TO THE STATE CONVENTION

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES CHOSEN HERE MOSTLY PLATT MEN.

Twenty-six Unopposed Platt Delegations Elected and Four Anti-Platt Delegations—Two Districts Divided and Three Disputed—Platt Will Get Two of Them.

The Platt men carried without dispute twenty-six of the thirty-five Assembly district Conventions held in this city last night for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The anti-Platt men carried four—the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third. As to the other five districts, the delegations in two, the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first, were divided. The result in the Twenty-second, Thirtieth, and Thirty-second will have to be determined by the State Convention with a strong probability that the Platt men from the two districts first named will be seated. In several Convention halls the police kept the peace while rival conventions were held side by side. The anti-Platt men controlled thirteen districts last December.

The only two down-town districts which were saved to the opposition were the First and the Eighteenth. In the First no attempt to defeat Martin H. Healey, the Brookfield leader, was made. A Platt Convention was held in the Eighteenth, though, and a certificate showing the election of three Platt men was filed with Secretary Manchester of the County Committee two hours before the certificate of the election of William M. Evarts and his associates. As the Eighteenth is a pocket borough which is controlled by Superintendent Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances of the Public Works Department, it is not probable that the men on the Evarts ticket will be shut out of the Convention.

The Second and Fourth districts were won from the opposition by the conversion of the leaders, and the Twelfth district was gained by winning over John Simpson's lieutenants, Rudolph Maas and A. A. Joseph. Simpson and his friends bolted the Convention last night and elected a contesting delegation.

Just who is in the right in the Twenty-second district will have to be determined by the State Convention. The Platt delegation will go to the Convention as the regular delegates because their credentials were filed before those of the Eagan folks, and the delegates are certified to the State Convention by the President and Secretary of the County Committee from the first credentials filed. The Twenty-second District Convention was held in Curry's Hall in East Forty-seventh street. Thomas F. Eagan ran it to suit himself, and would not listen to any Platt man who tried to get the floor. The Platt men, who said they had forty-seven delegates out of seventy-eight, adjourned to a neighboring billiard hall and elected their delegation. A detail of twenty-three policemen prevented a fight.

In the Thirtieth district John C. Graham, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies of the Public Works Department, the anti-Platt leader, packed the hall at 160 East Eighty-sixth street with his followers and organized the Convention before the Platt delegates were admitted. When the Platt men were let in by the policemen on guard and discovered what had occurred they organized a convention of their own and elected delegates. They got their credentials to the County Committee headquarters ahead of Graham's and will be recognized as the regular delegation, Graham's men being contestants.

In the Thirty-third the Platt people had the organization, and Frank Raymond, who was turned down by the Lauterbach folks and went over to the Brookfield side, had an up-hill fight. He had to organize a bolting Convention with forty-three of the ninety-four delegates in the rear of the hall, while the Platt men proceeded with fifty-one delegates under the direction of Chairman James M. Deremus. A strong force of police kept the peace.

The Brookfield folks gained one district from the Platt folks. That is the Thirty-second, where they secured the organization of the Convention by a vote of 62 to 48, and the Platt men bolted and held a convention of their own.

This is the district which President Lauterbach said, some days ago, he was shaky about on account of treachery by men who were elected as Platt delegates at the primaries, but who went over to the other side for pieces of jobs.

The bolt did not occur until the Convention had wrangled until nearly midnight.

The Twenty-sixth district was recovered by the Platt people, who also secured some of the delegates elected in the Twenty-seventh, a Brookfield stronghold.

They increased their majority in Job Hedges's district and completely overturned the result of last year in the Twenty-ninth, Mr. Lauterbach's home district. The Platt folks had 65 of the 100 votes in that district, but no vote was taken for the antis retired without a struggle, and the ticket of the Platt men was elected by a unanimous vote.

The Convention was held in Vienna Hall, in East Fifty-eighth street. Mr. Lauterbach was present and made a speech on a motion by Otto Irving Wise to ask the State Convention to instruct the delegates at large to vote for Levi P. Morton first, last, and all the time.

Mr. Lauterbach said that he was glad at last to be elected from his home district, and said he hoped the action of the minority was an evidency of harmony which would be lasting.

He said that the Twenty-ninth district would probably furnish two of the four delegates at large to St. Louis, and that they would be solid for Morton.

He went on to say that there would be a platform adopted at the State Convention because the country is waiting to hear from the Republicans of the Empire State, especially after the uncertain utterances of the party in Ohio.

