OUR COUNTRY AND SPAIN.

VIEWS OF LA LUCHA ON OUR PRESENT ATTITUDE.

Belief That the President Will Favor Spain Even More Firmly Than Cleveland Did—A Brilliant Cuban Victory Reported in Pinar del Rio—Garcia's Large Force in Orient.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, April 10.—*La Lucha* to-day publishes a leader referring to the arrest of Gen. Sanguily at Jacksonville by United States officials.

It says it believes that the policy of President McKinley will be firmer than that of Mr. Cleveland, and that his attitude toward the Cuban insurgents is revealed by the fact that strict orders have been issued to compel observance of the neutrality laws.

It adds that the policy of concessions adopted by Prime Minister Canovas has more than anything else influenced the new attitude of the United States in respect to Cuban matters.

Col. Cirujeda, the officer who was in command of the troops at Punta Brava when Gen. Maceo was killed, and who was recently appointed Adjutant of the Queen Regent's Military Household, sailed for Spain to-day to assume the duties of his new office.

José Pedro Gay, a lawyer; Antonio Daumy, a notary, and twenty-five political suspects were exiled to Africa to-day.

HAVANA, April 9, via Key West.—News was received yesterday morning that a fierce engagement occurred near San Christobal, Pinar del Rio province, the first of the week.

The Cubans were led by Santamyer and Col. San Martin commanded the Spaniards. The Cuban force of 700 men, while marching toward the city, were attacked by 1,000 Spaniards.

The Cubans were driven back at first with considerable loss, but finally Santamyer advanced to the front of the column, and, crying "Shame!" "Shame!" upon his soldiers, shouted: "We are Rieva's army! Shame upon you men! Don't make him weep in his cell! We must avenge him!"

The Cubans responded with hearty cheers, and dashing forward they drove the Spaniards back into the intrenchments of San Cristobal. The Cuban force was too small to attack the city and they retired.

The Spanish loss is said to have been nearly 100 during the day's fighting, while the Cuban loss was only twenty-nine.

Yesterday morning a correspondent saw twenty-five women and children sitting in the stone corridor of the detention prison near the docks.

These poor creatures came from Pinar del Rio accused of the heinous crime of having relatives in the Cuban army. They were arrested in pursuance of Weyler's recent orders and were in great misery. It is said that these people will be sent to the Isle of Pines.

The Cuban Junta here has authentic information that Gen. Garcia is near Holguin, in the eastern end of the island. He is concentrating his forces there, and has now about 10,000 well-armed men.

News has come to Havana that aid has been asked for at Holguin, as the Spanish garrison is apprehensive of attack. Several battalions have been sent there by Weyler.

COL. NUNEZ ARRESTED.

Federal Officials Also Prevent the Departure of an Armed Expedition for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Official information was received here to-day of the arrest of Col. Emilio Nunez, who was recently appointed to succeed Gen. Rivera, the Cuban commander who was captured by the Spanish. The arrest was made by Treasury officials at Palm Beach, Fla., on the charge that Col. Nunez had violated the quarantine regulations by coming ashore from a foreign ship to which a clean bill of health had not been given. An armed expedition which intended to land in Cuba was also frustrated, according to the report, and United States officers are engaged in an effort to capture the members of it. The official report gives a detailed story of the circumstances attending the breaking up of the expedition and the arrest of Nunez.

On Thursday night a large party of Cubans left Jacksonville on a special train for Palm Beach. When the train arrived there the Cubans, who were to embark on the alleged filibustering steamer Bermuda, which has a British register, saw a number of men on the station platform. They suspected immediately that these were agents of the Federal Government. A consultation was held, with the result that the train pulled out of the station in a hurry. It is supposed that it was stopped below Palm Beach and that the Cubans are in hiding somewhere in the vicinity. The report says that the agents of the Treasury and the Department of Justice are searching for the suspected filibusters and have made preparations to capture them if they attempt to get back to Palm Beach. The Bermuda had been hovering off Palm Beach beyond the three-mile limit. The newspapers have already told how she eluded the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, and how the tug Spencer, suspected of carrying arms and ammunition to the steamer, had been seized by United States officers. It was the intention that the men who left Jacksonville for Palm Beach should compose an expeditionary force to land in Cuba and convey the munitions of war to the patriot army. The report says that the Bermuda has not gone to Cuba, but is waiting an opportunity to take the men on board. Col. Nunez came ashore from the Bermuda to Palm Beach in a small boat. Treasury officers were waiting there, and he was taken into custody. He acknowledged that he came from the Bermuda, and a charge of violating the quarantine regulations was placed against him. The report says he is in jail.

