SPANIARDS GROW WEARY.

DISGUSTED WITH THE DISMAL MISMANAGEMENT OF CANOVAS.

The Liberals Predict That Sagasta Will Be Premier in a Fortnight—The Growing Belief That Weyler Will Soon Be Replaced Either by Martinez Campos or Blanco.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—Senor Zulueta, President of the Barcelona League of Producers, has issued a statement in reference to the Cuban reforms. He resents the language used by Premier Canovas in the preamble to the decree, as regards the privileges enjoyed heretofore by the peninsula producers. In his opinion, the commercial servitude said to have been imposed upon Cuba by Spain has never existed. The Cubans, he says, have good reason to complain. Political and administrative autonomy should be given to them; but it does not follow from this that Spain should authorize Cuba to regulate her tariff, for such a concession would be equivalent to transferring to the colony a part of the nation's sovereignty. In the end this would benefit only the United States, which would thus profit by the war in Cuba.

In a leading article the *Heraldo* acknowledges that great political agitation prevails among the Republicans and Carlists. It is useless to pretend, it adds, that the Republicans are divided, and cannot unite in a common effort to overthrow existing institutions. The truth is that the people are getting tired of Spain's present rulers, whose blunders have thrown the country into utter confusion. No man of prominence, capable of organizing a serious movement, has appeared among the Republicans, but it would be closing the eyes to overwhelming evidence not to see the growing strength of the radical parties; such evidence, for instance, as that presented on Feb. 11, when enthusiastic meetings and banquets were held throughout the country in commemoration of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the republic in Spain.

Advices from Havana say that Gen. Weyler has ordered the withdrawal of the Spanish troops doing garrison duty at the sugar estate Constancia, the property of the Marquis de Apestegula. The Marquis does not conceal the fact that Gen. Weyler was moved to this action by a desire for revenge, knowing that Apestegula is urging Premier Canovas to supersede Weyler in the governorship of Cuba.

Apestegula's efforts to overthrow Weyler are heartily supported by Gen. Martinez Campos, whose candidate for Captain-General of Cuba is Gen. Blanco. Blanco, however, is still incensed at Premier Canovas on account of his unjust recall from the Philippines, and declares that he will accept no appointment from the present Ministry.

El Globo says that Gen. Martinez Campos himself may go to Cuba to inaugurate the new régime; and only in case he should finally refuse to go would Gen. Blanco be appointed Captain-General of the island.

Prominent members of the Liberal party said yesterday that a ministerial crisis would occur by March 15. Sagasta, they said, would succeed Canovas, with Gamazo, Maura, and Moret as Ministers of Finance, Colonies, and Foreign Affairs. Either Gen. Martinez Campos or Gen. Blanco would in this case replace Gen. Weyler.

It is said that the principal reason why Senor Canovas still upholds Weyler is because he does not wish to appear to have been defeated by Gen. Martinez Campos, whom the Queen would surely consult as to the best man to establish the new régime in Cuba. The man whom Martinez Campos designates will succeed Weyler.

El Imparcial asks the Government why Gens. March, Bernal, Gonzalez Munoz, Alonso Sanchez, Losas, and Figueroa are coming from Cuba. The newspaper is reluctant to believe that six Generals should all at once become ill, unless the cause of their indisposition is Gen. Weyler.

La Correspondencia de Espana says: "There is nothing new from Cuba. With the aggressive Maceo dead, Maximo Gomez's methods have been adopted by all the insurgent chiefs, whose aim now is to tire us out and to wait, as best they can, without wasting their supplies, for the rainy season, when they will act according to the circumstances of the moment. Knowing this, our policy ought to be to precipitate matters at whatever cost. There is no sense in our present inactivity. It is not true, as some pretend, that there is nothing to be done now that Maximo Gomez no longer destroys property in Cuba. The insurgent chief does not need to destroy property. Gen. Weyler has almost entirely relieved him of this task.

"Public opinion demands that a man be appointed as Captain-General of Cuba who knows how to profit by the Government's reform measures. Gen. Weyler's methods are not the best to inspire any one with confidence as to the sincerity of the Spanish Government.

"We must not forget that we have played a decisive card and that we must win at all hazards; that is to say, it is necessary that before the spring most of the Cubans should side with Spain in the task of restoring peace, and also that the majority of the insurgents lay down their arms. But, to accomplish this, somebody is required who is identified with the spirit of reform."

El Pais says: "Opportunity is the first condition required for the success of political measures. The Government forgot this when it imagined that the insurrection would be disarmed merely by the announcement of reforms.

