even if we cannot destroy it in one day, we will destroy it eventually.

"That end is near. Spain, bleeding and penniless, cannot keep up the war a year more. She has no resources, and we are finally resolved to stay in the field to the bitter end. Spain is living on lies. She lies to the foreign bankers from whom she asks money. She lies to the American Government to prevent the recognition of the Cuban republic. We do not lie, and do not need to lie. Convinced that our fate depends on our own efforts, we let the facts speak for us, and the facts are that in two years Spain has had to arm 212,000 soldiers against us and spend more than $200,000,000; and, though Gen. Weyler describes me as defeated, I am still here, as hopeful as ever."

NEWS BY SPAIN'S CRUISER.

They Say on the Infanta Isabel That Rius Rivera Is Dead.

Lieut. Ramon Navarro of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel told a SUN reporter yesterday some interesting things about the state of affairs in Cuba.

"We have been stationed on the coast of Cuba ever since the revolution began," he said. "Our post has been from Santiago de Cuba around Cape Maysi to Nuevitas and back. It is the worst station on the coast, and the filibusters have kept us busy. The Americans are undoubtedly surprised that we have not captured a single expedition, but they don't realize the manner in which we are hampered by the neutrality laws. The vessels which carry arms and men for the Cubans stay outside of the three-mile limit and watch us, then, when we go along our beat, they rush in, land their cargo, and are out of sight before we have time to catch them. Several times this has happened. Now, there was the Laurada expedition. Gen. Roloff was on board with a large number of men. I was officer of the day on that eventful morning. The Laurada came within four miles of the coast and stopped. I could see that her decks were crowded with men and reported the fact to my superior officer. We started out after her, but she steamed away, and, as she was not within the three-mile limit, we were forced to abandon the chase. That night, when we were further down the coast, she steamed into the Bay of Banes.

"The principal difficulty we have in fighting the Cubans is that they won't stand and fight. Take, as an example, the recent engagement we had at Manati. We fired so frequently on that occasion that there was not a porthole left intact. The Cubans had come down to receive a cargo just landed by the filibuster Three Friends, and we surprised them. They hid behind a large wood, and we blew the woods to pieces in trying to hit them. Their aim is as poor as their tactics, for when we landed two loadloads of men they were fired on at no greater distance than thirty yards; yet not a single marine was wounded. They got off that time all right, but we will yet capture them."

"How about Maceo's death?" the reporter asked.

"It was purely accidental," said Lieut. Navarro. "Weyler was operating in Pinar del Rio and Major Cirujeda was stationed on the opposite side of the trocha, knowing that the insurgents would be driven over the line. He did not know that Maceo was killed until afterward, when he read young Gomez's diary. It was at first published that Maceo had crossed in land. The *Lucha* and the *Diario de La Marina* were fined and suppressed for printing this news, as Weyler wished to blame the navy for having allowed the Cuban General to cross the trocha. Now this is not so. The night that Maceo evaded the guards along the line was a horrible night at sea. We had trouble enough to keep afloat, and no boat such as it was said Maceo used could have lived in that sea. Maceo crossed by land and his death was an accident. Zirugada was bribed to say that a boat was used, but a traitor's word can never be accepted. I think Gen. Maceo was one of the greatest men that Cuba has known, and all the Spanish army admired him.

"Rius Rivera is dead of his wounds. It is a well-known fact that he never reached Havana alive, and at the time of our departure all the island was talking about it. We heard the news through a rumor that was going around through the towns just before we sailed, and I am sure that it is the truth. One of the last things he did was to thank his doctors and nurses for the care they had given him. He left $500 in gold to be given to the wounded Spanish soldiers. Col. Baccallao will be tried for incendiarism, not rebellion, and if found guilty will be shot without a doubt.

"Weyler will not be removed. Although he is spending an enormous amount of money, he is fighting the rebels better than any other Spanish General has done. He is not a bloodthirsty man, as the papers make him out to be, but his soldiers are sometimes a little bit too harsh in their treatment of prisoners. We all admire the Cubans, but the way they fight is driving us crazy. The war will last for some time yet, probably two years. Spain will never give up the island."

PATRIOTS BLOW UP A TRAIN.

They Demonstrate to Weyler What "Pacification" Amounts To.

HAVANA, via Key West, April 23.—A train was blown up on Tuesday near Artemisal by the forces of the Cuban General Castillo. Several Spanish soldiers were killed and others were made prisoners by the insurgents. Gen. Castillo sent a letter to Gen. Weyler in which he said that the train was blown up to prove that the province of Havana was not pacified.

"Before declaring this province pacified," the letter said in conclusion, "you must conquer the 10,000 well-armed insurgents who are in the province."

Alberto Nodarse, a member of Gen. Maceo's staff, who was reported killed with Maceo at Punta Brava, is in Santa Clara province, serving under Gen. Gomez.