The Spanish Minister, Señor Dupuy de Lome, had full information about the intentions of the Bermuda, and his agents in Florida have reported the facts in their possession to the United States officers there. Meanwhile the cruiser Marblehead and the revenue cutters will patrol the vicinity of Palm Beach to prevent the Bermuda from taking the men intended for the expedition. It was learned at the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice to-day that the steamer Lauruda had been libelled at Wilmington, and is being held under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Three Friends case, in which the court confirmed the right to seise a vessel suspected of violating navigation or neutrality laws. The charge against the Lauruda is that she was used in conveying the Roloff expedition to Cuba.

STOPPED BY REVENUE CUTTERS.

The Three Friends and Kate Spencer Halted by the Colfax and Boutwell.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 10.—The tugs Three Friends and Kate Spencer arrived in port to-day, and reported that they were stopped by the cutters Boutwell and Colfax under the pretense of preventing filibustering.

Yesterday the Kate Spencer was sighted off Cumberland Sound bar by the Colfax and ordered to stop. The tug, at first, refused, but the decks of the cutter were cleared for action and the guns were run out.

The Spencer then halted, and after being required to answer questions concerning the business and purpose of the tug in these waters she was allowed to go to the northeast in pursuit of her regular business.

The Three Friends in leaving the St. John's River on Friday after midnight was brought to by the command of the Boutwell, stationed at the mouth of Sisters Creek, a tributary of the St. John's.

Many questions were asked and answered, after which the Three Friends was permitted to go unimpeded by any officer other than the United States Deputy Marshal who has been on her for many months.

PORTO RICO'S FLAME OF REVOLT.

Even Spanish Papers Belittling It Not Allowed to Go Out of the Country.

The Spanish papers at Porto Rico, clippings of which have been received by Porto Ricans here, speak of the revolution there as having been a very small affair. *La Integridad* of March 27 says that but sixty men were engaged in open revolt. These were under the command of Fidel Lelex, a mulatto of Sabana-grand, Porto Rico, and one called El Cubano, of whom it is not known whether he is from Cuba or not. *La Integridad* does not mention Quiñones, whom the first despatches mentioned as the leader. The Governor-General, the paper said, has been informed that the revolutionists expect an expedition to land with arms and ammunition for them, and to prevent this the cruiser Isabel II. and the gunboat Concha have been ordered to patrol the coast very carefully.

Mr. J. J. Henna, one of the leading Porto Ricans here, said last night that there was absolutely no truth in the despatch from Madrid published last Thursday, in which it was officially stated that there had been no revolt in Porto Rico. According to the information that the friends of Porto Rico had received, the revolt began on March 24.

"On April 7," he said, "my friends sent me a cablegram stating that 500 men were fighting on the field under Quiñones. Since then we have not received a single newspaper, and our only way of obtaining information has been by means of clippings and letters which our friends have sent us. The fact that no newspapers have been received is enough to show that the revolt has become serious enough to lead the Spanish officials to suppress information about it.

"The revolt has been imminent for a long time, but the reforms recently granted to the Porto Ricans furnished really the incentive for the recent outbreak. Treachery and deceit were apparent in them. None of the great abuses were abolished. One of the greatest grievances we have had is the Election law, which gives the right of voting to a Spaniard in the employ of the Government after a residence of two days in the island. A Porto Rican, to obtain the franchise, must have lived in a place two years and must pay $10 taxes. The Spanish officials recently had a practice of taking $9.99 taxes and then, when the time for voting came, informing the taxpayer that he could not vote. They would not take $10, but would take $9.99 in order to be able to throw out the votes. The principal reform granted was the Board of Administration, which was to be a sort of consulting body for the Governor-General. Six members were to be appointed by the latter from his own personal friends, six from certain influential citizens, and six were to be elected. The fraud in this was too evident, and some time ago most of the Liberal party signified their intention of refusing to vote at the next election, which is to be held within a few days. The time was thought to be ripe for revolt, and an uprising was the consequence. From letters which I have received from my friends it seems that a few days previous to the revolt the leaders had been making overtures to a leading citizen to join them. They believed at the time that he had every intention of doing so. Instead he informed the Spaniards. The revolt had in consequence to be begun immediately, and hence its small proportions. There are over 500 engaged openly in it, and I am confident the disaffection has spread all over the island, and if you ask any Porto Rican what he wants most, the answer will be 'Independence from Spain.' If they don't gain it in this revolt it will be due to want of means and not want of purpose. The time has gone by when any of Spain's colonies can seek for reforms and get them. You cannot ask a people for what they have not got themselves. Rich and poor alike want to be rid of Spain's abuses. Wealth in Porto Rico is more equalized than in Cuba, and for this reason the bad feeling against Spain is more general."