The essential planks of the platform in their order, he said, will be sound money, a conservative protective tariff which will supply the needed revenue for the expenses of government, and a vigorous but safe foreign policy.

This is the list of delegates chosen, omitting the contesting delegations:

Dist. Delegates.	*Alternates.*
1—Martin H. Healey.	Peter Ewald.
James F. Conway.	Conrad Tolken.
Edwin Radford.	Patrick Gray.
2—Simon Gavin.	Daniel Isola.
Denis Shea.	Isaac Semansky.
Wm. H. Kilboy.	Andrea Iria.
Frederick Haidy.	G. Hixon Wilson.
John R. Donovan.	John Widmayer.
Edward Hoppe.	Abijah L. Moore.
George H. Major.	James M. Carter.
4—John J. Collins.	William J. Finn.
George W. Kram.	Archibald Hadden.
James Shea.	Benjamin Shea.
5—C. Van Cott.	William Crawford.
John McKeever.	William B. White.
Walter Logan.	Thomas L. Norton.
Robert A. Corregan.	Hiram Merritt.
6—George W. Wagner.	Joseph W. Jarvis.
James E. Ward.	Joseph Maneses.
Joseph Gallo.	John Davis.
Andrew J. McGivney.	Jeremiah Logan.
7—James Mallon.	William H. Reed.
Thomas J. Moffett.	Joseph Laughlin.
John G. Kirk.	Edward Abbott.
Ulysses G. Humphrey.	John Comiskey.
8—Louis Freibel.	Hyman Goldman.
Joseph Bennett.	Alexander Frank.
Frank J. Martin.	Jacob Messeman.
Joseph F. Simms.	Noah F. Simms.
9—Frederick S. Gibbs.	Timothy O'Sullivan.
Clarence W. Meade.	Charles F. Brink.
Thomas L. Hamilton.	W. A. Godwal Clarke.
Thomas J. Clarke.	John D. Blackburn.
Lewis D. Richards.	Gustave A. Eppel.
10—Charles Rathfelder.	Jere. J. Sullivan.
Henry Schmid.	Henry Frazer.
Samuel A. Sancier.	C. Wolfenbach.
Charles W. Frank.	James A. Flood.
11—Robert A. Gruesch.	James Riley.
Seth Wilks.	S. W. Spingler.
Jacob Fowler.	Richard Holze.
John Kane.	Max Lowell.
12—Rudolph Maas.	Hugh McGinnis.
John Steebling.	A. A. Joseph.
Lafay Schulhum.	N. Shaffer.
13—Thomas Cowle.	John J. Webb.
John Timms.	Frederick Kuhne.
John H. Gebhard.	George Hamber.
14—F. J. Drummond.	D. J. Norton.
C. C. Wissemann.	J. L. Lawrence.
G. M. Haas.	Matthew Flannagan.
Wm. Lackman.	George C. Asper.
15—Geo. W. Wanmaker.	Geo. W. Bleezarde.
Richard C. Van Horn.	Robert Milligan.
Howard Green.	Charles Schweitzer.
William McQuilland.	W. L. Volkel.
16—George Hillard	Ferd. C. Schultze.
C. M. Jerolmon.	August Brown.
Bernard Weiss.	F. H. Roth.
Richard Smith.	Louis J. Cook.
17—Willes Wannmaker.	M. M. O'Sullivan.
William Kamerer.	John Waters.
M. S. Littlefield, Jr.	J. J. Murphy.
18—Wm. M. Evarts.	Peter D. Fischer.
Wm. Henkel.	R. A. Fessenden.
Wm. F. Searing.	Charles F. Sanford.
19—Samuel H. Randall.	George W. Lyons.
Robert Mazet.	James C. Cumming.
William W. Bryan.	John J. Hahn.
William R. Davis.	Walter Lewis.
20—James L. Stewart.	Charles La Salle.
Hugh Coleman.	James Hamilton.
George Featherston.	Edward L. Goodley.
21—William L. B. Steers.	Robert Jackson.
George W. Klunz.	F. Z. Foster.
E. A. Phillips.	Walter H. Brown.
John Rau.	Joseph Hanner.
H. R. Ayres.	William F. Cooper.
22—Charles R. Lexow.	John F. Sohl.
George Semel.	Charles Pfeiffer.
Bernard F. Lynch.	Harrison Griswold.
23—William J. Walters.	Matthew Cox.
Charles Calvin.	George Scherr.
C. Atwood.	
Fanning Lockwood.	
24—Smith Pine.	Fred Hoos.
Moritz Meyer.	George Christy.
Michael McLaughlin.	David Kohn.
25—James W. Auten.	Robert B. Miller.
H. H. Brockway.	Joseph F. O'Brien.
Philip Crosson.	Robert H. Huckless.
Thomas C. Jarrott.	George D. Knight.
F. J. Byrnes.	Fred Crook.
26—Jastrow Alexander.	Thomas M. Hewitt.
Morris Schlesinger.	Leslhand Ziegel.
J. Philip Berg.	Ignatz Baumgarten.
27—James W. Perry.	Andrew Robinson.
William S. Bagg.	Henry C. Parke.
John Sabine Smith.	Robert A. Campbell.
William Donovan.	Nicholas Knox.
Patrick Golden.	James W. Davis.
28—John H. Gunner.	Henry Clay Ades.
Christian Herrlich.	Henry H. Gutman.
Max M. Smith.	Philip Doblin.
29—Edward Lauterbach	Edward F. Brown.
Chauncey M. Depew.	George A. Hart.
Charles A. Parker.	George W. Herrman.
Leopold Stern.	Louis F. Cardani.
Adolphus Herman.	Edward F. Kruyer.
30—Melville A. Clinton.	George F. Schumacher.
William Newman.	Jacob B. De Boer.
Thomas Leak.	Lawrence F. Barrett.
31—Geo. F. Sheady, Jr.	D. H. Langdon.
Thomas Allison.	R. H. Newman.
Sumner T. Nelson.	O. E. Stuart.
John Van de Carr.	J. H. Kelckmer.
L. A. Schark.	Frederick Hurlburg.