SAGASTA DENOUNCES CANOVAS.

The Premier Anxious to Put the Reforms in Operation Before the Cortes Meets.

MADRID, April 23.—Señor Sagasta, leader of the Spanish Liberal party, has declared that the situation looks very grave for Señor Canovas and his Cabinet. He does not understand, he says, how the Prime Minister dares to face the Cortes, and cannot imagine what he will answer when the Deputies accuse him of ruining the nation by his stubborn policy.

Señor Canovas and Señor Castellanos, the Minister of the Colonies, have had a long conference about the reforms for Cuba, and it is said that they agreed to put the reforms in operation before the meeting of the Cortes.

PATRIOTS IN FINE CONDITION.

Never Better Prepared for the Decisive Blow, Says an English Correspondent.

MOBILE, Ala., April 23.—The tramp steamer John Smith, which touched at Pensacola yesterday on the way to New Orleans, brought a letter from Harold Wendell Phillips, the last of the war correspondents to reach the field in Cuba. Under date of April 19, he wrote to the London *Chronicle*, upon whose staff he is employed:

"INSURGENTS' CAMP, NEAR VICTORIA DE LOS LUMAS, April 19, 1897.

"It is apparent from the unusual amount of activity going on in camp that an important war movement is about to take place. Some days ago information was received from the Junta at New York to the effect that Spain had given orders to withdraw some 30,000 troops from Cuba, giving as a reason for doing so that the present war was practically over and her troops were needed in the Philippine Islands.

"Upon receipt of this information Gen. Lavret despatched several messengers to various parts of the island now occupied by the insurgents with sealed orders, and almost immediately following small detachments of the regular army have reported here to be further equipped and reviewed by the commanding officers.

"Victoria de los Lumas appears to be the headquarters for the new Government, having been made the seat of the army hospital as well as storehouse for army supplies. Within the last fortnight 3,000 of the latest pattern Winchester repeating rifles and hundreds upon hundreds of rounds of ammunition have been received and distributed from here, as well as necessary provisions and wearing apparel.

"And I would not be surprised any moment to hear this bustle and confusion was caused by the mobilizing of insurgents for a general strike for liberty and independence, and that the designation of their attack was upon Havana itself.

"I am led to believe this from the fact that daily at 10 A. M. a council of war is held within the commanders' tents and that carefully prepared maps of the provinces of Havana and Matanzas are constantly in demand, and further that copies of these and sealed instructions are furnished each company upon its departure. The report that the insurgent party is dead and a thing of the past is an erroneous rumor. It would be hard, indeed, to find a more lively corpse. At present every one is working in unison, with but one idea, namely, to strike a mighty blow at the capital of the enemy, and it is the general impression that the present movement is for that purpose, for, while the insurgents have been very quiet for some time, the well-worn adage of "'tis darkness before dawn" applies strongly. The insurgents were never in a better condition to fight than now, the season being in their favor, and they lack neither food, clothing, nor ammunition."

KILLED BY A CABLE CAR.

TWO MEN RUN DOWN AT NINTH AVENUE AND 53D STREET.

The Survivor's Skull Probably Fractured, but He May Recover—The Spot More Dangerous Than Dead Man's Curve, for the Cars Can't Be Seen Nor Their Gongs Easily Heard.

Two men, in attempting to cross Ninth avenue just beyond the Fifty-third street curve, were struck by a Broadway cable car yesterday afternoon. One was knocked clear off the track and lay stunned across the other track until assistance came. The other was dragged for several yards and was extricated from under the car, when it had stopped, with great difficulty. Both men were taken to Roosevelt Hospital. The first man, who is James Hughes, 55 years old, a saw filer living at 453 Bergen street, Brooklyn, will probably recover. The other man died an hour after his arrival at the hospital. Up to a late hour last night the authorities had not been able to find out who he is.

The witnesses of the accident say that the two men appeared to be together. They started across Ninth avenue to the westward at the point where the car-track curve straightens out, some ten yards beyond the corner of Fifty-third. The roar of an elevated road train passing overhead may have prevented them from hearing the gong of the car, which was up bound, as it came swinging around the curve on the track nearest the sidewalk which they had just left. A guard and an inspector of the Metropolitan Traction Company are on duty at the curve, and both saw the danger of the two men. They ran toward them shouting, and the gripman of the car added his cries to theirs. The men apparently heard nothing and walked on to the track.

There is no stopping a car on the curve, the momentum being too great. Just as the car was upon them one of the men saw it, caught at his companion's arm, and then jumped forward. As he jumped he was struck and went flying clear of the track. The other man was borne down, caught, and dragged for thirty feet before the gripman could bring the car to a standstill. Two men named Hickey and Reynolds, who had been standing on the corner, ran out, picked up Hughes, and carried him into Jones's drug store on the corner. He was bleeding from a bad gash on the top of the head, and his hands were badly lacerated.