"Nations should not wait for their colonies to revolt in order to make concessions to them. Concessions made before or after rebellion, not when rebellion is in progress, England was taught by her North American colonies that a people are not to be satisfied by promises or inadequate concessions. Either colonies receive all they ask, although it be emancipation, or everything has to be denied to them.

"Cuba could never have fought for independence had she enjoyed the blessings of an honest Government. But nothing was ever done by our rulers to relieve her from the absurd régime to which she was subjected, and this could not but facilitate the growth of secessionist feeling. Revolt came at last. Spain sent 250,000 of her sons to crush it, and when it was to be expected that success would crown our efforts a policy of reforms is inaugurated through weakness and fear. Will any positive results be accomplished now? We are afraid not.

"The reforms will fail because they are the product of a shameful imposition; because some of the Cuban political parties are secretly opposed to their establishment, and because the Yankee Government will be impotent to induce the insurgent chiefs to surrender."

In compliance with instructions from the Minister of Colonies, the Spanish authorities in Cuba have sent an abstract of the expenses of the war up to Dec. 31; but it appears that the account is not in the least edifying, and the Government refuses to publish it.

The priest of Santa Cruz, who became famous as a chief during the Carlist war, has been seen lately in the province of Biscay. His presence there at this time when an uprising is feared is a source of comment. The *Heraldo* says that great agitation prevails in the province of Navarra, where suspicious-looking persons are frequently seen holding private meetings.

A committee of cattle raisers and farmers recently called upon the Minister of War and asked exemption from military service for shepherds and harvesters on account of the present critical position of the agricultural and herding interests in several large districts in Spain.

Five hundred and six soldiers from Cuba arrived yesterday in Cadiz on board the steamer Don Alvaro de Bazan. Among them 495 men are seriously ill. Another steamer which arrived in Cadiz on the same day brought 150 wounded soldiers and several officers. Fifteen soldiers died during the trip.

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Spain Will Have to Send Out Twenty More Battalions.

MADRID, March 2.—Advices from Manila say that the army of Spain in the Philippine Islands is being decimated by ague and dysentery. The authorities are now convinced that it will be necessary to send twenty more battalions of troops to the Philippines in order to suppress the insurrection.

Preacher Wants to Succeed Fitzhugh Lee.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The *Tribune* to-day publishes the following:

"The next United States Consul-General to Havana may be a Chicagoan. The Rev. Richard S. Martin, pastor of the Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, is said to have assurances that President McKinley will appoint him to the place now filled by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Mr. Martin is at present in New Orleans. He visited Canton two weeks ago."

Gen. Sanguily Expected Here on Saturday.

According to a telegram received here yesterday the Cuban General Julio Sanguily will remain in Tampa, Fla., until Thursday evening, when he will leave for this city. He is expected to arrive here on Saturday afternoon.

Society's Requirements

Demand that the nerves be always in proper condition. The most grateful, soothing, sleep-inducing of all tonics is Ambrosia—Bishop's Malt-Nutrine—the food drink. Appetizing and invigorating. At all druggists.—Adv.

THE VIOLET READY FOR THURSDAY.

Preparations Complete for Cleveland's Buoy-Replacing Expedition.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—All preparations have been made for Mr. Cleveland's departure from Washington immediately after the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol have been completed. With his faithful companion on former duck shooting expeditions he will leave here about 3 o'clock for the lower waters of the Chesapeake Bay and the Carolina sounds.

Capt. Lamberton, the expert on shallow water navigation, and "Fighting Bob" Evans, who went to sleep on the last deer stalk and missed the only shot the party had, are both here waiting orders to board the Violet, get up steam and shove off down the Potomac. Capt. Lamberton came over this morning from Baltimore to see the President and find out his wishes relative to the particular shooting grounds they should try on this trip of lighthouse inspection duty.

"Fighting Bob" is a member of the Lighthouse Board, and says he is going off on a purely business trip. Capt. Lamberton says that this is his annual winter tour of the South to replace buoys and that Mr. Cleveland is to be his guest. The favorite Violet has been overhauled lately and is now capable of least half a knot better. Her accommodations have been enlarged, and she is said now to be a most comfortable boat for ducking excursions.

The President's physical condition is now the only uncertain element in the arrangements for the trip. If he should get worse by Thursday he may be compelled to postpone his excursion and proceed to Princeton. Private Secretary Thurber states, however, that his chief will go on the Violet if he continues to hold his own, as he will be better off on her decks than at Princeton.

