with great effect, while cavalry came around behind the Spaniards, who had formed in two squares.

"The first square was having a pretty hard time with the infantry, who, crawling in the cane, poured shots into it. I heard Gomez order a machete charge on the other square, and under that charge the square melted away, the soldiers finding shelter and protection in the cane.

"After the battle, when the insurgents had gathered up quite a number of Mausers, they came back to the buildings, where their wounded and impedimenta were. Later, as the column moved away, the Spaniards opened fire with cannon, but did little damage. General Navarro came up with more forces in our rear and fired. The insurgents did not fire after leaving the plantation.

"Later on in the march the rebel column was fired on by a train-load of troops. Another man was killed and there was a third engagement while I was with them. This did little damage.

"From Calimete the march was northwest. The troops crossed the railroad just west of Baro and recrossed it at Corralitos. Thence they marched to Nevajas, where I was released, near home.

"There are, I should estimate," said Laney, "about 8,000 men with Gomez and Maceo. I understand there are a couple of thousand more to the north, under Lacres, and perhaps an equal number in the south, under Quinten Bandera and another chief."

Gomez's army is nearly all cavalry, and according to the planter all are well armed with Remington carbines or Winchesters. The infantry, about 400 in number, are all armed with Mausurs. He noted no scarcity of ammunition, though he saw no reserve stock.

As the column passed along the people cheered it and everybody tried to get a word with Gomez. Numbers offered themselves as recruits, but there are no surplus arms.

Concerning the shooting qualities of the insurgents, Laney says the cavalry is very bad, but the infantry does first rate.

The army is in the best of spirits and the discipline is astonishing. There is no drilling, but the men follow orders implicitly. Gomez decides on the plans, but the actual orders come from Maceo. Every day the officers render their reports to the commanders, the surgeons do likewise, and everything is done in military fashion.

A good many people have thought of the insurgent army as a mob surging through the country, burning and plundering. The burning, however, is only bridges and cane. The plundering is confined to meat for food and sometimes clothes.

The fate of the negro who was hanged at Calamete is that of every robber and ravisher who is caught, and this rough law is administered under military rules, which gives a new idea to many of the forces that fight on the Cuban side.

"I do remember just two cases of plunder," said Mr. Laney. "One was on the estate of a Cuban, Arturis Menendez, who had built a fort and manned it with volunteers. The insurgents were bound to take that fort, no matter what the price. It was on the Victoria plantation. They had no trouble. The small garrison surrendered and most of them went into the insurgent ranks, and then the store was looted. The other case was at Roque, where the insurgent commander took about $300 worth of goods his men needed.

"Usually there is nothing of this kind. The storekeepers are told to close their [illegible] is taken to keep all liquor out of the men's hands.

"The commissariat is very simple. Each man has about one ration in his pack of cold meat and sweet potatoes, or something of that kind. Care is taken to camp where there are plenty of cattle or hogs, so as to insure food. Last Wednesday, I think it was, they killed 107 head of beef to feed the men. The impedimenta consists solely of the wounded and a few mules laden with the effects of the officers, hospital appliances, etc.

"The wounded are carried along on litters until one of the hidden hospitals is reached. So far the medical staff—and it is a numerous and distinguished body—reports no illness, except from wounds."

There was a story that Gomez was going to revenge the execution of Cabacillo Acebo or certain prisoners he had.

"Nothing could be wider of the truth," said Mr. Laney. "Prisoners are nearly always released at once. There was Colonel Aza, an old officer of the Spanish infantry. When a small body of insurgents reached his place he and his people showed fight and killed one of the party. The Colonel and his whole family were taken, and the Colonel was brought before Gomez.

"'How it happened to be your luck to be brought here alive I don't understand,' said Gomez to him. 'You are very fortunate. You are a very old man, and fate saved you, and I'm not interfering with destiny, so you are free.'

"A couple of guides were also taken, but they were kept prisoners for only a short time."

"What guess could you make as to their future plans?" I asked.

"None at all, except that I believe General Zayas has been ordered to bring his men to Havana. I don't suppose that means to the city, but into the section around the capital."

"And when do they hope to be through fighting and burning?"

"They figure that the destruction of the cane has damaged Spain seventeen millions of dollars, and they think that if they can prevent a crop next year again something—bankruptcy, interference, or something else—will force Spain to let go. For the Spanish forces they seem to have no fear, and I think would welcome a big battle. They are absolutely confident."

"Now, Mr. Laney," I said, "there are, according to your account, ten or twelve thousand insurgents in Matanzas. We know there are thirty or forty thousand Spanish soldiers in the province. Now, how can such armies, if they are in earnest, manoeuvre around in the way you describe and not have a battle? Is it that the insurgents hide so well?"

"The insurgents' column is over a league long. How can you hide such an army?" and that is all the answer he made.