Stable men from the barns near helped in extricating the other man from under the forward truck of the car where he was wedged. There was a terrible wound on his head where the skull was fractured. He, too, was taken into the drug store, from which an ambulance conveyed both to Roosevelt Hospital. Before it came Hughes recovered sufficiently to tell his name and address, but he did not seem to know what had happened to him, nor to remember whether a companion was with him at the time of the accident. At 4:30 o'clock, about an hour after his admission to the hospital, the other man died. James R. McCauley, the gripman of the car, was arrested by Policeman Roland of the West Forty-seventh street station and was remanded at Yorkville Court.

The dead man was about sixty-five years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighed 160 pounds, and had a shaggy gray beard. He was dressed in a gray coat and vest, black trousers, striped blue and brown outing shirt, blue socks, and light gray underclothes. His hands were soiled but not rough and calloused like those of a laborer. In his pockets were found $3.45, a bill of sale, and a magnifying glass, two pairs of eyeglasses, and a small ivory ruler, subdivided into small fractional divisions. These instruments would seem to indicate that he was a draughtsman. The bill of sale was on a billhead of Smith, Lyon & Field, importers and jobbers of hardware at 159 Duane street and 62-66 Thomas street, and was dated Aug. 1, 1895. It read: "Sold to Mr. Thorpe, two dozen Nicholson slim tapers." No other papers were found on the body. Hughes regained his senses quite completely about midnight. He said that he did not know the dead man, and that their attempt to cross the street together was due to accident. It may be that Hughes's skull is fractured, but, even if that is the case, he will probably recover.

The curve at Ninth avenue and Fifty-third street is perhaps the most dangerous in the city, and there is no doubt that if there were nearly as much foot travel there as at Fourteenth street and Broadway, it would long ago have outdone the more famous Dead Man's Curve in casualties. The curve itself is equally as bad, and the approaching car cannot be seen at a distance, as is the case in the other danger spot. Moreover, the elevated road tracks above darken the street, and the rumble of the trains deadens the sound of the gongs and the warnings of the cable road men on guard. Add to this that beyond the two cable car tracks is a third track, that of the Ninth avenue horse car line, and the perils of the crossing are seen to be greater than those of Dead Man's Curve. The company keeps two men constantly on guard, but in spite of their vigilance there have been a number of serious accidents here, including several collisions between cars.

CABLE CAR HITS HORSE CAR.

A Passenger Hurled from the Platform of the Horse Car and Rendered Unconscious.

Patrick Colbert of 250 East 101st street, gripman of a Third avenue cable car, lost control of his grip yesterday afternoon, at the Bowery and Spring street, and the car collided with a Metropolitan Crosstown Street Railroad car which was crossing the Bowery. The shock smashed several windows, and Simon Steiger of 132 Attorney street, who was standing on the rear platform of the horse car, was hurled to the street.

He was taken unconscious to St. Vincent's Hospital, and Colbert was arrested on a technical charge of assault. Magistrate Brann, in Centre Street Court, paroled Colbert to await the result of Steiger's injuries.

CITY PUMPMAKER DEAD.

It's a Long While Since Patrick Burns Had a Job at His Old Trade.

Patrick Burns, who was a well-known figure in Democratic circles in Harlem, died suddenly on Thursday afternoon of heart disease at his home, 169 East 115th street. He was a widower, and 70 years old. He came from Tipperary county, Ireland, when he was a lad, and found work as a pump maker around the drydocks in East Sixteenth street. He joined Tammany Hall as soon as he was old enough to vote, and in 1865 he obtained, through the influence of Tweed, a contract for building and repairing all the pumps in the city. It was a profitable contract, for water mains had not been laid in Harlem and Yorkville in those days, and there were plenty of the old-fashioned wooden pumps.

Burns made them all, and it was the business that gave him the nickname of "Paddy the Pump" among his political cronies. He retained this contract for a number of years after Tweed's downfall. He retired from the business when the wooden pumps were retired by the general introduction of the Croton water mains. He had invested in real estate, and he is reported to have left between $30,000 and $40,000. He was a member of late years of the Tammany General Committee of the Thirty-third district. He will be buried on Monday. His wife died ten years ago and he left no children, his niece having looked after his home since his wife's death.

ONE OF THE FORTY-NINERS.

Death of Thomas J. L. Smiley, Conspicuous in the Day of San Francisco Vigilantes.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The death of Thomas J. L. Smiley to-day removed one of the most conspicuous figures of the big Vigilance Committee of 1856, which freed 'Frisco from the domination of ballot-box stuffers and criminals.