"Fighting Bob" says that a lame foot won't interfere with the President's shooting, and that he can be paddled around in a canoe and shoot from the stern sheets. One of the party that has made the Violet famous as the most conspicuous lighthouse tender of recent years will not be along this time. This is Dr. O'Reilly, the physician of the party. He is away in Europe, and Gen. Sternberg of the army may fill his place.

The President has been confined to his bed with an acute attack of pedal rheumatism, under orders from his physician not to rise until he was notably better, as otherwise he would be unable to participate in the inauguration ceremonies. The last regular Cabinet meeting was held to-day without its chief, and all visitors failed to reach the President. Notwithstanding the exceeding painfulness of the attack, absolute rest for a day or two is relied upon to put the President on his feet again by Thursday.

The attack is attributed by the physicians solely to the President's close confinement in disposing of the executive business which has accumulated during the last week. The President has not been exposed to the bad weather for over a week, but has been at his desk an average of eighteen hours a day. Three o'clock every morning has invariably found him studying legislation heaped upon him in the final rush of Congress, and every morning he has returned to the task by artificial light. Secretary Thurber said to-day:

"Yesterday an aide of Gov. Bushnell came to me and said the Governor and his staff would like to pay their respects. I replied that the President would be very glad to receive the Governor and his staff as well, but wouldn't he please tell the Governor in confidence that the President was suffering from a terrible attack of rheumatism; that he could not stand or see any one, and was with difficulty watching public business. I begged him earnestly to convey the President's regrets and say that his illness precluded his seeing any one. That this was strictly true is shown by the President's inability to see his own Cabinet officers to-day."

The President recovered from his rheumatic attack sufficiently to assist Mrs. Cleveland in entertaining the President-elect at dinner. This was purely an informal affair, to which no others were bidden, and at half-past 7 o'clock the three persons sat down in the small private dining room of the Executive Mansion. It had been expected that Mrs. McKinley would be of the party, but at the last moment she decided that she was too fatigued to venture out.

WEYLER'S LATEST EDICT.

Authorizes His Soldiers to Kill Stray Cattle—Is Cuba's President Dead?

HAVANA, March 2.—Captain-General Weyler has issued an edict, bearing date of Sancti Spiritus, Feb. 25, authorizing the Spanish troops, local guerrillas, and citizens to capture all stray cattle roaming in the fields, and to use them for the consumption of the troops and residents of the town.

The *Diario De La Marina* repeats the story printed a week ago that President Cisneros had died of fever in the Najasa Hills, province of Puerto Principe.

La Lucha to-day prints an editorial discussing the policy of President-elect McKinley. It intimates the possibility of his adopting a foreign policy completely distinct and contrary to that followed by President Cleveland.

The paper does not hesitate to affirm that his first step will be to employ his power to safeguard the interests of American citizens abroad, leaving other questions to be settled later.

Three battalions of Spanish troops operating in the interior near Siguanea in the Santa Clara province have had an encounter with a force of insurgents in which fifty-two of the latter were killed.

The troops also captured four cases of dynamite and destroyed the resources of the insurgents. The Spanish loss was nine men wounded.

Reports have been received here of several encounters in the eastern provinces in which the aggregate loss of the insurgents was ninety-five men killed and ten taken prisoners. The total losses of the troops were ten men killed and sixty-nine wounded.

M'DONNELL'S WEYLER STORY.

The Narrative Questioned and the Identity of the Narrator Said to Be in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The sensational story given to the Washington *Post* by a man calling himself Henry McDonnell, who alleged that Weyler threw his passport under his feet in the presence of Consul-General Lee, is denied. The man has explained that Consul-General Lee was not present, and it has been learned that Weyler was miles away from Havana on the day named. Now this despatch comes from Mobile:

"A despatch sent out from Washington Friday and printed in the New Orleans papers Saturday morning stated that Henry McDonnell, a planter of Point Clear, Ala., who owns a large plantation fifteen miles from Havana and who is direct from Cuba, is in Washington and has complained of the indignities inflicted upon him by the Spaniards.

"Mrs. McDonnell, who claims to be the wife of Henry McDonnell of Point Clear, called at the *Register* office yesterday for information relative to the source of the despatch, which she said was all news to her. She had a letter from her husband last week, and at that time he was in Cincinnati. He had been away from home not more than a week, and she had no knowledge of his ever having been in Cuba or of owning a plantation there. She was not very communicative, and only gave the above information after repeated questions.

"In appearance she was comely, but very plainly attired, and did not look much like the wife of a man who was able to own a plantation in Cuba."