WILL DRILL CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Officers Secured in Wilkesbarre from the Ninth Regiment by the Revolutionists.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 8.—Cuban agents from New York, in the interest of the revolutionary cause in Cuba, are in the city endeavoring to secure officers from the Ninth Regiment to drill their soldiers in Cuba.

Lieutenant Jabez Phillips has been offered $100 a month and free transportation, but he, like others, refused the offer.

It is learned that two officers from Scranton and five from Binghamton have accepted the position and will leave for Cuba some time this week to become instructors in the insurgent army.

Death of Cardinal Granniello.

Rome, Jan. 8.—Cardinal Giuseppe Maria Granniello died in this city to-day. He was born in 1834, and created a Cardinal in 1893.

RAINES'S EXCISE BILL INTRODUCED.

Provides That Half the Liquor Tax Collected Shall Go to the State.

It Abolishes All Boards from April 30, and Gives Local Option.

Sunday Laws Upheld, Side Doors Ordered Closed, with Shades and Screens Drawn.

BITTERLY OPPOSED BY DEMOCRATS.

The Taxes Are Divided into Four Grades, Placed High, and Severe Fines Provided For—Characterized a Premium on Thugs.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The Republican machine's Excise bill was introduced by Senator Raines to-night. It falls far short of County Chairman Lauterbach's anteelection promises to the voters and is more stringent than the present law. It will be bitterly fought by the Democratic majority and is especially distasteful to the representatives from New York City for the reason that it provides for the payment of one-half of the moneys collected to the State. The Democrats are inclined to believe that the bill is in the nature of a "feeler," and introduced at this time to make capital for the Republican party in rural districts.

The Raines bill provides for the abolition of local Boards of Excise on April 15. Within the next fifteen days they must report to the New York Comptroller and their respective County Treasurers the condition of the business. The licenses extant will remain valid until the expiration of the time for which they were issued. No license, however, granted after the passage of the bill can run after April 30.

Four classes of licenses, or certificates, as they are called in the Raines bill, are provided for. The first is for retailers of liquor, beer, wine or ale, the liquor to be consumed upon the premises. The tax for this class in New York City is $800; for Brooklyn $650; for cities under 500,000 and over 50,000 in population, $500; for cities under 50,000 and more than 5,000 in population, $350; for an incorporated village of less than 5,000 in population, $200; in all other places, $100.

In the second class are dealers in liquor in quantities less than five gallons, none to be drunk on premises. The tax in New York for this class is $500; in Brooklyn, $400; in cities less than 500,000 and more than 50,000, $300; in cities less than 50,000 and more than 5,000, $200; in incorporated villages less than 5,000, $100; in other places, $75.

DRUG STORE LICENSES.

In the third class are pharmacists, who sell on doctors' prescriptions, the liquor not to be drunk on premises. The tax in New York for this class is $200; in Brooklyn, $150; in cities of less than 500,000 but more than 50,000, $100; in cities of less than 50,000 and more than 5,000, $75; in incorporated villages of less than 5,000, $50; in other places, $30.

In the fourth class are dealers who sell on vessels and railroad cars. The tax is $200 for each car or vessel. The tax is to be assessed yearly, commencing on May 1, 1896, payment to be made on May 1 of each year in advance.

The State Comptroller is to furnish all necessary blanks to county treasurers and to the New York City Comptroller, and the tax is to be paid to county treasurers and the New York Comptroller. One-half of the revenue is to be paid to the State Treasurer as a part of the general tax revenue of the State. The other half belongs to the municipality in which it is collected. In New York City the Comptroller will receive as compensation 1 per cent of the amount he collects; in Brooklyn, 2 per cent; in counties containing cities of the third class, 3 per cent; in other counties, 5 per cent.

The bill provides for the transfer of certificates and for the transfer of the business from one place to another. In case local authorities refuse to grant certificates, writs of certiorari may be obtained from the courts by application. The bill prevents dry goods dealers, grocers or druggists from retailing liquors to be drunk on the premises, unless such dealers shall have distinct saloons.

No license can be granted to a person who has been or shall be convicted of a felony; to a person under twenty-one years of age; to a non-citizen of the United States and non-resident of the State, or to a person who has had a license revoked for violating the present law.

WHERE IT CANNOT BE SOLD.

No liquor can be sold in any public, charitable or correctional institution, or within one-half mile between the institution and the boundary line of the nearest village, if the institution is not in a town. The restriction regarding the two hundred feet limit from schools and churches is retained. No liquor shall be sold to a minor under eighteen years of age; to an intoxicated person; to an habitual drunkard, or to an Indian. The present Sunday and weekly regulations in reference to closing are retained, as well as the law regarding election days. No adulterated liquor may be sold.

The striking new features are the prohibition of open doors in the rear during the closing hours, and the abolition of screens and curtains which might prevent an inspection of the interior through any window or glass door. Under the present law places in New York having ten furnished rooms, and all places outside of New York having three furnished rooms, are regarded as hotels. The Raines bill says that in all places ten furnished rooms are required to constitute a hotel.