BROOKLYN AT ST. LOUIS.

Eight of the Ten Delegates Come Out Strongly for Morton.

The result of the Republican Congress Conventions in Brooklyn on Thursday night is regarded after all as almost a drawn battle between the administration forces and the Worth-Buttling faction. The former will be represented at St. Louis by Theodore A. Willis and George K. Roberts, Jr., from the Second district; Timothy L. Woodruff and Walter B. Atterbury from the Third, and Mayor Wurster and Ernest J. Kaltenbach from the Fifth; the Worth faction by George W. Palmer and Henry C. Saffen from the Sixth, while the position of Joseph R. Clark and Granville W. Harman, the delegates from the Fourth district, has not been positively defined.

All the delegates, with the exception of Atterbury and Harman, profess to be loyal to the political fortunes of Gov. Morton. Mayor Wurster said:

"I am for Gov. Morton first, last, and all the time. I shall vote for him as long as his name is before the Convention. I am one of the original Morton men of this State. I declared myself in his favor when his name was first mentioned. I have all along believed that he should be nominated."

Mr. Willis said: "I am for Gov. Morton. I hope he will be nominated. I have no second choice."

Messrs. Woodruff, Clark, Palmer, Saffen, Roberts, and Kaltenbach were all equally as pronounced in favor of Gov. Morton.

Messrs. Atterbury and Harman say that they will go to St. Louis absolutely unpledged, but it is supposed that both are inclined to favor McKinley.

HUBER'S FAITHFUL EIGHT

Choose Delegates of Their Own to St Louis—Sore Annexed District Men.

One of the bolting Republican Congress District Conventions held last Wednesday night which was not heard of until yesterday was held in the back room of a saloon in the Eleventh ward. There were eight delegates present. They had been barred out of the Eleventh District Convention at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, because of the irregularity of their credentials. These eight men, under William H. Huber, a Milhollander, organized a bolting Convention and elected Huber and a man named Adam J. Muller as contesting delegates to St. Louis.

A surprise for the annexed district Morton men was furnished by the Sixteenth District Convention held at White Plains on Thursday night which chose William H. Robertson and Mayor Peene of Yonkers for delegates to St. Louis. The annexed district folks assert that they had a perfect understanding with Mayor Peene that William H. Ten Eyck of this city should be one of the delegates. Mayor Peene was not to be found at the Convention, and the city men came away disgusted, declaring that they had been bilked by the hayseeds. The men who were elected are for Morton.

The unwieldy size of the Congress District Conventions in this city has been brought to the attention of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution of the County Committee, and it is possible that that committee will prepare an amendment remedying the condition.

TAMMANY WANTS WHITNEY.