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

A Populist Proposes to Give Them a Legal Status in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 2.—Representative Walters (Populist) to-day introduced a bill in the Kansas House to enact the Ten Commandments into law. Each commandment is a section of the bill, and the demand for the enactment is recited as follows:

"*Whereas*, The men of the present generation have become doubters and scoffers; and

"*Whereas*, They have strayed from the religion of the fathers; and

"*Whereas*, They no longer live in the fear of God; and

"*Whereas*, Having no fear of punishment beyond the grave, they wantonly violate the law given to the world from Mount Sinai," therefore, the Ten Commandments are enacted into law.

"Women," the author of the bill says, "live in the fear of God, but men must be curbed; hence the provisions only apply to men." Punishment for the violation of the act is imprisonment in the penitentiary.

ANDREW CARNEGIE BETTER.

It Will Be Several Days, However, Before the Pleurisy Runs Its Course.

Andrew Carnegie, who is ill with pleurisy at his home near Greenwich, Conn., was slightly better yesterday. He caught a severe cold on Friday, and since Monday has been confined to his bed. It was stated at the house yesterday that Mr. Carnegie is improving slowly, and rested easier than on the previous day. Dr. J. J. Garmany of this city, who has been making daily visits to Mr. Carnegie, says that his condition is not serious, but that the disease will have to run its course. It will be several days, however, before Mr. Carnegie is about again.

OLNEY ON THE RUIZ CASE.

HE WITHHOLDS THE CORRESPONDENCE, BUT GIVES AN ABSTRACT.

Remarkable Spanish Description of the Comfort in Which Ruiz Is Alleged to Have Lived During Imprisonment—Lee and the Department—The Inquiry—Counsel for Lee.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Olney today responded to the Senate's resolution for the correspondence in the Ruiz case by sending an abstract of the matter, declining to send the full correspondence on the ground that it "would not seem to be in the public interest."

The statement furnished by the State Department is substantially as follows:

"Richard Ruiz was a native-born Cuban and came to this country during the progress of the Cuban insurrection which terminated in 1878. He received his final papers as a naturalized citizen in January, 1880, in Philadelphia. Immediately after he returned to Cuba, entered upon the practice of dentistry, married and reared a family, and has resided there permanently and continuously ever since.

"He was arrested Feb. 4 and thrown into prison on the charge of participation in the capture and robbery of a railroad train. His arrest was reported to this Government by telegraph on the same day, and until the 17th nothing more was heard of the case by the department, which assumed that it was being attended to by the Consulate in the regular course; that at the end of seventy-two hours the prisoner would either be put *comunicado*, or if not that a proper demand for such relief would be made; and that if such demand were made and were not successful the department would at once be notified. No measures of the sort were taken, however, though the prisoner remained *incomunicado*, and on the 17th the Consulate reported to the department that Ruiz had been found dead in his cell under circumstances which justified and led to a demand for immediate investigation. The Consul-General reported that Ruiz was kept 315 hours in a small, closed, and most filthy cell, three by five feet, having a rough stone floor, with no window and only a six-inch square opening in the door for the admission of food, which aperture was kept shut except when used; that no one was allowed to see him; that he died from neglect and violence; that he became deranged; that an autopsy showed severe contusions on top of his head; that he died from congestion of the brain; that there was no fracture of the skull; but that all knowledge was confined to officials, and it was difficult to ascertain the facts."

Secretary Olney quotes the report of the acting Governor-General of Cuba, to the effect that Ruiz was kept in a large, roomy cell, lighted and ventilated; that he had an easy chair, and mattress, sheets, pillow, &c.; that a blow was heard in his room on the 15th, and he was found very much excited, with a contusion on the head; that he was removed at once to a better room, where he could be watched more easily, and placed under medical treatment; that on the 17th he was found butting his head against the grating of the door, and was quieted by an attendant, and that soon after he died; that an autopsy being held, the physician present concurred in the opinion that death ensued from cerebral congestion, not induced by the wound on the head, which was superficial, and that the prisoner's treatment during confinement was most considerate, in fact better than in the cases of other prisoners, an attendant having gone to his room whenever called for.