Any person selling without a license shall be fined twice the cost of the license that would have entitled him to make the sale and imprisoned six months or a year. The offense is a misdemeanor. Any person having a license and violating the law shall forfeit his license, be fined from $200 to $500, and imprisoned for six months. Any county treasurer, comptroller or district attorney who wilfully neglects to prosecute violators of the law is liable to a penalty of $500 for each offense and may be removed after a hearing by the Governor, who may appoint his successor.

The State Comptroller is authorized to institute a liquor tax department, the chief officer of which is an attorney who has had five years' practice and is to receive $4,000 a year.

The bill provides for fifteen special agents at $1,500 a year and expenses to tour the State, and a force of clerks to keep the books.

THE LOCAL OPTION FEATURE.

This is the local option feature:

In order to ascertain the will of the qualified electors of each town and ward of a city, it shall be the duty of each officer of a town or city charged by the Election law, to have prepared at the time fixed by law for preparing the ballots for a town or city election occurring next after the passage of this act, the ballots required by the Election law for voting upon any constitutional amendment proposition, in the form and of the number required by the Election law. Upon the face of the ballot to be voted upon at such election, by all persons who may legally vote thereon, shall be printed the following question submitted:

"Shall any corporation, association, copartnership or person be authorized to traffic in liquors under the provisions of the Liquor Tax law in" (here insert the name of town, or number and ward of the city), and at such town meeting, or election of city officers of such city, the several questions shall be voted upon by the electors who may legally vote thereat. A return of the votes so cast and counted shall be made as provided by law, and if the majority of the votes shall be in the negative on such question, no corporation, association, copartnership or person shall thereafter apply for or receive a liquor tax receipt in the class or classes upon which the majority of votes have been cast in the negative that is against authorizing the traffic in liquors within such towns, or within such ward of a city. Such action shall not, however, shorten the term for which any liquor tax receipt may have been given under the provisions of this act, nor affect the rights of any person thereunder. At any town or city election held after two years from the date of the submission of such question, the same question shall be again submitted in the same way, provided fifty of the qualified electors of the town or a ward of a city shall, by a written petition, signed and acknowledged by such electors before a notary public or other person authorized to take acknowledgments or administer oaths, and duly filed with the officer charged with the duty of furnishing ballots for the election, request such submission.

A copy of the statement of the result of the vote upon each of such questions submitted shall, immediately after each submission thereof, be filed with the County Treasurer of the county, and if in New York with the Comptroller of the city, and no liquor tax certificate shall thereafter be issued by such officers to any corporation, association, copartnership or person under any such definition of section 6 of this act, upon which a majority of the votes have been cast in the negative.

It is further provided that in any town or ward of a city in which, at the time this act shall become a law, there is no license, it shall not be lawful for the County Treasurer or the Comptroller of the City of New York to issue any liquor tax certificate provided for in this act until such town or ward shall have voted upon the questions provided to be submitted by this section, and then to issue such liquor tax certificate only as may be in accordance with the vote of a majority of the electors on the questions submitted.

NO JUSTICE IN IT.

Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader in the Senate, said to-night:

"The bill is entirely distasteful to us. There is no justice in making New York City give up its legitimate revenue or any portion of it to the State. The country members might as well propose to take part of the revenue derived from ferry franchises. The operation of such a bill would be pernicious. All the dives would open, and the more disreputable and dishonest the man the better he could afford to pay the increased tax."

In reference to the kind of an Excise bill the Democrats would favor Senator Cantor said:

"I should think that any bill indorsed by the German-Americans would be satisfactory, because they represent a large and reputable portion of our population. If the German-Americans indorse the Chamber of Commerce bill providing for Sunday opening I presume that bill would meet with the approval of Democratic legislators from New York City."

"The Raines bill is a bid for the thug vote," said Senator Guy. "It provides for nothing less than the theft of money with which we support our charitable institutions."

Senator Raines said:

"If that bill does not decrease the number of saloons I don't know what would have that effect. New York's share of the revenue under the operation of my bill would be quite as large a sum, I am sure, as that which the city now annually receives."

COMMITTEES ARE NAMED.

Lieutenant-Governor Saxton and Speaker Fish Announce Their Appointments for the Sessions.

Albany, Jan. 8.—Lieutenant-Governor Saxton to-night announced the following list of standing committees to serve during the sessions of the present Senate:

The Senate Committees.

FINANCE—Senators Mullin, Higgins, Raines, Malby, Stewart, Brown, Higbie, Harrison, Cantor, Guy, Koehler.

JUDICIARY—Lexow, Wray, Pavey, Krum, Brackett, Daly, Charles Davis, George A. Davis, McCurren, Cantor, Guy.