SENOR CANOVAS'S REMARKS.

He Tells the Queen Regent That the War Is Nearly Over in Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, April 10.—A despatch from Madrid says that in the Cabinet council held yesterday at Madrid and presided over by the Queen Regent, Señor Canovas announced to the Queen that the revolution in the province of Pinar del Rio was near its end, owing to the continuous victories of the Spanish arms, and that the Government will soon present to Her Majesty for her signature a decree proclaiming the pacification of that province.

News from Sancti Spiritus says that Gen. Weyler has unexpectedly arrived in that city, though he was thought to be on his way to Puerto Principe. In Santa Clara province the war is waging very fiercely and Gen. Gomez is reported now as advancing again toward the west.

The battalion of Havana firemen, composed chiefly of colored men, has been so continually defeated in Las Villas by the insurgents that half of its soldiers have disappeared.

The Havana police believes it has discovered the secret Revolutionary Junta in this city, whose President, it is said by the police, is a Cuban lawyer named José Pedro Gay.

Señor Gay and 26 other men, accused of belonging to the Junta, were sent to-day to Chafarina on the Spanish steamer. They are sentenced to hard labor.

The police allege that they discovered in Señor Gay's house communications from Señor Estrada Palma of New York, advising Gay of the sending of expeditions to Cuba.

The real Revolutionary Junta is still working.

Another American Released.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Consul-General Lee cabled Secretary Sherman to-day that José D. Amieva, a dentist, of American citizenship, who was arrested last Wednesday by the Spanish, had been released from Cabanas Fortress.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS A CHILD.

Little Mary Taylor Started to Run Across the Street as It Was Passing.

Three-and-a-half-year-old Mary Taylor was killed by a trolley car of the Staten Island Electric Company at New Brighton at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her father keeps a saloon in Tyson street, near Richmond terrace. With three other little children, she was playing on the south side of Richmond terrace, near the Sailors' Snug Harbor railroad station, when car 111, in charge of Motorman John Manley, approached on the westbound track, which is close to the north curb. As the car passed the foot of Clinton avenue, going rapidly, Mary left her companions and started to run across the street. The motorman reversed the current, but before the car was brought to a standstill the child had been struck by the step and thrown forward. Her head was caught by the heavy iron scraper in front of the wheel.

Her head was crushed and one arm was broken. As some neighbors were carrying the child's body to her home they were met by her mother, who had been told of the accident. Her grief was heartrending. Her father had been committed to the county almshouse two days before for drunkenness.

Coroner Townsend issued warrants for the arrest of Motorman Manley and Conductor W. H. Smith, charging them with manslaughter, and they were held in $500 bail each to await the verdict of the Coroner's jury. Witnesses say the child ran into the car, but some of them think the motorman might have stopped the car in time to save her life.

EXTRA SESSION IN ARKANSAS.

Gov. Jones Calls the Legislature to Meet on April 26—Measures for Legislation.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 10.—Gov. Jones tonight issued a proclamation convoking the Legislature in extraordinary session on Monday, April 28. He specifies measures for the legislative action, among them being a State railroad commission law; the various appropriation bills; relief for the flood and drought sufferers; building of a State railroad with State convicts; to provide for the use of forfeited lands for non-payment of taxes in aid of the construction of new and independent lines of railway; to provide for good roads and turnpikes in the State; to provide for an insolvent law to prevent preferences of creditors; to amend the election laws; to provide for a State exhibit at the Omaha and Nashville expositions; to provide for the payment of the interest upon the undisputed bonded indebtedness of the State; submitting to the voters of the State the question of framing a new Constitution for the State; to enlarge the powers of cities of the first class.

CAN'T CARRY THE HOD; TRIED TO DIE

Keppler Couldn't Raise $25 to Get Into the Hod-Carriers' Trust—Attempts Suicide.

William Keppler, a hod carrier, who has been unable to get work for six months because he did not belong to the Hod Carriers' Union, tried to commit suicide at his home on the top floor of 215 East Fourth street last night by cutting the veins in his right wrist. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He will recover.

Keppler is 54 years old, and says that he has not joined the union because he has not been able to get the $25 necessary for initiation. He has a wife but no children.

This Spring

You may avoid that tired feeling, humors and eruptions, and the disagreeable sensations which accompany the change to warmer weather. Take a thorough course of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will enrich and purify your blood, tone your stomach, give you a good appetite and make you feel strong, well and vigorous. The vast number of cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove it to be the one true blood purifier. Thousands of people have taken it after other medicines had failed, and in Hood's Sarsaparilla they have found a perfect and permanent cure. Peculiar in combination, proportion and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses curative powers unknown to any other preparation.