Smiley came here from Philadelphia in 1849, and for years was conspicuous as an auctioneer and merchant. He helped Sam Brannan organize the first Vigilance Committee in 1851, and he was one of the lieutenants of William T. Coleman in the great Vigilance Committee of 1856. Smiley was one of the drill masters who brought the military company of the Vigilantes to a high degree of efficiency. He was so active in the hanging of Casey and Cora that he incurred the bitter hatred of the friends of the victims, and several attempts were made to assassinate him. His business was hurt by his enemies. He had been Auditor and Registrar of San Francisco.

IN ISAAC BELL'S HOME 44 YEARS.

Death of Catherine Clifford, a Faithful Nurse in the Family Since 1852.

Catherine Clifford, for forty-four years a nurse and friend in the house of Isaac Bell of 247 Fifth avenue, died on Friday night from bronchitis. Her funeral will be held to-day from St. Stephens Church, at Twenty-eighth street and Third avenue, and all the members of the family which she has so faithfully served will attend. Miss Clifford came to New York from Ireland in 1852, and had been in the employ of the Bell family since that time. Among the Bell children she nursed and cared for were Isaac Bell, Jr., ex-United States Minister to the Netherlands; Park Commissioner Edward Bell, and L. B. Bell, a Wall street merchant. She had saved several hundred dollars, which, in a simple will, she bequeathed to St. Stephen's parish. She was 66 years of age.

SAMUEL COLGATE DEAD.

A Pillar of the Baptist Church; Head of Colgate & Co., Soap Manufacturers.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., April 23.—Samuel Colgate, head of the soap and perfumery house of Colgate & Co., in John street, New York, died this evening at "Seven Oaks," his residence in Orange, of heart disease and dropsy. The funeral will be held at the North Orange Baptist Church, on Monday afternoon.

Samuel Colgate was born in John street, this city, on March 22, 1822. He succeeded to the soap manufacturing business which his father, William Colgate, had built up here, while his brother, James Boorman Colgate, became a banker and head of the firm of J. B. Colgate & Co.

William Colgate was born in England, but came with his parents to Maryland at the end of the last century, and, on attaining his majority in 1804, came to New York and apprenticed himself to a soap boiler, whose business he developed later to a most prosperous success.

He at once identified himself with the city and with the Baptist denomination, to which he united himself a few years after coming here. He joined one Bible society, got out of it and started two others, and gave liberally to the church's institutions.

His sons have continued his policy toward Baptist organizations. James B. Colgate, in conjunction with his partner, gave a church building to a Baptist Church at Yonkers, and gave considerable sums to educational institutions in several States.

Samuel Colgate and James B. together erected the Colgate Academy building at Hamilton, N. Y., where a preparatory school for the Colgate University there, which was formerly Madison University, is conducted.

The cost of the building was $60,000. Munificent gifts of Samuel Colgate to Madison University led to its name being changed, in his honor, a little more than half a dozen years ago.

Samuel Colgate was a contributor to every charity in Orange. For nearly half a century he had been a member of the Board of Managers of the Baptist Missionary Union. He was for twenty-five years a member of the Finance Committee of the American Tract Society and for a number of years was President of the Baptist Home Mission Society and of the New York Baptist Educational Society. He was one of the founders of the Society for the Suppression of Vice and for many years was its President.

In 1857 he moved from New York to Orange and organized a Baptist society which grew into the North Orange Baptist Church. He was the Superintendent of the Sunday school and seldom missed a session until a year ago, when his health began to fail. He had also been a deacon in the church since its organization.

For many years Mr. Colgate has been engaged in the collection and classification of data bearing on the history of the Baptist Church.

This collection numbers more than 40,000 pamphlets, and includes many rare and valuable works in the English, German, and French languages.

Mr. Colgate was married to Elizabeth A. Morse, a descendant of Jedediah Morse, one of the original settlers in Dedham, Mass. Until her death Mrs. Colgate was the President of the Orange Orphan Home and deeply interested in charitable work.

Mr. Colgate is survived by six sons, Richard M., Gilbert, Sidney M., Russell, Austin, and the Rev. Samuel Colgate. With the exception of the last named, all are engaged in the house of Colgate & Co.

Obituary Notes.

James C. Reed, who was taken sick on March 28, and since then had been at his home in the Sherman Square Hotel, died there last evening. He had been suffering from an abscess pressing on the brain, and his physicians gave up all hope of his recovery a week ago. Mr. Reed came of Revolutionary stock, and was born in Philadelphia on Dec. 3, 1838. His father was a wholesale merchant. When the civil war began Mr. Reed enlisted in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry. He served honorably through the war, and for his gallantry received several promotions. At Gettysburg he was slightly wounded, and it was once reported that he had been killed before Petersburg. At the end of hostilities he came to this city with the title of Colonel, and began an active career in politics. He was a Republican and a member of the Union League Club. He was a warm friend of President Arthur, and in recognition of his services he was appointed private secretary when Arthur succeeded to the Executive chair. President Arthur also appointed him a Commissioner to report on three sections of the Northern Pacific Railroad. President Harrison made him Shipping Commissioner of the Port of New York. About four years ago Col. Reed was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He was also Secretary of the Grant Monument Association. Mr. Reed was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the Revolution, the Lawyers' Club, the Republican Club, and the New York Athletic Club. He leaves a widow and a young married daughter, Mrs. F. D. Mitchell of Pittsburg.