Olney says that while he draws the conclusions of the official representatives of the two Governments being thus radically conflicting, another open and thorough investigation seemed to this Government indispensable. In this view the Spanish Government concurred, and a letter dated Feb. 17 from Minister Dupuy de Lome is quoted bearing upon the case. In this note Dupuy de Lome says:

"The Spanish Government has ordered that a most thorough investigation be made in order to throw light upon the facts, so that if it appear therefrom that there has been culpability or negligence, all the weight of the law may fall upon the guilty. To this end, after receiving Gen. Ahumada's telegram, the Government ordered by cable that a Judge be designated who in view of the facts charged and communicated by Mr. Taylor, United States Minister at Madrid, shall institute a judicial process in which all the circumstances shall be scrupulously and actively ascertained. His Majesty's Government wishes, and to that end directs, that the Consul of the United States be invited to submit, if he so desires, any evidence which may assist in making the facts clear and of which he may have knowledge, and also to take cognizance of the proceedings in the case. If the Consul of the United States desires to become a party in the proceedings he can do so, and to that end he will be afforded every facility he may need."

In his note Minister de Lome directs attention to the failure of Ruiz to announce his citizenship upon the occasion of his arrest. In conclusion, the Minister says of the investigation about to be undertaken:

"The Government of his Majesty, in impartial vindication of justice and in deference to preoccupied public opinion in Spain, intends that the truth shall be known, whatever be the nationality of Ruiz."

Mr. Olney says:

"Until the results of the full investigation thus agreed upon by the two Governments shall have been reached, although further steps should be taken in the matter by the United States cannot, of course, be determined. The inquiry should be set on foot and completed with all possible despatch, and it would seem to be wise that the Consul-General of the United States should be provided with all the best legal assistance available, not only in this country, but in Havana. Meanwhile and pending the proposed investigation, which is not unlikely to excite local feeling, and which should not be embarrassed or defeated by any forestalling or perverting of testimony, the publication of the correspondence on the subject between this department and the Consul-General at Havana would not seem to be in the public interest."

HAVANA, March 2.—In the case of the death of the American citizen, Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, the Marquis of Ahumada again maintains, in answer to orders from Madrid for a new investigation, that Ruiz died from natural causes. But Dr. Burgess, the American physician who made the autopsy, repeats that the congestion of the brain which caused Ruiz's death was produced by a blow which, judging from the position of the wound, could not have been inflicted by Ruiz himself.

Major Fonsdeviella says that neither the American Government nor the American Consul have any right to doubt the truthfulness of his official reports in the Ruiz case or in the matter of other alleged crimes committed in Guanabacoa.

If Weyler leaves the island Fonsdeviella says that he, also, will return to Spain.

PAYMASTER CORWINE ABSCONDS.

Leaves the Newport Naval Station Short $10,000 to $15,000.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Paymaster John Corwine, U. S. N., stationed at Newport, R. I., has absconded, taking his check book with him. This statement is made on the authority of the Navy Department. Yesterday afternoon Paymaster Corwine cashed a check for $5,000 and then left Newport. An investigation of his accounts shows that he is between $5,000 and $10,000 short, exclusive of the amount of yesterday's check.

The account of the paymaster came under suspicion recently, and Pay Director Casper Schenck, General Inspector of the pay corps, was sent to Newport. His inquiry showed the shortage. Capt. Wallace, the commandant of the Newport naval station, telegraphed the Navy Department to-day the news of Corwine's disappearance and the facts discovered concerning his accounts. Secretary Herbert sent telegraph instructions to the Sub-Treasury at Boston and to the Treasury at Washington to stop payment on checks signed by Corwine, and also telegraphed to police authorities to endeavor to intercept him.

Corwine stands No. 33 on the list of Paymasters, and has the relative rank of Lieutenant. He was appointed an Assistant Paymaster in the naval service from Ohio on March 3, 1879, by R. B. Hayes; he became a Passed Assistant Paymaster on Nov. 2, 1885, and a full-fledged Paymaster on Jan. 9, 1895. He has had ten years and ten months of sea service. His last cruise ended in November, 1896, and on the 20th of that month he was assigned to the exceedingly desirable place of Paymaster at Newport.

Towed His Log 15,037 Knots from Manila.

The sea space between Sandy Hook and Manila, over a course in which there was a good deal of tacking, is 15,037 knots, according to a patent log towed all the way from the capital of the Philippine Islands by the British bark Veronica, which arrived last night at Quarantine. Capt. Eagles of the Veronica thinks the log is a record breaker, and will put it among the nautical curiosities in his cabin. The bark covered the course in 129 days.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners favoring the modified tunnel route recently adopted by them, was received by the Aldermen yesterday and laid over for one week.

John Moglia, an Italian laborer, fell yesterday from the fourth floor of the new school building in course of construction at 147th street and St. Ann's avenue, through an opening in which a hod hoisting machine was working, and was killed.