Take Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best Spring Medicine. All druggists, $1; six for $5. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

TRIUMPH FOR MR. ROONEY.

MRS. MORRISEY STILL UNABLE TO FLY HER FLAG.

When She Had Gathered Her Coherts to See the Topmast Put on the Flag Pole She Had Erected She Found That, Like Courtney's Famous Boat, It Had Been Sawed.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 10.—To-day was a day of triumph for the Rooneyites in the Rooney-Morrisey flag-pole fued. All day yesterday the Morrisey faction celebrated their victory in erecting the pole, despite the opposition of the enemy, but they woke from their over-sound slumbers this morning to find that the opposing forces had outflanked them in the night.

It was the plan of Mrs. Morrisey to have the topmast set on the pole this morning, and to unfurl the big flag to the breeze as soon as the pulley lines could be put in place. The topmast is twenty-five feet long, and has been lying chained to a tree in Mrs. Morrisey's yard ever since the old pole was cut down.

It had been sandpapered, and the Morrisey contingent looked forward to its erection as marking their complete triumph. They decided, therefore, that it should go up "with bells on," and, with that intention, they gathered in full force at their headquarters this morning.

The Rooney party knew of their plans and they were also on hand on the opposite side of the street. Electrician Tracey sent his men into the yard to bring out the pole. The men went, but returned in a few minutes with dismay depicted on their countenances.

"What's wrong?" cried Tracey.

"It's sawed," gasped the men.

The Morriseyites stared blankly at the men for a moment and then made a rush in a body for the yard. Alas, it was too true. Right in the middle of the topmast and running more than half way through, was an almost indiscernible saw mark. The depredator had used a very fine saw, in the hope, doubtless, that the topmast would be put in place without his work being noticed.

The atmosphere for the next few minutes in the yard of Mrs. Morrisey's hotel was of a bluish tint. Then the thought of vengeance came, and a rush was made for the street, where, on the other side in front of Rooney's hotel, the Rooney forces stood, wearing a broad grin.

The charging party halted on the near curb, however, for there in the middle of the street stalked big Police Captain Stewart with his long club and his whiskers bristling more fiercely than ever. Mrs. Morrisey then called her army into the hotel, where a council of war was held. The result was that a reward of $200 was offered for information leading to the arrest of the person or persons guilty of tampering with the topmast.

A new topmast was telegraphed for to Newark, but it cannot be got ready before Thursday. Mrs. Morrisey has also ordered a new silk flag, and she promises that the ceremonies attending its unfurling on the new topmast will be the more enthusiastic because of the postponement.

As to the Rooneyites, they are "laying low" and saying nothing, content for the present with the coup that resulted so much to the enemy's discomfiture.

TWO EXPOSITIONS.

One in the Munich of the North, the Other in the Athens of the South.

An exposition is to be opened in May at Nashville, otherwise described by its admirers as "the Athens of the South." Another is to be opened in May, 1898, at Milwaukee, Wis., otherwise described as "the Munich of the North," on account of its beer product, perhaps. The Nashville celebration, which is to begin on May 1 and last until Oct. 30, is intended as a celebration of the admission of Tennessee into the Union, though that event occurred on June 1, 1796. The tardy opening of the exposition is due to the unwillingness of the Tennessee men to hold even a centennial celebration in the Presidential year. They utilized the occasion, however, by beginning the building of the exposition structures which will be opened soon to the visitors from other cities. Two hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Nashville has been set aside, two artificial lakes have been constructed, miles of macadamized walks have been graded and laid, trees, flowers, and shrubbery have been planted, and all the preliminaries for a six months' celebration have been arranged. The statisticians of Nashville aver that in the civil war Tennessee furnished 115,000 men to the Southern, and 35,000 to the Northern army; that Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Missionary Ridge, and Chickamauga, four of the decisive battles of the war, were fought on Tennessee territory, and that in the May celebration these Tennessee men will be honored: Andrew Jackson, Davy Crockett, Admiral Farragut, John Sevier, and Sam Houston. The exposition is designed not merely as a celebration, but also as an exhibit of the material products of the State. The Knights of the Ancient Order of Essenics will participate in the affair, and the Christian Endeavorers will hold their annual convention in Nashville on May 4, the fourth day of the exposition.