Dr. Le Roy McLean died at his home in Troy yesterday from paralysis. He was first stricken ten years ago, but soon recovered and resumed the practice of his profession. Six months ago he was again stricken, and since then has been incapacitated. Dr. McLean was born in Jackson, Washington county, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1831. He was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1855, and from that time until 1861 was resident physician at the Marshal Infirmary in Troy. He was appointed Surgeon of the Second New York Volunteers and served during the war with distinction. After the war he resumed his residence in Troy, and in 1867 was made Surgeon of the Third Division, National Guard, with the rank of Colonel. In 1877 he resigned and closed his military career. Dr. McLean was noted for his skill and success as a surgeon. He is survived by a wi from and three daughters.

Mrs. Susan L. Bennett, the widow of C. C. Bennett, died on Thursday at her home, 240 Eleventh street, Brooklyn, aged 88 years. She was a lineal descendant of Johannes de la Montague, who settled in New Amsterdam in 1637. She was a guest at the ball given in honor of Gen. Lafayette in this city in 1825. She leaves nine children, eighteen grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

A telegram from Denver, Col., yesterday, announced the death there of Will M. Wilshere, a well-known Jersey City reporter. Mr. Wilshere went to Denver about three weeks ago in the hope that his shattered health would be restored. He had been on the staff of the Jersey City *Journal* for several years. His father, the Rev. Daniel Wilshere, is a Baptist missionary in the Bahama Islands.

Josiah Buxby died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 209 Second avenue, Asbury Park. Twelve years ago he leased the Lenox Hotel there, which he conducted until two years ago. He was the chief promoter of a plan to introduce salt water for baths into the hotels of Asbury Park. He was a member of the Board of Trade. Funeral services will be held next Monday evening.

Hiram H. Martin, one of Saratoga's most prominent Democrats, a member of the Board of Education, and one of the organizers and officers of the local Cemetery and the Royal Arcanum, died yesterday afternoon in his fifty-ninth year. He was the grandson of Robert Martin, one of the earliest settlers of Saratoga.

Capt. John S. Richards, President of the W. L. Scott Company, died yesterday in Chicago.

Now a Well Woman

Was at Times Unable to Stand—Physician Advised Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and It Cured.

"For fifteen years I was a constant sufferer with female weakness and kidney trouble. I took many different remedies but received no relief. I was unable to stand at times and I suffered great misery and spent hundreds of dollars for medicine. Finally I had an attack of bilious fever and was confined to my bed for 3 months. I was attended by a skilful physician, who advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and before I had finished the first bottle I began to feel better. In six weeks after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was able to be about the house and I am now perfectly well and strong, and able to do a great deal of work." MRS. DAVID LE MAY, Dresden Station, New York.

Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25c.

Out of respect to the memory of General Ulysses S. Grant our stores will be closed on Tuesday, April 27th.

We never guess when we say we are giving the best clothing values in Gotham. There's no guesswork here. Nothing but a solemn, potent fact. Prove it by coming around to-day at any one of our three stores and investigating those

$10.00

3-Button or 4-Button Business Sack Suits; in latest shades of Brown, Green and Tan Cheviots.

Our correct Top Coat:—Correct in shade, cut, trim, and style. Made of Covert Cloth,

10.00

Wonderful value, our customers say.

Open until 9 o'clock to-night.

Brill Brothers

Outfitters to Men.

THREE STORES | 279 Broadway, Near Chambers | 47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich | 211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street

Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

WAR DAYS RECALLED.

The Eighth and Thirteenth Regiments Celebrate Their Going Away.

Thirty-six years ago yesterday the Eighth Regiment, 1,100 strong, commanded by Col. George Lyons, marched down Broadway and started for the front on the steamer Alabama, with the United States brig Perry acting as convoy.

On its arrival at Annapolis the regiment reported for duty to Major-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and it served with distinction throughout the war. Last night the regiment, commanded by Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., celebrated its departure with a parade and review before Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt of the Department of the East. The men made a fine appearance in their full-dress uniforms and were heartily cheered by several thousand spectators, who filled the galleries and drill room floor.

Of the gallant 1,100 who marched away in 1861 Capt. David P. Arnold was the only survivor who participated in the review, though many of his old comrades were scattered among the spectators.