AFFAIRS OF CITIES—Stranahan, Lexow, Brush, Nussbaum, White, Tibbets, Page, Seibert, Ahearn, Grady, McCarren.

CANALS—Lamy, Wieman, Pavey, Sheppard, Charles Davis, Harrison, Foley, Gallagher, Martin.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Parsons, Burns, Higbie, Ford, Tibbets, George A. Davis, Coggeshall, Sullivan, McCarren.

CODES—Malby, Burns, White, Ford, Nussbaum, Page, Coggeshall, Guy, O'Grady.

INSURANCE—Burns, Higgins, Parsons, Raines, Malby, Wieman, Cantor, Ahearn, Koehler.

RAILROADS—Raines, Parsons, Mullin, Chahoon, Wilcox, Brackett, Ballantyne, Munzinger, Featherson.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT—Higgins, Krum, Stranahan, Humphrey, Daley, Johnson, Coggeshall, Coffey, Foley.

BANKS—Humphrey, Sheppard, Harrison, Lamy, Ford, McNulty, Munzinger.

FOREST, FISH AND GAME LAWS—Krum, Higbie, Chahoon, Ballantyne, Chas. Davis, Gallagher, Sullivan.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF TOWNS AND COUNTIES—Stewart, Krum, Burns, Brown, Tibbetts, Gallagher, Munzinger.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Johnson, Daley, Brush, Page, Seibert, Coffey, McNulty.

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS—Brown, Wilcox, Malby, Chahoon, Wieman, Sullivan, Munzinger.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—Gray, Parsons, Stewart, White, Brackett, Foley, McNulty.

PUBLIC HEALTH — Brush, Johnson, Lamy, Page, Sheppard, Coffey, Martin.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS—Wilcox, Stewart, G. A. Davis, Pavey, Humphrey, Foley, Martin.

REVISION—Pavey, Nussbaum, Wray, Ford, Ballantyne, Grady, McNulty.

AFFAIRS OF VILLAGES — Brackett, Stewart, Humphrey, Featherson, Gallagher.

AGRICULTURE—Higbie, Chahoon, Krum, Koehler, Ahearn.

PRINTED AND ENGROSSED BILLS—White, Seibert, Ballantyne, Ford, McCarren.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—George A. Davis, Wray, White, Higbie, Gallagher.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Nussbaum, Charles Davis, Stranahan, Grady, Guy.

PUBLIC PRINTING—Ballantyne, Pavey, Wilcox, McNulty, Munzinger.

ROADS AND BRIDGES—Sheppard, Seibert, Krum, Coggeshall, Coffey.

RULES—Ellsworth, Raines and Cantor.

The Assembly Committees.

Speaker Hamilton Fish also announced the standing committees of the Assembly for the year. They are:

WAYS AND MEANS—O'Grady, of Monroe; Nixon, of Chautauqua; Kern, of Madison; Cutler, of Rockland; Lounsberry, of Ulster; Brown, of Yates; Kelsey, of Livingston; Horton, of Wayne; Sears, of Franklin; Cole, of Onondaga; Stanchfield, of Chemung; Zurn, of Kings; Butts, of New York.

JUDICIARY—Robbins, of Allegheny; Kern, of Madison; Sanger, of Oneida; Armstrong, of Monroe; Scherer, of Albany; Boody, of Onondaga; Dudley, of Niagara; Allds, of Chenango; Dows, of Orleans; Marshall, of Kings; Norton, of Rensselaer; Hoffman, of New York; Green, of New York.

REVISION — Kelsey, of Livingston; Brown, of Fulton and Hamilton; Downs, of Orleans; Anderson, of Rensselaer; Cromwell, of Queens; Gorham, of Otsego; Laimbeer, of New York; Matteson, of Cattaraugus; Rounds, of Cayuga; Sanders, of Genesee; Kempner, of New York; Corrigan, of New York; Schmid, of Kings.

CODES—Armstrong, of Monroe; Robbins, of Allegheny; Kelsey, of Livingston; Wagstaff, of Kings; McNaughton, of Saratoga; Laimbeer, of New York; Waldo, of Kings; Wells, of Onondaga; Perkins, of Kings; Scherer, of Albany; Fitzgerald, of New York; J. A. Donnelly, of New York; Kelly, of Albany.

GENERAL LAWS—Horton, of Wayne; Husted, of Westchester; Bedell, of Greene; Marshall, of Kings; Carlisle, of Westchester; Tupper, of Broome; Perkins, of Kings; Burns, of Suffolk; Miles, of St. Lawrence; Steiner, of Erie; McClellan, of Columbia; J. A. Donnelly, of New York; Trainer, of New York.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT—Cutler, of Rockland; Brown, of Yates; Babcock, of Chautauqua; Miller, of Cattaraugus; Miles, of St. Lawrence; Saunders, of Cortland; Clark, of Jefferson; Waldo, of Kings; Brown, of Fulton and Hamilton; Bates, of Tompkins; Fitzgerald, of New York; Gulder, of Kings; McCabe, of New York.