So Says Wisklakie Donegan, on a Visit to Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Daniel M. Donegan, Wisklakie of Tammany Hall, arrived in Chicago last night to engage quarters for the Tammany delegation to the National Democratic Convention in July. In speaking of candidates for the Presidency, he said that Tammany was enthusiastic for W. C. Whitney, but Mr. Whitney has declined to allow his name to be used. Mr. Donegan said:

"You now that Tammany is a power and the Presidency is a big thing. I would not be surprised that, now that the passage of the Raines bill has increased our prospects of carrying New York at least 50 per cent., Mr. Whitney would consent, or at least accept the nomination. If Mr. Whitney does this you could not keep Tammany at home. All will climb on the train and come to the Convention, but if not I do not think we will have over 300 in our delegation to Chicago. We have not talked of a second choice. About Carlisle's candidacy? Well, to tell the truth, we don't know anything about it. We don't know he is running. We want Whitney, and I think he will be the man."

M'KINLEY'S HOLD IN MISSOURI.

Twenty-nine Republican Committeemen Favor His Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The Republican State Central Committee of Missouri met here to-day and fixed the dates and places of the two State Conventions. St. Joseph was selected for the Convention of May 27, when delegates to the National Convention will be chosen. The Convention to nominate a State ticket and frame a platform will be held in Springfield on July 22. The thirty-four members of the committee were polled on Presidential preferences with the following result: McKinley, 29; no choice, 3; Allison, second choice, 6. The committee's attitude to the money question is shown by these figures: For sound money, 15; for bimetallism, 4; friendly to silver, 2; non-committal, 13.

Want Bradley or Evans on the Ticket.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 20.—A secret meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican League Clubs of the South was held last night at the Hotel Victoria. President Burns of Atlanta presided. Ten States were represented. Gov. Bradley and H. Clay Evans were endorsed for President and Vice-President, and a determined effort will be made for instructions by every Southern convention. Those present felt that the South should have a place on the ticket.

Delegates to St. Louis.

SCHENECTADY, March 20.—At the Republican Convention for the Twenty-first Congress district, held in this city this afternoon, Edward Ellis of Schenectady and J. Leroy Jacobs of Greene were elected delegates and L. W. Baxter and Jacob Snell alternates to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis. The Convention instructed for Gov. Morton. John Sanford of Montgomery was nominated for Presidential elector.

Acetylene in the Home.

That almost universal illuminant, coal oil, has not been superseded by gas and electricity, which are more brilliant. Nor has it been exiled from the drawing room, because lamps sometimes explode in kerosene. There have been literally thousands of accidents in American homes from exploding oil and escaping gas, but oil and gas are both in general use. Acetylene promises to bring into these homes not only a feeling of greater security and marked saving in cost, but such a revolution in lighting, in wholesome beauty and comfort, as sunlight produces when first admitted to a dark house. The housewife who begins to understand how a tank 8 inches through and 40 inches high, buried in a corner of her cellar, will furnish through the regular gas pipes, for a third less cost, more light, better and safer light than she can get from $1.25 a thousand cubic feet of city gas at present, not hesitate to make the experiment. This, too, in spite of the outcry of "old women" because a careless machinist in New Haven exploded the service pipe of an acetylene tank by such carelessness as might have burned up a whole town with kerosene or asphyxiated a hotel full of people with water gas. When once it is realized that the use of acetylene is practically a protection against casualty, people will be strongly tempted to prefer it to all other lights.

The trouble with the gas flame and the oil flame is their consumption of those elements in the atmosphere which are necessary to sustain a wholesome circulation of the blood, and their discharge into the air of poisonous substances which we cannot assimilate. An acetylene gas flame uses up less oxygen and throws off less carbonic acid than any other. It gives out no carbonic oxide. A five-foot burner of city gas gives off as much carbonic acid as would the breath of eighteen persons; anybody can understand how noxious such a close room would become. Acetylene will light the room better and give off just one-third the volume of carbonic acid. It will diffuse its rays white and strong, yet not irritating to the eyes, into every nook and corner. Three gas jets give out each 300° more of heat than the one acetylene jet, which makes the room undeniably more cheerful. The gas flame is harsh to the eye; the acetylene flame is directly recommended by eye specialists. It is a cool, white light, which can be regulated from the dazzling potency of the tropical sun to the soft glow of a single point.

The tank containing liquefied acetylene is made of wrought steel one-third of an inch thick. It only weighs 25 pounds. It cannot be exploded by being knocked down, like a lamp. A fire in the house would not blow it up, for its safety valve opens under the heat and permits the gas to escape safely, the cylinder once emptied there would be an end of it as an element in the conflagration, whereas it is often difficult to turn off city gas at the main in cases of sudden fire, and its constant escape threatens new perils, should there be an accidental escape in the night the pungent odor of unburned acetylene would be an immediate danger signal. And in addition to all this comfort and beauty and safety, the great saving in cost is always to be taken into consideration. With acetylene the humblest farmer's house and the remotest country church may vie in light and beauty with the stateliest mansion on Fifth avenue.—Adv.