An incident of the Eighth's departure for the front was the marching of the regiment to the residence of Mrs. Charles P. Secor on Fifth avenue, where Dr. Barrow, on her behalf, presented a flag made by her thirty-three years before to the regiment. Col. Lyons in acknowledgment of the gift said:

"We will return it to you or leave our bones with it. That flag I shall always follow, no matter at what sacrifice."

The Colonel kept his word, for the flag was returned to Mrs. Secor, who again presented it to the regiment.

The Eighth Regiment is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in the State, having been organized as the First Division of the First Brigade, which was formed in New York as a brigade of artillery on April 4, 1786.

Another regiment to celebrate its departure for the seat of war last night was the Thirteenth of Brooklyn, which started on the same day as the Eighth. The Thirteenth was reviewed by the veterans, including Gens. Theodore H. Gates, Horatio C. King, George W. Scott, Thomas H. McGrath and about a score or more survivors of the regiment.

At the end of the review, as the white-haired veterans marched proudly behind the scarlet-coated band, which was playing "Auld Lang Syne," the entire regiment, which was standing at present arms, gave cheer upon cheer and a tiger to them.

The members of the Thirteenth made a fine appearance in their gray full-dress coats and white duck trousers, and were loudly cheered by over 4,000 spectators. Regimental long-service medals were presented to the following:

Ordnance Sergeant James McNevin, 25 years; Drum Major Edward McIntyre, 25; Sergeant George M. Smith, 25; Capt. John T. Jones, 15; Capt. Sidney Grant, 15; Quartermaster Sergeant Alex. Parker, 15; Lieut. C. W. Smith, 10; Lieut. Theo. W. Budelmann, 10; Sergeant J. J. Scrimgeour, 10; Sergeant Eugene Lovenberg, 10; Sergeant W. B. Wickes, 10.

Major McIntyre and Sergeant Smith were members of the regiment during the war. Company G received the Veteran trophy for the largest percentage of attendance, while 100 per cent. duty medals were presented to over 100 members. Capt. H. P. De Forrest also received a veteran medal.

BAY STATE GAS LITIGATION.

The Boston Loan Company Says It Was Left Out of a Compromise.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 23.—Judge Dallas of the United States Court in Philadelphia will sit here on next Tuesday to hear another petition against the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. The Boston Loan Company, representing $25,000 of income bonds of the gas company, declares that it was not considered when the suit of William Buchanan against the gas company was compromised last October. It is also alleged that the receiver appointed at that time received an excessive fee of $50,000 or more for his services for a few days, the money coming out of the company's treasury.

BABY CAMEL NUMBER TWO.

Madison Is the Name of the Eighty-Pounder Born at the Garden Yesterday.

Another camel was born in Madison Square Garden yesterday. One arrived last Sunday, and was christened Easter, in honor of the day. Yesterday's arrival has been called Madison, after the Garden.

Madison weighs eighty pounds, and was able to stand on his feet an hour after he was born. Katie, his mother, is one of the most valuable camels in the Barnum & Bailey circus, and Madison bids fair to be as big as his mother some day. His mother is 4 years old.

A New Railroad Incorporated.

ALBANY, April 23.—The Pachuck Railroad Company was incorporated to-day to construct a steam road from a point on the New York and New Jersey State line near Glenwood, Sussex county, N. J., to a point on the line of railroad from Deckertown to Goshen, N. Y., which point lies between the stations of Liberty Corners and Wilcox. The capital is $20,000, and the directors are William Jay Turner, W. W. Kurtz, Simon Pfaelzer, John W. Moffly, and Max Bamberger of Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPET CLEANING T. M. STEWART 326 7th Ave., NEAR 28TH ST. Established 1853. Telephone 1139 25th St. Send for Circular.

ANTI-TRUST BILLS PASSED.

THEY GO THROUGH THE ASSEMBLY BY A DECISIVE VOTE.

The Civil Service Bill Also Passed by a Vote of 110 to 29, and All Now Go to the Governor—Both Houses Pass a Bill to Aid Greater New York's Financial Administration.

ALBANY, April 23.—The anti-trust bills, as amended by the Senate, and Gov. Black's Civil Service bill were passed by the Assembly to-day, and all three now go the Governor. The trust bills were taken up first and the Senate amendments were attacked on behalf of the minority by Messrs. Palmer, Green, Trainor, and Finn. They asserted that the changes made in the bills by the Senate were adopted at the instance of the attorneys of the trusts. These amendments were urged with a view of forming a loophole for the trusts, and would render the few good provisions of the bills practically inoperative.

The majority members, led by Republican Leader Nixon and Messrs. L. E. Brown and Bedell, insisted that the Senate amendments affected only the procedure to be had against the trusts. The bills were the most stringent that had ever been placed upon any statute books.