CANALS—Eldridge, of Warren; Wlane, of Schenectady; Hill, of Erie; Ablett, of Albany; Rogers, of Onondaga; Taylor, of Oswego; Weed, of Essex; Brennan, of Kings; Warner, of Niagara; Springer, of Herkimer; Coughlin, of Erie; Barry, of New York; Lennon, of Kings.

AFFAIRS OF CITIES—Austin, of New York; O'Grady, of Monroe; Keenholtz, of Albany; H. T. Andrews, of New York; Wells, of Onondaga; Hill, of Erie; Audett, of Kings; Wilson, of New York; Stewart, of Westchester; Babcock, of Chautauqua; Finn, of New York; McKeon, of Kings; Davidson, of New York.

RAILROADS—Nixon, of Chautauqua; Eldridge, of Warren; Smith, of Monroe; Braun, of Erie; Brownell, of Broome; Ablett, of Albany; Costello, of Oswego; Sanders, of Genesee; Budd, of Schuyler; Graves, of Oneida; Cain, of Kings; Coughlin, of Erie; Kinn, of Seneca.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Goodsell, of Orange; Vankuren, of Ulster; Andrews, of New York; Gray, of Dutchess; Redell, of Orange; Post, of Suffolk; Costello, of Oswego; Gregory, of New York; Reevers, of Erie; French, of New York; Mittnacht, of New York; Cullen of Kings; Myer, of New York.

INSURANCE—Husted, of Westchester; Hobble, of Washington; McNaughton, of Saratoga; Adler, of New York; Smith, of Erie; Cromwell, of Queens; Eddy, of Monroe; Keenholtz, of Albany; Matteson, of Cattaraugus; Witter, of Tioga; Ebbett, of Kings; Delmour, of New York; Donnelly, of New York.

BANKS—Gray, of Dutchess; Adler, of New York; Weed, of Essex; Storm, of Queens; French, of New York; Degraw, of Kings; Miller, of Cattaraugus; Wilson, of Kings; Carlisle, of Westchester; Blaisdell, of Erie; Mittnacht, of New York; Schmid, of Kings; McCabe, of New York.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY—Lounsberry, of Ulster; Braun, of Erie; Cutler, of Rockland; Goodsell, of Orange; Brownell, of Broome; McNaughton, of Saratoga; Taylor, of Oswego; Messiter, of Sullivan; Forrester, of Kings; Cole, of Wyoming; Finn, of New York; McKeown, of Kings; Corrigan, of New York.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS—Brown, of Yates; Budd, of Schuyler; Hanna, of Dutchess; Stewart, of Westchester; Witter, of Tioga; Sweet, of Greene; Brennan, of Kings; Sheldon, of Cayauga; Scherer, of Albany; Zimmermann, of Jefferson; Edners, of Schoharie; Barth, of Richmond; Embley, of Oneida.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY—Audet, of Kings; Gray, of Dutchess; Springweller, of Erie; Storm, of Queens; Livingston, of Kings; Eddy, of Monroe; Brown, of Fulton; Wilson, of New York; McGraw, of Rensselaer; Sanders, of Genesee; McCoy, of New York; Guider, of Kings; George W. Myer, of New York.

EXCISE—Allds, of Chenango; Sears, of Franklin; Tupper, of Broome; Hughes, of Kings; Ives, of St. Lawrence; Bedell, of Orange; Witter, of Tioga; Miller, of Cattaraugus; Rounds, of Cayuga; Warner, of Niagara; Kempner, of New York; Barry, of New York; Kinne, of Seneca.

VILLAGES—Brownell, of Broome; Sanders, of Cortland; Cole, of Wyoming; Carlisle, of Westchester; Steiner, of Erie; Downs, of Orleans; Cromwell, of Queens; Hanna, of Dutchess; Anderson, of Rensselaer; Mackey, of Delaware; Zurn, of Kings; Stahl, of Queens; Enders, of Schoharie.

PUBLIC PRINTING—Keenholts, of Albany; Goodsell, of Orange; Audett, of Kings; Blaisdell, of Erie; Burr, of Suffolk; Eddy, of Monroe; Forrester, of Kings; Koster, of Lewis; Andrew, of New York; Lennon, of Kings; Myers, of New York.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Andrews, of New York; Eldridge, of Warren; Messiter, of Sullivan; Honsinger, of Clinton; Murphy, of New York; Steele, of Ontario; McGraw, of Rensselaer; Hughes, of Kings; Hoffman, of New York; Stahl, of Queens; P. J. Andrews, of New York.

PUBLIC EDUCATION — Sanger, of Oneida; Winne, of Schenectady; Harrison, of Steuben; Sweet, of Greene; Burr, of Suffolk; Smith, of Monroe; Schmitt, of Montgomery; Clark, of Jefferson; Norton, of Rensselaer; Leonard, of New York; Gledhill, of New York.

PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTRY—Wagstaff, of Kings; Weed, of Essex; Mills, of St Lawrence; Koster, of Lewis; Allds, of Chenango; Zimmerman, of Jefferson; Mackey, of Delaware; Clark, of Steuben; Fitzgerald, of New York; Embley, of Oneida; Galligan, of New York.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Winne, of Schenectady; Lounsbery, of Ulster; Stewart, of Westchester; Degraw, of Kings; Ives, of St. Lawrence; Bates, of Tompkins; Wilson, of Kings; Anderson, of Rensselaer; Schulum, of New York; Malone, of New York; McCoy, of New York.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Murphy, of New York; Sanger, of Oneida; Van Kueren, of Ulster; Clark, of Steuben; Gregory, of New York; Steele, of Ontario; Koster, of Lewis; Tupper, of Broome; Hart, of New York; Budd, of Kings; Schulum, of New York.

SOLDIERS' HOME—Van Keuren, of Ulster; Honsinger, of Clinton; Harrison, of Steuben; Mackey, of Delaware; Costello, of Oswego; Clark, of Steuben; Graham, of Otsego; McGraw, of Rensselaer; Ebbets, of Kings; Fritz, of New York; Davidson, of New York.

CLAIMS—Sears, of Franklin; Armstrong, of Monroe; Austin, of New York; Boody, of Onondaga; Dudley, of Niagara; Perkins, of Kings; Livingston, of Kings; Barth, of Richmond; Newman, of Kings.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Smith, of Monroe; Horton, of Wayne; Hobble, of Washington; Dudley, of Niagara; Springer, of Herkimer; Brennan, of Kings; Bates, of Tompkins; Davidson, of New York; Malone, of New York.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Braun, of Erie; Honsinger, of Clinton; Bondy, of Onondaga; Sweet, of Green; Springweller, of Erie; Babcock, of Chautauqua; Fritz, of New York; Budd, of Kings; T. F. Myers, of New York.

STATE PRISONS—Hubble, of Washington; Springweller, of Erie; Gregory, of New York; Storm, of Queens; Sheldon, of Cayuga; Graves, of Oneida; Newman, of Kings; Green, of New York; Cullen, of Kings.

FISHERIES AND GAME—Messiter, of Sullivan; Post, of Suffolk; Laimbeer, of New York; Cole, of Wyoming; Clark, of Jefferson; Hanna, of Dutchess; Springer, of Herkimer; McClellan, of Columbia; Galligan, of New York.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Kern, of Madison; Steiner, of Erie; Murphy, of New York; Waldo, of Kings; Smith, of Erie; Forrester, of Kings; Butts, of New York; Gledhill, of New York; Trainor, of New York.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES—Cole, of Onondaga; Wilson, of Kings; Schmidt, of Montgomery; Gorham, of Otsego; Peevers, of Erie; Livingston, of Kings; Harrison, of Steuben; Hart, of New York; Leonard, of New York.

AGRICULTURE—Ives, of St. Lawrence; Saunders, of Cortland; Blaisdell, of Erie; Zimmerman, of Jefferson; Clark, of Steuben; Steele, of Ontario; Budd, of Schuyler; Kinne, of Seneca; Enders, of Schoharie.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Rogers, of Onondagn; Hughes, of Kings; Graves, of Oneida; Schmidt, of Montgomery; Sheldon, of Cayuga; Smith, of Erie; Degraw, of Kings; Zurn, of Kings; Donnelly, of New York.

RULES—The Speaker; O'Grady, of Monroe; Nixon, of Chautauqua; Robbins, of Allegany; Stanchfield, of Chemung; Finn, of New York.

PRINTED AND ENGROSSED BILLS—Adler, of New York; Matteson, of Cattaraugus; Rounds, of Cayuga; Cain, of Kings; Barry, of New York.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Ablett, of Albany; French, of New York; Peevers, of Erie; T. F. Donnelly, of New York; Kelly, of Albany.

RECEIVER FOR LIQUOR FIRM.

To Take Charge of the Affairs of McMahon, Bishop & Co.

Application was made yesterday to Judge Truax, of the Supreme Court, by Lawyer McMahon, on behalf of Henry C. Zimmerman, for the appointment of a receiver for the property of the firm of McMahon, Bishop & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, of No. 56 Front street, whose embarrassment was reported on Saturday last.

Mr. Zimmerman, the "Co." of the firm, is a son-in-law of Lawyer McMahon, whose son was the senior partner of the firm, but it was stated that the latter had sold his interest a month ago to Mr. Zimmerman, and had gone to Colorado to the gold fields, where he had formerly been for sixteen years.