OUR RULERS DUE TUESDAY.

GO TO THE CONVENTION AND SEE YOUR HAYSEED BOSSES.

It's the First Time They've Come as a Body to Let Us Look at Them—Preparations to Give Them a Good Time—But They Must Look Out for Roosevelt's Police.

Mr. Platt didn't go to his down-town office yesterday. He remained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel arranging preliminary details for the Republican State Convention, which is to meet in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and Forty-third street, on Tuesday. Mr. Platt said that he would be at his hotel for the next day or so for the purpose of discussing with all who came the money and tariff planks of the platform to be presented to this Convention. The money plank will be strongly in favor of sound money. At the same time it is proposed to adopt a Republican tariff plank. Senator Elkins of West Virginia and others called on Mr. Platt to talk over the national situation, and Mr. Platt told them all, ex-Collector Francis Hendricks, Senator Hobart Krum, and others, that the McKinley boom hadn't disturbed the friends of Gov. Morton a little bit. All that could be got out of Senator Elkins was that he said he was opposed to Mr. McKinley. Senator Elkins, like many other old friends of Harrison, does not remember Major McKinley pleasantly for his opposition to Harrison at Minneapolis four years ago.

Mr. Platt is greatly interested in the success of this Convention, and he said that he was greatly disappointed because Dr. Depew will not be on hand to entertain the delegates from the interior with one of his speeches. It is proposed to do most of the work of the Convention in the evening, and to make the gathering as brilliant and entertaining as possible. Convention, whether Democratic or Republican, called to select the delegates at large to a National Convention is usually a stupid affair. This occasion Mr. Platt and his friends believe should be made memorable. It will be the first time that the citizens of the two greatest cities in the State, New York and Brooklyn, will have had an opportunity to look at their rulers. It is expected that all the Chimmie Faddens and all of the silk stocking Democrats, and even the Republicans down this way who wear tall coats and tall hats, will go to the Convention hall to gaze into the faces of the hayseed masters of New York and Brooklyn. The Republican dictators from Rockland, Sullivan, and Orange will be here, and their brethren from Putnam, Dutchess, and Ulster will walk the streets of the greatest city in the nation. The Republican beet growers of Columbia and Rensselaer and the Republican politicians of Greene, Schoharie, Otsego, Montgomery, and Schenectady will shake a leg in the crystal cafés of the Tenderloin precinct. The Republicans of Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, and St. Lawrence counties will have an opportunity to drink green mint and have a slip of paté de foie gras in Delmonico's and the chop houses in the neighborhood of Forty-second street. The brethren from the backwoods of Clinton, Franklin, Essex, Warren, and Washington counties, from Oswego, Jefferson, and Lewis, from Oneida and Herkimer, from Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Delaware and Tompkins, from Onondaga and Madison, from Wayne, Cayuga, Cortland and Yates, from Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben, from Niagara, Livingston, Wyoming, Genesee, and Orleans, and from Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua are to be here and see the bankers, the merchants, the manufacturers, the Tammany Sting's friends, and everybody else who takes a hand in running or pretending to run the affairs of New York city. These hayseed brethren of the Platt machine will be undaunted. They can very well afford, as their friends said last night, to allow Mayor Strong and the aforesaid wealthy citizens and Tammany braves, to entertain the belief that they are running affairs in New York city, when in truth the hayseeders are the bosses, and will come to look, for the first time, upon their political kingdom.

Regret was expressed last night because the Republicans attached to the Strong administration are not in cordial sympathy with the Platt hayseeders. Mr. Platt does not go around town much, and he lives in a hotel packed and Mr. Lauterbach is a little bit slow. What is needed is a coterie of Republicans in New York city who could take these Republican hayseeders about town, show them where the best rarebit and mug of ale can be procured at other hours, and where the shortest skirts are in vogue. Mr. Platt and Mr. Roosevelt have had a talk recently, but it is positively asserted that this conversation had for its purpose not the slightest intention of interfering with the police of the city for the benefit of the visiting Republicans on their visit to New York city at this time. They will be distributed in hotels from the Windsor to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and in that bailiwick they will have to pursue opportunity without the aid of a police force. When once it is realized that the use of acetylene is practically a protection against casualty, people will be strongly tempted to prefer it to all other lights.