Mr. Robbins (Rep., Allegany), said the amendments made the bills ineffective. He thought the events of the winter regarding anti-trust legislation had borne out the statement that the majority was not sincere in its treatment of the question. He would refuse to support amendments injected by the enemies of trust legislation.

Mr. Nixon, in closing the debate, said that the Assembly this year, as last year, had passed the anti-trust bills as originally introduced. It remained now for the House to accept the Senate amendments, or all trust legislation this year would fail.

The anti-monopoly bill was passed by a vote of 98 to 33, and the other bill by a vote of 100 to 29. The anti-monopoly bill declares illegal and void any agreement whereby monopoly in the manufacture, production, or sale of any article of common use is or may be created, or whereby competition is or may be restrained or prevented, or whereby, for the purpose of establishing a monopoly, the free pursuit in this State of any lawful business, trade, or occupation is or may be restricted or prevented. Every persons making or attempting to make such an agreement is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding $5,000, or both. This applies to any officer or agent of a corporation, and the corporation itself is liable to the fine. Action may be brought by the Attorney-General against any such person or such corporation, foreign or domestic. For the purpose of determining whether such an action should be brought, the Attorney-General may procure from a Supreme Court Justice an order directing witnesses to appear before a Justice or a referee and answer relevant and material questions. The examination is to be held in Albany or in the judicial district in which the witness resides. The production of books and papers may be required. Testimony given by a witness shall not be given in evidence against him in any criminal action, and no person shall be excused from answering any questions on the ground that it may tend to convict him of a violation of the act. The referee may punish for contempt in the same manner and to the same extent as a referee appointed to determine an issue of fact or of law.

The other bill relates to foreign corporations; requires of them the same annual reports as are now required of domestic corporations, and imposes upon the officers, directors, and stockholders the same liabilities as are now imposed upon those of domestic corporations. It is further provided that no domestic stock corporation and no foreign corporation doing business in this State shall combine with any other corporation or person for the creation of a monopoly or the unlawful restraint of trade or for the prevention of competition in any necessary of life. It is provided further:

Every foreign stock corporation having an office for the transaction of business in this State, except moneyed and railroad corporations, shall keep therein a book to be known as a stock book, containing the names, alphabetically arranged, of all persons who are stockholders of the corporation, showing their places of residence, the number of shares of stock held by them respectively, the time when they respectively became the owners thereof, and the amount paid thereon. Such stock book shall be open daily during business hours for the inspection of its stockholders and judgment creditors of the corporation, and the Attorney-General is hereby empowered and it shall be his duty under the law to investigate the affairs of any such corporation. If any such foreign stock corporation has in this State a transfer agent, whether such agent shall be a corporation or a natural person, such stock book may be deposited in the office of such agent, and shall be open to inspection at all times during the usual hours of transacting business, to any stockholder, judgment creditor, or officer of the State authorized by law to investigate the affairs of such corporation. For any refusal to allow such book to be inspected, such corporation and the officer or agent so refusing shall each forfeit the sum of $250, to be recovered by the person to whom such refusal was made.

When the civil service bill was taken up, Col. Sanger, the civil service reformer from Oneida county, attacked it and said he was astonished at the barefaceness of the measure. Its enactment would place the operation of civil service reform back where it was when the agitation was first started, in the early eighties. Speaking of the demand for the bill, the main protection to the people, that absolute freedom in appointments should not be accorded heads of departments, was swept away by this measure. It would mean a return to the old spoils system, and would strike a dire blow to the improvement which has been gradually making way in the State Government for the last dozen years. He could not support his party in the effort to break down the present civil service requirements.

Mr. Scherer (Rep.) of Albany, advocated the principles of the bill. It was a step in the right direction, and was demanded by the people.

Mr. Robbins (Rep.) of Albany said the National and State platforms of his party for the past twenty years strongly advocated civil service reform. "Shall I follow the party platforms or my party caucus on this measure?" he asked. He did not hesitate which to follow. He would follow the party principles as enunciated in the platforms adopted in conventions. This bill was a flat violation of the civil service provision of the State Constitution.

J. Sullivan (Dem.) of New York believed only in a civil service system based upon common sense. The aim under the present system seemed to be to make an examination so hard that few people, compared to the number who enter, can pass a civil service examination. He caused a good deal of laughter by quoting many questions asked at civil service examinations. These questions, he said, had nothing whatever to do with the work to be performed by candidates.

The vote on the bill was 110 to 29. Those who voted against it were Messrs. Hill, Laimbeer, Robbins, and Sanger, Republicans; P. J. Andrews, Barry, Corrigan, Daly, Dempsey, Donnelly, Finn, Fitzgerald, Gledhill, Green, Hoffman, Maccabe, Meyer, Myers, Roche, Cain, French, Fritz, Lennon, McKeown, Schulum, Zurn, Coughlin, Hutton, and Palmer, Democrats.