The Badger State of Wisconsin is to celebrate its semi-centenary at an exhibition to be held in the city of Milwaukee. Wisconsin was organized as a Territory in 1836. It was the seventeenth of the States admitted into the Union. The date of its admission was May 29, 1848, and the Milwaukee exposition will, if on time, be opened on May 29, 1898. One difficulty with which the projectors of the Milwaukee celebration find that they may have to contend is the undue prominence in the project of the brewers of the beer city. In proportion to its population, Milwaukee manufactures more beer than any city in the United States, standing ahead in the product of beer of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Newark, three great beer-producing centres; but the business men of Milwaukee who are subscribing to and working for the success of this exposition are not strongly inclined to the notion of having it made a beer exhibit, believing that the local industries of Milwaukee are far too important for that.

One industry which it is intended that the Nashville exposition of this year shall promote is that of transportation, and the railroads are taking active part in the matter. A large share of the grain business of the West and Northwest has recently been diverted to the Mississippi Valley, and the projectors of the Nashville exposition expect to keep up the boom, as they declare, a project with which the cities of the Atlantic seaboard cannot be expected to have much sympathy.

HENRY S. PURDY'S BOND DEAL.

Mrs. Litchfield of Brooklyn Accuses Him of Robbing Her of $4,000.

Henry S. Purdy, 35 years old, who gave his address as 11 West Twenty-fifth street, this city, was arrested yesterday at Broadway and Twenty-sixth street by Brooklyn detectives. He is charged with grand larceny in retaining the proceeds of the sale of eight $500 bonds of the Haverstraw Light and Fuel Company, the property of Mrs. Agness Litchfield of 438 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Litchfield is a friend of Purdy's family. She managed to save nearly $5,000, and upon Purdy's advice, she says, she purchased the eight bonds. Subsequently she wanted money, and she employed Purdy to sell the bonds.

He took them about a year ago, and with Frederick O. Ketcham, who lived at Thirteenth street and Thirty-second avenue, Brooklyn, disposed of the bonds, but, so Mrs. Litchfield alleges, never accounted for the proceeds.

Ketcham was arrested on May 29 last on the charge of grand larceny. He was indicted, pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail, but has never been tried. Purdy was locked up in the Adams street police station last night.

BAD HUSBAND A SUICIDE.

The Man Whose Death His Wife Prayed For Poisoned Himself.

Frederick Albes, the piano maker, whose wife rejoiced yesterday to hear of his death, was a suicide. An autopsy was made yesterday, and it was discovered that he had drunk carbolic acid, probably from a long-necked bottle, as the interior of his mouth was not burned, while his throat showed the effect of the acid plainly.

He had had a quarrel on Friday with his wife, who lives at 565 East Sixteenth street, and when word was sent to her that he was in Bellevue likely to die she prayed that he might die. She says he abused her and the children for many years.

Found It Didn't Pay to Strike.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—The weavers at the white woollen mill struck for higher wages a week ago, and the proprietor of the mill promptly closed the mill up. To-day the strikers held a meeting and decided that the best thing to do was to return to work.

They notified the owner and he told them they could go back to their work on Monday at the old scale of wages. They promptly accepted the offer.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—10:30, 1193 Third avenue, A. Berge, damage $100.

P. M.—5:10, 482 East 120th street, C. Bost, damage $200; 7:00, 490 Lenox avenue, Solomon Rubsi, damage $5; 8:30, 210 East 111th street, no damage.

ALWAYS UP TO TIME and keeping steady pace with progressive ideas. Our cloths—our styles—our fitting—our workrooms—our windows—our designers—our establishment—our finished garments—all illustrate how we keep up with the times—how we progress.

The promenades on Easter Sunday will find men of fashion well dressed and proudly marching on with our tasteful Spring

Suits or Top Coats $15.00 To Order

Made from goods for which exclusive tailors charge $40 and more. Made in our building by skillful men tailors.

No Sweat Shop Work.

SUITS—Made from newest shades of Cassimere, Twill Worsted, Twisted Vicunas, Scotch Tweeds (not Scotch patterns merely), Handloom Homespuns and Crinkly Cheviot—Serges in combination Plaids, Broken Checks, Hair Lines and Mixtures.

TOP COATS—New popular shades of Tan, Havana, Olive, Butternut and Slate in London Coverts, Whipcords and Vicunas. Also quiet effects in Tiblets, Tweeds and Worsteds—lined throughout with pure, guaranteed silk.

See our unequalled window display for specimens of our work.

Cohen & Co. *Tailors,*

N. W. cor. Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.

ENTIRE BUILDING, 105 and 107 Nassau St. 25, 27 and 29 Ann St.

IRVING AS NAPOLEON.

The Comedy "Madame Sans Gene" Produced at the Lyceum Theatre.