The trouble with the gas flame and the oil flame is their consumption of those elements in the atmosphere which are necessary to sustain a wholesome circulation of the blood, and their discharge into the air of poisonous substances which we cannot assimilate. An acetylene gas flame uses up less oxygen and throws off less carbonic acid than any other. It gives out no carbonic oxide. A five-foot burner of city gas gives off as much carbonic acid as would the breath of eighteen persons; anybody can understand how noxious such a close room would become. Acetylene will light the room better and give off just one-third the volume of carbonic acid. It will diffuse its rays white and strong, yet not irritating to the eyes, into every nook and corner. Three gas jets give out each 300° more of heat than the one acetylene jet, which makes the room undeniably more cheerful. The gas flame is harsh to the eye; the acetylene flame is directly recommended by eye specialists. It is a cool, white light, which can be regulated from the dazzling potency of the tropical sun to the soft glow of a single point.

The tank containing liquefied acetylene is made of wrought steel one-third of an inch thick. It only weighs 25 pounds. It cannot be exploded by being knocked down, like a lamp. A fire in the house would not blow it up, for its safety valve opens under the heat and permits the gas to escape safely; the cylinder once emptied there would be an end of it as an element in the conflagration, whereas it is often difficult to turn off city gas at the main in cases of sudden fire, and its constant escape threatens new perils, should there be an accidental escape in the night the pungent odor of unburned acetylene would be an immediate danger signal. And in addition to all this comfort and beauty and safety, the great saving in cost is always to be taken into consideration. With acetylene the humblest farmer's house and the remotest country church may vie in light and beauty with the stateliest mansion on Fifth avenue.—Adv.

Cripple Made Well

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted, with scrofula and rheumatism. Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse, and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out, and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

CUBAN DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Morgan Offers a Joint Resolution Recognizing a State of Belligerency.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The debate on the Cuban question occupied most of the time of the Senate to-day. It was opened by Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) in continuation of the speech begun by him in earnest opposition to the resolutions, and it was closed by an equally earnest appeal by Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) in favor of the Cuban insurgents. A motion that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be till Monday next was made early in the day by Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.). It was resisted by Senators Sherman (Rep., O.) and Lodge (Rep., Mass.) on the ground that the Cuban resolutions should be pressed to a vote without unnecessary delay. The motion was carried, however, by a large majority, 42 to 22.

Mr. Caffery in his speech argued that the resolutions were a gratuitous insult to Spain and amounted almost to war. Why, he asked, was Spanish history raked up, from the days of Torquemada, to show the sanguinary character of Spaniards, if it was not to inflame the warlike passions of the American people and to embroil the United States in war with a friendly State? It was for that reason that he objected to considering the question of belligerency on any other ground, and from any other point of view, than that sanctioned by international law. If the Senate were to pass any judgment at all on the question, it ought to do so deliberately and conscientiously, and be well informed of every fact necessary to induce a correct conclusion and judgment.

Mr. Call spoke of the opponents of the resolutions as "advocates of imperialism on this continent," and criticised the argument of Mr. Caffery. He (Mr. Call) relied upon "outrages upon American citizens in Cuba" as a reason for taking into consideration the recognition of belligerency or of independence in that island. As to what was called "international law," he asserted that there was really no such thing. It was only something that was gathered from the writings of publicists and from the actions of nations from time to time.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) wanted to know what the Senator from Florida thought that the United States ought to do.

Mr. Call—The first action would be to say what Mr. Seward said to Spain, and then see what effect that would have. The next would be to repeal or modify our neutrality laws, and allow the friends of freedom in the United States, the brave boys and men who wish to risk their lives in defence of freedom and humanity, to have an opportunity to do so. That will settle the question without any war, and will settle it immediately, within ninety days. That is what I would do.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That it is hereby declared that a state of public war exists in the island of Cuba, between the Government of Spain and the people of that island, who are supporting a separate Government under the name of the republic of Cuba, and a state of belligerency between said Governments is hereby recognized.

CUBAN WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED.

Was It the Three Friends' Cargo or Only Part of the Arkell's?

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Minister Dupuy de Lome received this telegram from the Governor-General of Cuba this morning:

"The detachment of Varadero, near Cardenas, captured 150 boxes of ammunition for Winchester and Remington rifles, nine boxes of cavalry rifles, fourteen tin boxes of medicines, twenty knapsacks covered with oilcloth, two boxes of explosives, and three boats.

"WEYLER."