The bill applies to all appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and of cities. Applicants are to be rated for merit upon examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, the maximum being 50 per cent. The minimum for eligibility is to be fixed by the Commissioners.

Fitness is to be ascertained by examination by the appointing power, the maximum being 50 per cent. Applicants shall be preferred according to their standing, ascertained by adding together the two ratings. The bill also provides:

All examinations shall be competitive so far as practicable and shall be practical in their character and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the intelligence, competency, suitability and character of the applicants to discharge the duties of that service for which they seek to be appointed. The Civil Service Commissioners of the State, with the approval of the Governor, shall determine when examinations are not practicable and when competitive examinations are not practicable in cases relating to the civil service of the State, the City Service Commissioners or boards of cities, with the approval of the Civil Service Commissioners of the State, shall determine when examinations are not practicable, and when competitive examinations are not practicable in cases relating to the civil service of cities.

The Civil Service Commissioners of the State of New York and of the cities of the State are empowered and required to establish rules and regulations to carry into and into effect in their respective jurisdictions, but such rules and regulations shall not go into operation until approved by the Governor of the State of New York, where the civil service of the State is affected thereby, and by the Civil Service Commissioners of the State where the civil service of cities is affected thereby.

Until eligible lists have been prepared pursuant to this act all eligible lists shall be continued in full force and effect, provided, however, that all ratings therein given shall relate exclusively to merit and shall be revised by the commissioners on the basis of the rating for merit as determined under the act, and fitness shall then be determined by the appointing power.

The preference given to veterans by existing laws is preserved.

The Assembly passed Senator Ellsworth's bill, conferring upon the State Superintendent of Banks authority now vested in the Supreme Court to appoint receivers for banks and other money and corporations under the supervision of the State Banking Department. The bill was recommended by State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn. It was vigorously opposed by the minority, but was passed—yeas 80, nays 32—and now goes to the Governor.

Under a special urgency message from Gov. Black, both houses passed to-day a bill, introduced this morning by Senator Stranahan, "to aid the financial administration of New York city." It authorizes Comptroller Fitch to investigate and ascertain what bonds of the different municipalities to be included in the Greater New York will fall due on Jan. 1 next, in order that the city may be prepared to make prompt payment of principal and interest. The Comptroller is authorized to prepare warrants in advance. This provision was found necessary by the city authorities and was recommended to Gov. Black by Mayor Strong, Comptroller Fitch, and President Tracy of the Greater New York Commission.

The Senate passed the following bills:

Mr. Mathewson's, for the construction of bridges over the Central Railroad and the New York and Putnam Railroad in New York city.

Mr. Brennan's, abolishing fine and imprisonment for non-payment of taxes.

Mr. Meyer's, ratifying the laying out of East River Park.

Mr. Austin's, supplementary to the charter, providing for the accommodation of the City Court and authorizing changes in the City Hall.

Senator Raines's, providing that the liquor tax shall be the same in the various parts of the Greater New York, after consolidation, as it is now.

Mr. Wilson's, providing no person shall be eligible for State civil service examination who has not been a citizen and resident of the State for at least one year, except as to positions requiring high professional, scientific or technical qualifications.

The Assembly passed these bills:

Senator Wieman's, authorizing the Kings County Clerk, Surrogate, and Register to appoint a successor to the present Public Administrator in the county, to take office Jan. 1 next.

Mr. Garby's, establishing Silver Lake Park, on Staten Island, as a public park, and making provision for other parks and parkways in the county.

Mr. Nixon's, providing that railroad corporations may issue mortgages, except purchase money mortgages, with the consent in writing of two-thirds of the stockholders.

Mr. P. Sullivan's, increasing the salary of the New York city Chief of Police from six to ten thousand dollars.

Senator Paver's, exempting the University Settlement Society of New York and the Educational Alliance from taxation, assessment, and water rates.

Senator Guy's, providing that in all New York city tenement houses all windows opening above the ground floor shall be provided with iron or steel guards.

Senator Ahearn's, providing for the erection of coverings over sidewalks and inclosures around buildings in course of erection in New York city for the protection of pedestrians.

Senator Page's, providing a board of appeal in the New York city Building Department, comprising the Superintendent of Buildings, the Chief of the Fire Department, and five members to be appointed by the Mayor, to take the place of the present Board of Examiners in the Building Department.

Senator Raines's, providing that the liquor tax in the various parts of the Greater New York shall be the same after the consolidation as at present.

Senate Finance Committee's, authorizing the establishment of a State lighting plant in the Capitol building.

Senator Brush's, prohibiting railroads on Hooper and Hall streets and St. James place, Brooklyn.

Senator Kelsey's, providing for the improvement of Thompson avenue in