Lawyer McMahon said that Mr. Zimmerman was the capitalist of the firm, had put in many thousands of dollars, had floated the firm's paper, let them have the store for nine months without any rent, he owning the building, and had helped the firm financially in various other ways. On Saturday last Mr. Bishop, the active partner, who was formerly secretary of the Excise Board, had given chattel mortgages on the stock and assigned accounts of the firm without Mr. Zimmerman's consent.

Lawyer McMahon pleaded earnestly for a receivership of all the property of the firm, including that which had been transferred or mortgaged.

Judge Truax said that he would appoint Otto Horwitz receiver for the firm in the usual form, and would consider the question of extending the power of the receiver as to the property transferred, and would decide it as soon as possible.

Bloodhound Trials.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 8.—Some interesting tests of the sagacity of bloodhounds were made in this city to-day in connection with the Pet Stock Show. The dogs followed the trail through crowded streets, over ice and snow, and picked out their man in a crowd of several hundred people.

THE TREASURY STILL APPREHENSIVE.

Though Withdrawals Were Small, Officials Fear for the Future.

Bankers Inform Secretary Carlisle of Their Willingness to Offer Bids.

Even with a Fair Response, Not Over Twenty Millions Is Anticipated from the Call.

THE LOAN EXPECTED TO BE DOUBLED.

Though No Contract Has Been Made with Mr. Morgan, the Gold He Has Option Upon Is Wanted by the Government.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—The Treasury gold reserve was lightly touched to-day, only $430,000 being withdrawn. That sum was taken from the Sub-Treasury in New York in the afternoon. Of the amount, $400,000 was taken in coin and $30,000 in bars. At the close of business the reserve stood at $57,816,024.

When the contract with the syndicate was made last February the Treasury gold had reached its lowest ebb, about $41,000,000. President Cleveland said in answer to criticisms provoked by that contract that so long as any power remained in the Executive office to prevent it, he would not again permit the reserve to fall to such dangerous limits. He said in messages to Congress that he would use any power left in the statutes to maintain the ability of the Government to redeem its obligations in the most valuable coin. The intention of the President to execute this purpose in letter and spirit is not doubted.

The diminished demands upon the reserve have not relieved the apprehension of Treasury officials as to serious depletion of the gold pending the opening of bids and the awarding of contracts under the call for subscriptions. It is believed at the department that heavy calls will be made upon the reserve by the end of the current week.

While the rule of secresy prevails with regard to the matter of proposals, it can be stated that not a single bona fide bid been received up to the closing of the Treasury to-day. Secretary Carlisle has had telegrams containing assurances of intentions to subscribe. Several dispatches of this nature came to Mr. Carlisle to-day, and this evening he was feeling somewhat encouraged at the prospect of obtaining solid help for the Treasury through the pending proposition.

One phase of the information conveyed to Secretary Carlisle which tends to elate him at the prospect of procuring at least a fair response to his call for popular subscriptions consisted of telegrams from bankers in different sections of the country, informing him that they would send formal bids for the bonds. This declared willingness of banking institutions to come forward and surrender portions of their gold to the Treasury vests the "popular loan" with something of a substantial character. Even this encouraging phase does not inspire the Secretary or his assistants with the anticipation that the entire $100,000,000 demed necessary can be obtained without resort to the syndicate. The impression that the loan will be finally increased to $200,000,000 has been reinforced by intimations from high Administration sources during the last day or two. There is ground for the belief that Mr. Morgan has some assurance that the gold which he has succeeded in obtaining option upon will be wanted by the Government before many days. No sort of contract has been entered into with him, nor has any written obligation passed.

The President is firmly convinced that he cannot depend upon Congress for such legislation as, in his opinion, would afford lasting relief to the Treasury and save it from again having to resort to the sale of bonds under the Resumption act. This Congress will continue during the existence of the present Administration; therefore the Congressional verdict that the greenbacks shall not be retired is final, so far as President Cleveland is concerned.

He must continue to maintain the reserve and provide for the redemption of Government notes by the same means he has hitherto employed. He does not care to go through another period of criticism and attack, such as his bond deals have provoked. His purpose is to procure sufficient gold through negotiations at this time to last for the remainder of his Administration. It stands to reason that no such sum as $200,000,000 can be had through popular subscriptions. In fact, the utmost hopes of results from the appeal to the public do not go beyond $20,000,000. Old financial experts of the Treasury estimate that the so-called popular loan would be a pronounced success should it produce that much gold. For the remainder of the $100,000,000 advertised for, and such additional sum as the President might consider necessary, a syndicate would be relied upon.

PREPARED FOR AN EMERGENCY.