The Minister has no doubt that all this is the material landed by the Collazo expedition from Cedar Key in the schooner J. S. Mallory, captured by the United States revenue cutters and released by the customs authorities at Tampa. The material was transshipped near the southern coast of Florida to the steamer Three Friends, which landed it in Cuba several days ago. There were 500,000 rounds of ammunition, and the number of rifles is the same as that taken by the Collazo expedition.

HAVANA, March 20.—A Government launch has arrived at Cardenas having in tow three rowboats that had been used in landing a filibustering expedition on Cavadero Beach. A fight between troops and Cubans followed the landing of the expedition. No accurate account of the result of the fight is obtainable. Additional troops have been sent in pursuit of the Cubans.

There is no news of Maceo's operations in the province of Pinar del Rio. Eight train loads of troops and one ambulance train have been sent to reënforce the columns operating against him.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Information received here to-day indicates that the seizure of arms and ammunition made yesterday by the Spanish in Cuba is not so important as the official despatches from Havana maintain. The munitions seized were not those taken out on the Mallory, but were from the schooner Arkell. The Arkell was at anchor and all the arms aboard had been landed except 145 cases of ammunition when the gunboat Caradad hove in sight. The men on the Arkell abandoned the schooner and escaped to the shore. The Caradad seized the Arkell and the 145 cases of ammunition.

WEYLER BURNED IN EFFIGY.

Trenton Schoolboys First Give Him a Trial in a Vacant Lot.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—About fifty boys connected with the State Model schools burned Gen. Weyler, the commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba, in effigy to-night. A trial was first held, in which Weyler was duly convicted of charges of murder, arson, and brutality. He was not represented by counsel, while a dozen or more students made addresses denouncing him and lauding the cause of the Cubans. The affair took place on a vacant lot on the banks of Assapink Creek, some distance from the schools, the promoters of the trial and execution having been careful not to involve the schools or the State.

Each boy carried a home-made Cuban flag, with its five red and white bars and a single white star on a triangular field of blue. They intended to show their feeling against Spain by desecrating the Spanish flag, but some of the older pupils advised against it.

A large fire was built under a tree, and after the trial, which resulted in a unanimous verdict of guilty, the effigy was hauled aloft, and after hanging for a few minutes was lowered into the flames, and amid cheers for "Free Cuba" and groans and hisses for the Spaniards it was consumed.

Wounded Cubans Massacred.

Capt. Bernardo Bueno of the Cuban revolutionary party, who was among those who tried to get to Cuba on the Bermuda, when that steamer made her first attempt to leave this port, has received a letter from a friend in Guantanamo, telling of another massacre by the Spaniards. The writer says that on March 10 a regiment of Cuban infantry, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Perequito Perez, marched into the town of Yateras and left in the care of a Cuban family five of his men who had been wounded in an engagement. The Cuban soldiers then proceeded on their way. They had not been gone more than hour when a band of Spanish guerrillas appeared, and on learning of the presence in the place of the wounded Cubans, they took them from their beds and cut them to pieces with machetes.

Agramonte Is Not an American Citizen.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A despatch to the State Department to-day from Consul-General Williams at Havana reported that he had investigated the arrest and imprisonment of Oliverio Agramonte, an alleged American citizen, charged with complicity in the Cuban insurrection, and had ascertained that Agramonte was a Spanish subject. This disposes of the case so far as the interference of this Government is concerned. Agramonte has friends in New York city who reported his arrest to the department. He is the manager of a plantation in Cuba.

Weyler Says He Is Satisfied.

MADRID, March 20.—Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo has received a telegram from Captain-General Weyler declaring that he is satisfied with the course of the military operations in Cuba and that nothing has occurred to induce him to resign.

BURIAL OF A POPULAR PRIEST.

Many Thousand People Gather at St. Barbara's, in Williamsburgh.

The Rev. Isidore Wuench, the pastor of St. Barbara's Catholic Church, in Brooklyn, who died on Wednesday, was buried yesterday in St. John's Cemetery. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Brooklyn. There were 311 coaches in line. At the church, in Bleecker street, near Central avenue, many thousand persons gathered and paraded around the catafalque on which the body of the dead priest rested.

Old Guard Election.

At the annual election for officers of the Old Guard Veteran Battalion, held at their armory, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, the following were chosen: Major, Thomas E. Sloan. Company A—Captain, Beiden J. Rogers; First Lieutenant, Walter Scott; Second Lieutenant, John D. Quinsy. Company B—Captain, James F. Wenman; First Lieutenant, Frederick W. Seybel; Second Lieutenant, J. K. Mason.

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Our sort of ready-made would probably change that notion as well as the notion that a custom tailor gives better cloth, better trimmings, better cut.