LONDON, April 10.—Mr. J. Comyns Carr's adaptation of Sardou and Moreau's comedy "Madame Sans Gene" was presented at the Lyceum Theatre to-night, with Miss Ellen Terry in the title rôle and Sir Henry Irving as *Napoleon*. As is customary with all plays presented at the Lyceum, the settings of "Madame Sans Gene" were splendid. Miss Terry's performance was most brilliant, and in many ways it was superior to that of Rejane. She received unlimited applause, and was constantly called before the curtain.

The difficulty of the make up of his part and the mannerisms of Sir Henry Irving prevented him from being an ideal *Napoleon*. At no time was his performance brilliant. The company gave good support.

Fire at Drury Lane Theatre.

LONDON, April 10.—Fire was discovered under the stage of the Drury Lane Theatre this morning, and for a time it was feared that the building would be destroyed. The flames were confined to a quantity of scenery, however, and were finally extinguished. The loss was small.

No Tariff War on Us.

LONDON, April 10.—The officials of the London Chamber of Commerce deny that there exists the slightest intention in any influential quarter to impose tariff reprisals against the United States.

SAVINGS BANK ORDERED TO CLOSE.

The Courts Enjoin the Phœnix Bank of Providence from Further Business.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—A decree has been entered by the Supreme Court enjoining the Phœnix Savings Bank from further conducting business and giving it permission to collect debts and distribute dividends. The treasurer, George E. Sheldon, says that owing to the hard times and to the depreciation of values in securities the bank officials thought it best to take this course.

Depositors representing $150,000 in savings had asked for their money. It would be impossible at present to pay depositors in full. In years this might possibly be done. The liabilities amount to $414,000. It is expected that the bank will declare a dividend of 10 per cent. within thirty days, as it has $30,000 on hand. Most of the depositors are poor mill operatives.

Larchmont's Solid Firemen Parade.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 10.—The so-called millionaire Fire Department of Larchmont gave a parade in the Manor last night. The members appeared in their regulation uniforms, consisting of red shirts, dark trousers, and gorgeous helmets. They were greeted along the line of march with red fire and brilliant illuminations.

The occasion was the arrival of the new $1,000 hose carriage, presented by William H. Campbell, Chief of the department. The company is noted for the large number of wealthy members. A dinner followed the parade.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Archbishop Corrigan has requested the Rev. A. Bruder, pastor of the Church of the Nativity in Poughkeepsie, to take the pastorate of the Church of the Assumption on Forty-ninth street, New York. Father Bruder was assistant at this church in 1879.

While Joshua Schoonmaker, aged 60, a carpenter, was at work in a yard on Vassar street, Poughkeepsie, last evening, he was seized with a fainting fit and fell over, striking on his head and shoulders on a slight elevation in the ground. His neck was broken and he expired instantly.

William Rhinelander Stewart of New York city will be re-elected President of the State Board of Charities at a meeting to be held in Albany Wednesday next. Mr. Stewart was recently reappointed as a member of the board by Gov. Black, and was immediately and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

COMFORT AND KNOWLEDGE.

(Sent free by mail.)

Set aside for twenty-four hours a bottle or common glass filled with urine. A sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate, or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder, and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists; price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention Sunday Sun and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

This offer appearing in this paper is a guarantee of genuineness.—*Adv.*

DANIEL W. VOORHEES DEAD

HE EXPIRES SUDDENLY AT HIS HOME IN WASHINGTON.

Conspicuous for Many Years in Indiana and National Politics—His Career at the Bar and in Both Houses of Congress—His Part in the Repeal of the Sherman Act.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, former Senator from Indiana, died at his residence in this city at 5:30 this morning of rheumatism of the heart. About ten days ago he took a drive with his former colleague, Senator Turpie, and the exposure brought on a cold which developed anew the disease that carried him off.

Last year at his old home in Terre Haute the Senator rallied from an attack after his death was expected, but since then, until recently, his health had been good. His death was, in a sense, unexpected, the disease not reaching a vital part until about three hours before he died.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 10.—The death of Senator Voorhees caused general sadness here at his home. A few days ago, in Washington, Mr. Voorhees told Mr. Allen, editor of the *Express*, that he would deliver his new lecture on "The Public Men I have Met" in this city for the first time, and was cheerfully anticipating his appearance before his home friends in a new capacity. The Bar Association held a meeting and appointed a committee on resolutions and made arrangements for the funeral. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson is Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. The information here is that the body will be shipped from Washington on Tuesday. It is expected to hold a public funeral service here, which will be attended by many persons from this and other States.