The Quigg Legion will leave for Washington to attend the inauguration by special Baltimore and Ohio train at 8 o'clock this evening. The Bell Gale Republican Club, 200 strong, will leave over the Pennsylvania road at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

The Democrats Make Noteworthy Gains in Several Places Up the State.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., March 2.—The charter election to-day resulted in a victory for the Democrats and they elected candidates to every office except one, an Alderman. Voting machines were used and ten minutes after the polls were closed the accurate result was known.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 2.—In the charter election held here to-day John B. Lang, Rep., was elected Mayor by about 300 majority. The Democrats elected three out of four Aldermen.

BATH, N. Y., March 2.—The charter election held here to-day resulted in the defeat of the entire Republican ticket by a large majority.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 2.—The annual town election held here to-day resulted in a victory for the Democrats. The vote on the local option clause of the Raines Liquor law resulted in favor of liquor license.

ROME, N. Y., March. 2.—At the charter election here to-day Dr. W. J. P. Kingsley, Rep., was reelected Mayor by 280 majority. The Democrats elect three out of five Aldermen, a Democratic gain of one over last year. The Council will stand ten Republicans and seven Democrats.

CORNING, N. Y., March 2.—The Democrats elected one Assessor and two out of five Aldermen at the municipal election held here to-day. This is a Democratic gain of one Alderman. The Republicans elected three Aldermen.

ST. GEORGE, N. Y., March 2.—The annual village election was held in Port Richmond to-day, and there was a bitter fight over the Trustees. The main issue was between the old Trustees, who laid out a boulevard through the village, and the opponents of the new street. The "anti-boulevards" won. The vote was: First district—Trustee, Henry L. Simonson, 785; George Tranter, 826. Second district—David M. Van Name, 775; George T. Egbert, 533. Charles E. Griffith was elected Treasurer and David Stothers Assessor without opposition.

PEEKSKILL DEPOT, N. Y., March 2.—Senator G. W. Robertson was elected on the Citizens' League ticket President of this village to-day by a plurality of 147 over William Dunphy, Rep., and 202 over Stephen D. Horton, Dem. Joseph Fox, Dem., defeated Charles A. Adams, Rep., for Alderman of the First ward by 214 majority. Gilbert L. Tompkins, Dem., defeated Isaac Yocum, Rep., for Alderman in the Second ward by 79 majority. William Brotherton, Jr., Rep., and Homer Anderson, Dem., were chosen Water Commissioners over Charles R. Swain, Dem., and S. S. Knapp, Rep. Robert S. Allen, Rep., was reelected Treasurer of the village by 295 over Henry H. Lane, Dem. John M. Ward, Rep., was elected Assessor by 172 over Eugene B. Hill. The election for President was in doubt until 11 P. M. The result was unexpected, as Col. Dunphy's election was conceded.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 2.—Arthur C. Hastings, Rep., was elected Mayor to-day by a majority of nine votes over O. W. Cutler, Dem. A Republican Overseer of the Poor, a Democratic Police Justice, two Democratic Justices of the Peace, one Republican Alderman, and three Democratic Aldermen were also elected.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 2.—In the charter election held here to-day the Democratic candidate for Recorder, Michael Danaher, was elected by the small plurality of seventy, over the Prohibition and Independent candidate, who showed surprising strength, drawing an extremely large vote from the Republicans. The Democrats elected six out of nine Aldermen, the Republicans taking the balance.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT'S HOUSE SOLD.

W. Bayard Cutting the Purchaser—Mr. Belmont to Build a New Town House.

It was announced yesterday that Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont had sold through her agents, Smith & Stewart, her city house at the southwest corner of Madison avenue and Seventy-second street. The price named is $300,000. It was purchased by Richard M. Montgomery & Co., representing W. Bayard Cutting. Mr. and Mrs. Belmont sailed for Europe recently, and were due at Southampton yesterday. Before leaving Mrs. Belmont had arranged for the sale.

The house is a fine one and was rebuilt by Mrs. Belmont about eighteen months ago, just before the marriage of her daughter Consuelo Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough. Mrs. Belmont bought the property from Mrs. Bruce Browne and paid $250,000 for it. Its dimensions are 48 by 102 feet, and it is splendidly equipped with electric lights, electric elevators, and all other modern improvements. Mrs. Belmont spent $25,000 in remodelling the house and $50,000 in decorating and furnishing it. She had the furniture and draperies made in Paris. The house was sold as it stood.

It is said that Mr. Cutting will make extensive improvements and alterations, and for one thing will have the ballroom on the second floor enlarged.