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THE OPERA.

The Performance of "Der Freyschütz" by the Damrosch Company.

Weber's "Der Freyschütz" has not been presented to our public for many years until last evening in the Academy, when it was conducted by Herr Lohse, the cast being as follows:

Agatha	Mme. Gadski
Anna	Fräulein Vollmar
Prince Ottokar	Herr Mertens
Max	Herr Gruening
Caspar	Emil Fischer
Killian	Paul Lange
Samiel	Julius von Putlitz
Hermit	Conrad Behrens
Guno	Herr Stehmann

The performance may be considered in the light of a revival, for, if memory serves, a performance in 1885 at the Thalia Theatre is the last until now that has been seen in New York.

Jules Janin says somewhere, "We do not revive masterpieces—masterpieces revive us." "Der Freyschütz" used to be thought a masterpiece, but at present grave suspicions that it is not a full-bred *chef d'œuvre* obtrude themselves unwelcome upon the mind. Beautiful melodies are as frequent in it as wild flowers in a fertile meadow, and the spirit of German romance is conserved in it, emanating from it like a fragrant essence. The sweet simple German life with its merry waltzes, its cheerful, hearty birthday festivals, and its honest, under-lovemaking, is there in all its genuine wholesomeness. With the strong orchestra to buoy the opera up, one can perhaps forget that the plot is trivial in spite of its legendary type, and that the situations are not really important or stirring even when their climaxes are reached. The "Wolf" glen act is capable of being elaborated by scenic display to any point of extravagance and forms the most exciting, if not the most beautiful, portion of the opera. Last night this part of the play was judiciously managed with a goodly number of skeletons, a waterfall more realistic to the ear than to the eye, an abundance of red lights and any quantity of startling electric flashes presumably will-o'-the-wisps, but the effect was fairly thrilling in spite of quality. There was a paucity of thunder, and no owls at all, who according to traditions of every time and place should sit with solemnly twisting heads and fiery blinking eyes staring menacingly at the audience and their alarums. Perhaps these birds of wisdom, having now permanent situations on the *Herald* building, cannot consent to rate single performances as worthy their consideration.

It was a satisfaction to hear "Der Freischütz," although this presentation of it was far from being a smooth one. "Roughly" is the one word that expresses how it was done last evening. The choruses were raw and crude, of a tone most unmelodious, the orchestra well from hand by Herr Lohse's skilful management, but nevertheless evidently unpractised. Frau Gadsky made an exceedingly unprepossessing *Agatha*, sing the greatest aria of the work in an incompetent manner quite devoid of beauty. She was harp for many bars, and began the "*Leise leise*" so fast as to shock every memory of former renderings and transgress the most inflexible rules.

Herr Gruening, it was plain, tried earnestly to give a fine presentation of the grateful phrases written for *Max*, and he succeeded so far as to produce pleasanter, less strident tones than ever before, and to use a considerable amount of *contralto*. *Anna* was commendably sung by Miss Vollmar, though she did not dress the part well nor act it well, having scarcely the first rudiments of stage posing or deportment in her repertory. The men all endeavored industriously to fill their rôles in such a way as to please their audience. There was certainly animation upon the stage, if not the polish of a finished performance.

IT WAS A TRAP OF SILVER MEN.

Philadelphia Manufacturers Were Taken Into Camp.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Some of the Philadelphia manufacturers who were at the conference last night in Washington with the silver-Republican Senators are dissatisfied with the report of the meeting as it appeared in to-day's papers.

They say that the report furnished did not fairly represent the views of all present. Among the men who take exception to the report of the conference is Charles H. Harding of the firm of Erben, Harding & Co., yarn manufacturers. Mr. Harding to-day gave out the following:

"The account given in this morning's papers of the conference yesterday in Washington between the silver Senators and some gentlemen from this city and elsewhere is not a complete statement of facts, and several persons are thereby placed in a false position. My own experience is the simplest illustration. A gentleman said to me: 'Mr. Clark has a letter from the Republican Senators who voted against consideration of the Dingley bill, in which they say they would like to see some of the Philadelphia manufacturers and business men; he does not know what they have to say, but they particularly wish to have some gentlemen who are known not to be silver men in the company. Mr. Dolan, Mr. Dornan, Mr. Dobson, and Mr. Search are expected to go; will you go also? We do not know what is to be done, but think the matter important.'

"I agreed to go, and met the party at the train. No one on the train was prepared to say what was to be expected. When the conference began, the silver Senators stated their reasons for their treatment of the Dingley bill; said that was final; gave their present attitude toward