For more than thirty years Daniel Woolsey Voorhees was a conspicuous figure in national politics. Early in his political career his tall, erect figure gained him the sobriquet of the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, and as such he made his début in the halls of Congress in the stirring days of 1861. Previous to that time he had achieved prominence in his adopted State, where he was a successful lawyer and astute politician. He was born on Sept. 26, 1827, in Liberty township, Butler county, Ohio. At an early age he was taken by his parents to Indiana, where they made a home on what was then the frontier, in the Wabash Valley. He was graduated from Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University in 1849, and immediately began to study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and for eight years he practised his profession at Covington, Ind. He was contemporary with Abraham Lincoln in his law practice, and formed an acquaintance with the War President, which aided him materially in after years, although he was politically opposed to the President.

Mr. Voorhees's first attempt to enter public life resulted in his failure to be elected Congressman in 1856, but his defeat was tempered two years later by an appointment as United States District Attorney for Indiana. In 1859 he went to Virginia at the request of Gov. Willard of Indiana to defend the Governor's brother-in-law, Thomas E. Cook, who had been put on trial for taking part in John Brown's raid. In 1861 he was again a candidate for Congress, and was elected. He served in the Thirty-seventh Congress, and was reëlected in 1863, 1865, 1869, and 1871. In 1866 his seat was contested successfully by Henry D. Washburn, and in 1872 he failed of reëlection.

SENATOR DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

Mr. Voorhees made himself popular in Washington among statesmen and politicians from the beginning of his public career. It was while he was in his second term as Congressman that he had his first experience with President Lincoln, and he wrote out an account of it in later years.

Among his constituents in Indiana was a family of the name of Bullitt, the head of which was related to the famous Kentucky family of that name. Mr. Voorhees was an intimate friend of Mr. Bullitt's, but he had not seen him for nearly a year, when one day, in the winter of 1863-64, he was surprised while sitting in the House in Washington to receive Mr. Bullitt's card, with an urgent request for an audience. He went out to one of the committee rooms where he found Mr. Bullitt and his wife in a very much agitated state. He soon learned their story. Mrs. Bullitt's father, the Rev. Henry M. Luckett, a Methodist minister, who was a travelling preacher known in Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri, had lost his entire fortune suddenly, and feared that he might become a public charge. He was 70 years old at the time and decided to visit his niece in Memphis. The city was in charge of Federal troops under Gen. Hurlbut at the time. Mr. Luckett's excited and unguarded talk about his losses and his anxiety to repair them reached the ears of certain detectives, and they laid a trap for the clergyman. They told him that the Confederates were willing to pay fabulous prices for quinine and percussion caps, and they would put up the money to buy a lot of these materials if he would agree to deliver it to the Confederates. Like a drowning man grasping at a straw the Rev. Mr. Luckett thought he saw a chance to recoup his lost fortune, and agreed. The detectives provided a wagon with a false bottom containing the quinine and percussion caps, and as soon as Mr. Luckett attempted to take the wagon out of town he was arrested at their instigation. After a speedy trial at a military court he was condemned to death and the execution was set for two days after Mr. and Mrs. Bullitt's visit to Mr. Voorhees.

This short space of time spurred Mr. Voorhees to take unusual action. He tried to enlist the services of Col. Henry S. Lane, the senior Senator from Indiana, who was in favor with the President. Col. Lane at first declined to interfere, saying that the sentence was just. Mr. Voorhees then applied to Senator Thomas A. Hendricks, the junior Senator from Indiana, and practically unknown to the President. He consented to do what he could, however. Senator Lane came around later, and he also agreed to help present the case to President Lincoln. The following day Mr. Voorhees with the two Indiana Senators and Col. Morrison, an Illinois Congressman, called on the President with Mr. and Mrs. Bullitt.

Senator Lane in his quick, nervous way explained the case to the President, and introduced Mr. Voorhees, who recalled the early legal experiences he had had with the President. Mr. Lincoln was described as leaning back in his chair with a sad, preoccupied, far-away look, and he remained in this position while Mrs. Bullitt, a little pale-faced woman, pleaded for her father's life.

"Lane, what did you say that man's name was?" asked the President as Mrs. Bullitt concluded.

"Luckett," replied Senator Lane.

"Not Henry M. Luckett?" exclaimed the President.

"Yes," said Mrs. Bullitt, "that is my father's name."

"Why, he preached in Springfield years ago, didn't he?" asked the President.

"Yes, my father used to preach in Springfield," replied Mrs. Bullitt.