Mrs. Belmont also arranged with Architect Richard Hunt before she sailed for the improvement of the property which she bought recently at Hampstead. This property was formerly owned by Jack Barnard, a son of ex-Judge Barnard. He spent a fortune improving it, and then it fell into the hands of Gen. James Varnum under a foreclosure sale. There were all sorts of legal entanglements and complications, but Mrs. Belmont, through her agents succeeded in ridding the property of all these and the title is now clear. The grounds around the house will be beautifully laid out and will include trout ponds and golf links. Mr. Stewart said that Mr. Belmont on his return would build one of the finest residences in town. He said the site had not yet been decided on.

LAURIER DECLINES WITH THANKS.

He Regrets That He and His Cabinet Cannot Attend the Inauguration.

OTTAWA, March 2.—Pressure of public business, consequent upon the early opening of Parliament, has compelled Premier Laurier and members of his Cabinet to decline the invitation extended them to be present at the inaugural ceremonies at Washington on March 4.

Mr. Laurier said he greatly appreciated the kindly feeling which had suggested this act of courtesy toward himself and his Cabinet, an honor that had never before been extended to Canada.

Will Youngs's Execution Postponed Two Days.

ALBANY, March 2.—Warden Thayer of Clinton Prison, who was in the city to-day to attend the monthly conference of the prison wardens, announced that at the request of Gov. Black he has agreed to postpone the killing of Will Youngs, the Fort Hunter wife murderer, from Tuesday until Thursday of next week. No further postponement will be made unless the Governor gives the condemned man a respite or commutes his sentence.

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TRIED TO DIE, AFTER COURT.

PRISONER HOLM'S WIFE MADE A DIVE OVER THE CORRIDOR RAIL.

For the Fourth Time the Jury Had Disagreed on Trial of Her Husband for Swindling, and on Hearing the Result She Left Her Children and Tried Suicide—Hardly Prevented.

Magnus Holm, who had been tried three times in the General Sessions on charges of swindling tradesmen, was on trial again there yesterday. The three previous juries had disagreed. Each time Holm was tried it was on a new indictment. The testimony on each trial was to the effect that Holm had secured goods from tradesmen on ten days' credit, and sold the goods without making returns for them to the original owner.

Holm's wife, a tall blond woman, sat in one of the ante-rooms with two of her children while the jury was out yesterday. The children romped about the room. The mother sat crying.

At 6:30 o'clock, when the jury had been out three hours, Recorder Goff sent for them, and asked if there was any prospect of an agreement.

"I don't think there is," said the foreman.

"What seems to be the trouble?" asked the Recorder; "is it a question of law or a question of fact?"

"They're stubborn," said the foreman.

"You misunderstand me," remarked the Recorder; "does the jury wish to have me read any part of the law or of the evidence in this case?"

"No," said the foreman, "we can't agree on a verdict of guilty."

"Stop!" shouted the Recorder. "I want to find out if there is any chance of your agreeing. Go around to each of the jurymen and ask that privately. Whisper to them."

The foreman started to question each man in the jury box. Jurors No. 5 and 6 turned their heads away, and wouldn't talk to him. After whispering with the others the foreman addressed Recorder Goff, saying:

"Your Honor, two of them won't give in that the prisoner's guilt——"

"Stop!" shouted the Recorder. "You are discharged from further consideration of this case, and must not talk about it any more. I don't want any of you to say how the jury stood; you are discharged."

Holm's counsel asked that the prisoner be allowed to go on his own recognizance. This the Recorder would not permit. When Deputy Sheriff Daniel Kelly was leading the prisoner out of the court room Holm asked if he might see his children. His wife and children were brought in. The children ran up to kiss him, but their mother drew them back. Holm informed his wife that the jury had disagreed. She immediately ran out of the door into the corridor and made a dive over the railing, intending to plunge into the rotunda sixty feet below.

Capt. Wheelock of Part III., General Sessions, reached the railing as soon as she did. When he caught her both were partly over the railing. The Captain's left foot was twisted in the iron work, and he hung out into space supporting the woman's body. She fought to get free, and it looked as if both would tumble to the stone floor below. Capt. McLaughlin of Part IV. and Officers Gilman and Booth dragged them back to safety. Then the woman fainted. She was carried back into the court room. When she was restored to consciousness she cried hysterically, and begged to be allowed to kill herself.

In the mean time the children were shrieking and tugging at the clothing of the court officers who were holding the woman down on the floor. She was finally controlled and led into Recorder Goff's private office, where the Recorder gave her some good advice and told her she ought to think of her children. Capt. Wheelock and two court officers volunteered to see her safely as far as the Battery, as she intended to take the 8 o'clock boat for Staten Island, where she resides. Upon being led away she declared that she would commit suicide at the first opportunity.