Should the gold reserve be depleted at a rate to threaten its practical elimination before the 5th of February, what course would be adopted to avert the danger of such a condition? That is a question which it is believed the President considered and prepared himself to provide for, prior to making public the formal call for bids.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury in the call. Should it become manifest within ten days, or at any other time within the period prescribed in the advertisement, and at the same time should the withdrawals of gold continue to deplete the reserve, the Secretary of the Treasury could cancel the call by determining to reject all bids in advance. There is no real obligation on the part of the Government to remain inactive during thirty days and see the Treasury stripped of its gold. The cancelling of the call would no doubt be immediately followed by a contract with a syndicate or perhaps syndicates. The President would then hold that he had exhausted all means in his power short of contracting with the bankers, who have control of the supply of gold. Such action on the part of the President and Secretary Carlisle may not become necessary.

Should the demand upon the reserve reach no greater proportions than those of to-day it would not be seriously depleted pending the award of contracts under the call. At the expiration of the thirty days the bids would then be opened and contracts awarded to the acceptable proposers, whether they were individuals or syndicates.

The Treasury has begun the distribution of blank forms on which to submit bids for the bonds. These blank forms will be obtained in any Sub-Treasury by those wishing to submit bids. All national banks and others making application by mail to the Treasury here, or to the Sub-Treasuries, will be supplied with these blank forms. They are not actually essential to the integrity of the bids, but are the most convenient manner of submitting them.

INDIVIDUALS WILL BID.

Many Applications for Blanks for the New Bonds, Amounts from $1,000 to $10,000 Being Desired.

On the theory that straws show which way the wind blows, the Treasury officers are led to believe by the number of applications for subscription blanks that the bidding for bonds, in response to Secretary Carlisle's call will be brisk. As a matter of fact, the blank forms of application on which the bids are to be made have not yet arrived from Washington, but the public, notwithstanding the delay in the transaction of Government affairs, is already making applications and seeking information.

It is estimated that yesterday there were from fifty to seventy-five personal applications at the Sub-Treasury for the blanks. About half were made by messengers from financial houses, and, of course, no information could be obtained from them as to the amount of bonds that will be bid for or the figures at which bids will be made. The other half of those applying were private individuals, who evidently want the bonds simply for investment.

SOME INDIVIDUAL BIDS.

Out of a poll of a number of these, ten gave information as to the amount they will bid for, and the average was $4,500. Two said they would bid for $10,000 each, and the bids of the others will range from that amount down to $1,000, none being below that sum. These individual bidders were in most cases averse to saying at what price their bids will be made. A majority said they had not yet determined what figure to name, and would not do so until the situation became settled. One man thought he would put in a bid at 110 for $5,000 of the bonds, another mentioned 108, and a third 112. They all said, however, that they might bid higher if it became evident that they must do so to get the bonds.

When asked where they would get the gold to buy the bonds, the applicants who were seen all declared that they either had it on hand or had a source in view from which they could obtain it. None would admit any intention of going to the Sub-Treasury for the yellow metal.

PUBLIC WILL BID FREELY.

Financial experts who were informed of the above facts said that it was the surest indication yet that the public will bid liberally for the bonds. When the loan of February, 1894, was made, but $750,000 of bonds were bid for by the public, and but $1,500,000 in the loan of November, 1894. When these loans were first announced the public showed no interest whatever, but it yesterday's developments can be taken as a criterion, there will be a rush to bid on the present issue.

The rush is not expected for a week or two weeks, however, in view of the fact that many will hesitate until it is learned what the big banks intend doing. It is a rule among financiers to hold back until the last day before bidding, in order to learn what rivals are doing. Private investors may put in their bids early, but they, too, will likely delay in order to learn, if possible, at what price the heavy dealers are bidding.

WAS CARLISLE FRIGHTENED?

Some significance was attached yesterday to the announcement by Sub-Treasury officials that hereafter all news relative to gold withdrawals must come from Washington. This is a rule of the Treasury Department, but heretofore it has been easy to get information in New York. Secretary Carlisle has given instructions, however, that the rule must be rigidly enforced. This is taken to indicate that he was frightened by the withdrawals of Tuesday, and had concluded that the safer plan would be to sift the news before making it public.

In order to prepare for an emergency Secretary Carlisle has had the bankers of New York sounded as to whether they would be willing to deposit gold in the Treasury in case of a raid. It is understood that Assistant Treasurer Jordan has gone to Washington with the information. The replies of the bankers are closely guarded, but it is understood that they have given assurance that the reserve will not be allowed to reach the danger point. They will try to drive some bargain, however, to the effect, probably, that the gold they place in the Treasury shall be available for the purchase of bonds. This is what they are holding it for, so there would not be so much patriotism after all in giving up the yellow metal.

A well-known Wall Street man yesterday wrote to Secretary Carlisle, suggesting that if there should be a raid on the Treasury, and if the banks would not come to Uncle Sam's assistance, the reserve could be maintained by selling a part of the $100,000,000 issue at 112. He argued that the bonds would be grabbed like hot-cakes at that price, and that the sale of the rest of the issue on bids would not be affected.

REFUSE TO OPEN GOLD ACC