Lexow committee as a witness, and that he had been promised that he should not be tried, and that I could not appear against him as a witness. Dr. Whitehead wanted to help me, and said that he would give me $10,000 and send me back to my own country."

Mrs. Berthold goes on to say that she accepted the offer and went to the Second National Bank, where she met Webb and Mrs. Ruggles. She was informed that Dennett, who is superintendent of the Parkhurst society, was also there. She received a check signed by Dr. Whitehead, but the cashier would not pay it because Whitehead was not present.

Mrs. Ruggles told her that she was the wife of Dr. Whitehead, and tried to get her to sign an affidavit saying that he had not performed the operation. On the following day, she is informed, Lawyer Jackson, attorney for the Parkhurst society, applied to the Recorder, who issued warrants for the arrest of herself and Meisner.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks said he did not think it would be public policy to issue the order, and Judge Cowing reserved decision.

Schooner and Twenty Men May Be Lost.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 27.—Fears are entertained here for the safety of the fishing schooner Joseph P. Johnson, Capt. George Brier, which sailed for the Western Banks on Jan. 28, and from which no report has been received since the heavy gales and bad weather of the first of this month. The Johnson carried a crew of twenty men, all belonging in this place, seventeen of whom were married and leave families.

Stop that Cough!

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PRINCE KUNG ON THE WAR.

CHINA STANDS ON PRINCIPLE AND JAPAN ON POWER.

His Country Wants Peace, but if Japan's Demands Are Exorbitant, China Will Keep on Fighting—Li Hung Chang Has Accepted the Peace Mission and Will go to Japan.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A Central News despatch from Pekin says that an interview was obtained with Prince Kung at the close of the meeting of the Privy Council in that city, his fellow councillors remaining and acquiescing in what the Prince said. Prince Kung remarked that Japan had seized Corea and made the Corean troubles a pretext for war. The disputes, however, could easily have been settled peaceably. He admitted that China had faults; that the war had been managed unwisely, and that some of her officers were unfit and incompetent. For these disadvantages China must suffer.

He expressed himself as ignorant of what Japan wanted or why she was fighting. Upon being told that Japan probably wanted possession of the territory she had conquered, together with 400,000,000 taels indemnity, Prince Kung said he questioned very seriously whether it would be possible for her to make such a claim, adding:

"China stands upon principle and Japan upon power. China knows that she is weak from a military point of view, and has therefore concluded that her only option is to sue for peace. She has sent envoys for that purpose to consult with representatives of Japan and to agree to pay indemnity. China's purpose is sincere. If Japan will meet her in a friendly spirit the conclusion of peace will be possible. If her demands are exorbitant China will continue to fight."

Replying to the suggestion that China must expect continued defeats, Prince Kung put these queries: "Can Japan overrun all of our provinces? Will Heaven permit it? Will the other nations acquiesce in it? If the claim is wrong," he concluded, "she is willing to suffer."

The foregoing utterances of Prince Kung undoubtedly express the general sentiment of the council.

It was the Dowager Empress and Prince Kung who nominated Li Hung Chang as peace envoy, the other members of the council agreeing to the appointment.

A Central News despatch from Pekin says that United States Minister Denby is greatly annoyed at the du