"Well, this is wonderful," remarked the President. "I know this man well; I have heard him preach. He was a tall, angular man like I am, and I have been mistaken for him on the streets. Did you say he was to be shot the day after to-morrow? No, no! There will be no hanging nor shooting in this case. Henry M. Luckett! There must be something wrong with him or he wouldn't be in such a scrape as this. I don't know what more I can do for him, but you can rest assured, my child, that your father will be safe," concluded Mr. Lincoln.

The President touched a bell, and ordered an operator to send a despatch to Gen. Hurlbut suspending the execution until further orders. The party thanked the President profusely, and as they were leaving he repeated:

"Henry M. Luckett! No, no! There is no shooting nor hanging in this case."

Mr. Luckett was released three months later.

On the death of Oliver P. Morton Mr. Voorhees was appointed a Senator to fill the vacancy and took his seat Nov. 12, 1877. During his services in the House he had been a member of the committees on elections, appropriations, the judiciary, the revision of laws, and the Pacific Railroad, and on entering the Senate he was put on the Committee on Foreign Relations. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1879, in 1885, and in 1891. His maiden speech was made in the Senate on Jan. 15, 1879, and as it was an inflammatory argument on the finance question, accompanied by all the arts of the stump speaker, it brought down the galleries. His successive re-elections and the inviolate rule of seniority in the Senate resulted in his becoming the ranking Democrat on the committee. He was the nominal Democratic leader in the Senate during the extraordinary and regular sessions of the Fifty-third Congress. Although he was not a sound-money man at any time, he supported the position taken by President Cleveland and the Administration in the contest which resulted in the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act of 1890. He had always been known as favoring the free coinage of silver, as the ardent friend of the greenback, and a devoted exponent of most of the flat money heresies, and his activity as a leader in the contest to repeal the Sherman act brought upon him the condemnation of his former associates.

Senator Voorhees, as a debater, was easy to take offence, and this made him less effective as a leader than he would have been had he been able to take blows without showing the extent of their hurt. The most violent attack he ever suffered was eleven years ago, when Senator Ingalls of Kansas reviewed his record, charging that before the war he was avowedly in sympathy with the South, a copperhead and a knight of the Golden Circle. Senator Ingalls declared that Senato Voorhees, in a speech at Sullivan, Ind., on Aug. 5, 1863, said in reference to the Union soldiers that they should be sent to the nearest blacksmith shop and have an iron collar rivetted around their necks bearing thereon the inscription, "My Dog. A. Lincoln," and that the Senator had described them as "Lincoln's dogs and hirelings." Senator Voorhees was furious at this charge, and replied with such vehemence that he had to be sharply called to order by the Senate.

Senator Voorhees was six feet tall, and although he was slim in early life, broadened out in later years and assumed a commanding appearance. He had been ill for nearly two years before he died, and did not take an active part in the Senate debates. He was known in private life as a noble-hearted man, generous to a fault.

Senator Voorhees lost his wife several years ago. He leaves three sons and a daughter—Charles S. of Washington State, Dr. Reese H., James P., and Sallie of this city. Senator Voorhees had made arrangements with a lecture bureau to deliver lectures in Southern cities. Two of the lectures were to be on the "Holy Sepulchre" and the "Immortality of the Soul." Only a few days ago he said to a friend that he intended to make some money in the future. "I'm tired of working for other people," he said, "and now I'm going to work for Dan."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Orson Taylor died early on Friday morning at the home of her son, James E. Taylor, 1460 Lexington avenue. Mrs. Taylor was 81 years old on April 1. Her father was Charles Calvert White of Georgetown, D. C. In the war of 1812 Mr. White was a member of Stull's Light Horse Cavalry, a self-supporting volunteer organization formed to protect the capital against the British. Mrs. Taylor's mother was Elizabeth Ann Poole, a member of the English family of Pooles, which was descended from the De la Pooles of France. Mrs. Taylor particularly rejoiced that two of her ancestors, Edmund and Arthur Poole, had been imprisoned for life in the tower by Queen Elizabeth, who believed they had entertained treasonable schemes against her reign. The Pooles came to America with the Calverts and settled near them in Maryland. The most memorable incident in the life of Mrs. Taylor was the honor paid her by the Marquis Lafayette when he was the guest of the nation in 1824. Miss White was then 8 years old and a pupil at Miss Jane Herbert's school in Georgetown. On account of her great beauty she was selected for the honor of presenting the school's tribute, a great bouquet, to the Marquis. Lafayette passed through the streets of Georgetown in triumphant procession. His carriage was drawn by four milk-white horses, each led by a negro groom. Beside the Marquis was seated President Monroe. Little Mary Ann White stood on the carriage block with the bouquet. Her schoolmates were dressed out in stiff-starched lawns and wreaths and sashes and flowery garlands. The great man's carriage drew up to