WHY THE CAR SPED ON.

An Explanation for the Irate Who Are Left Waiting on Street Corners.

He arrived at the corner of Tenth street and Third avenue and looked for an uptown cable car. Just as he arrived he saw the car that he wanted only a block and a half away and congratulated himself, as he was late for a business appointment in Forty-second street. As the car approached he signalled several times to the gripman, who saw all of the signals. As so often happens, however, the gripman paid not the slightest attention to the signals and the car sped by. There were two or three other men on the corner waiting for the same car, and when it did not stop they swore and waited.

The man who had done the signalling couldn't afford to wait for another car, so he started after the one that didn't stop. Puffing and blowing, he caught it half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets. As the car went by Eleventh street he noticed that it had passed at least half a dozen men and women who were waiting for it. The same thing happened at Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. At Fourteenth street a scheduled stop was made. Not another stop was made between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets, although there were plenty.

By the time the car reached Eighteenth street, he who had chased and caught it had recovered his breath. Turning to the conductor he said:

"Is there any good reason that could be accepted by any one outside of an idiot asylum why this car should not stop for passengers when signalled?"

The conductor, who was an elderly North of Ireland man, with a fine, strong face, replied:

"Yes, there's a reason why we don't stop, but it may not be altogether satisfactory to you or those persons we left behind. There was a block on the uptown tracks below where we got out. That delayed us several minutes, and now we're away behind time. The company holds the gripman of every car responsible for the car's making its trips on schedule time. If a car is behind time at the end of its round trip, the gripman, in eight cases out of ten, is discharged forthwith. Excuses for delay at this or that point along the line don't go. No matter whether the gripman is really at fault, he gets his blue envelope or is put on the reserve list, and gets only two or three days' work a week.

"Now, when a car is delayed, the gripman does little more than jog along that time. But on a cable road, no car can run faster than the cable. Therefore, if a car gets behind time, there are only two ways in which that time can be made up. One way is to allow the car to run free of the cable down an incline. That, however, is not allowed by the company under any circumstances, and the gripman caught 'running the cable,' as it is called, is immediately discharged, and he can never secure employment on the road again. The other way to make up time is for the gripman to do as this gripman has done to-night—run without stops until the time is made up. Now you have the reason for passengers being left behind at most of the corners we have passed."

CABLE CAR WRECKS CAB.

The Cab Driver Thrown from His Seat and Badly Bruised.

Godfried Hertz, a coachman, of 367 Seventh street, Brooklyn, was thrown from his cab last night in a collision with an uptown Broadway cable car at Bleecker street. While Hertz was driving on the uptown track the car came up behind him.

It struck the cab and overturned it. Hertz, who was thrown to the pavement, was badly bruised. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where his injuries were treated. The horses were frightened by the collision, and started to run away, but were caught before they had gone many yards. The cab was wrecked.

"MADE A MAN OF ME."

CHICAGO, Dec. 28, 1895.

This is to certify (and I make this statement voluntarily and gladly) that one year ago I was a physical and mental wreck and had lost all hope of ever getting cured. Hearing of the celebrated specialist, Dr. H. H. Kane of 188 West 34th st., New York, I applied to him, and he has perfectly cured me and restored my power and manhood to a perfect condition. I had a varicocele of eight years' standing, which gave me much pain and discomfort, as well as destroying my powers, and that he cured without pain, cutting, or a day's confinement. I make this statement for the good of humanity, and in order that others who have been quacked and humbugged may know where a safe and certain cure is to be found, and at but small expense. [Signed] ROBERT W. REED,
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RHODES'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Immense Increase in Beer Receipts Since Miners Entered the Transvaal.

LONDON, March 2.—The Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the Jameson raid resumed its sittings to-day, and the cross-examination of Mr. Cecil Rhodes by Mr. Labouchere was continued. Mr. Rhodes said that when he had said the next time the Uitlanders would endeavor to obtain their rights constitutionally he meant legally.

Mr. Labouchere—Then you gave assurance that you would not engage again in such illegal practices?

Mr. Rhodes—Yes.

Mr. Labouchere—If the raid had succeeded would the value of the shares of the Chartered Company have been increased?

Mr. Rhodes—No; that certainly was not among the objects of promoting revolution.

Mr. Labouchere then proceeded to examine the witness in regard to his financial relations with the Chartered Company, but Sir Michael Hicks-Beach objected to questions that affected the administration of the Chartered Company, which he conceived to be the second part of the inquiry.

Mr. Rh