OLNEY'S NEW PLAN FOR AIDING CUBA.

The Secretary of State Said to Be Preparing a Great Political Stroke.

Insurgents to Be Assisted and American Patriotism Fired at the Same Time.

Mr. Cleveland Wishes His Mantle to Fall Upon the Shoulders of His Favorite Premier.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS THE SLOGAN

Sudden Collapse of the Venezuelan Excitement Interfered with the Scheme Arranged for Carrying the Convention—Another Slap at England.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—The Cuban situation is being seriously considered by the Administration, and some solution may be evolved within a few days. While the President and Secretary Olney are devoting attention to the Cuban question, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has the same subject under consideration. The Senate committee has recently passed to the control of the Republicans, and, as important political results may depend upon the policy adopted, the Administration does not intend to be "left" in playing this game. Senator Sherman, chairman of the Senate committee, has declared that the belligerent rights of the Cubans "will be eventually recognized." Secretary Olney is endeavoring to keep pace with the public sentiment favorable to the Cubans.

A private letter from one of the naval officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, now at anchor in Hampton Roads, states that they are expecting orders to proceed to Cuba to keep open the ports of that island. At the Navy Department this afternoon this statement was called to the attention of the authorities. No response could be obtained. The secrecy of the Treasury Department seems to have invaded the navy. The only point of any significance was that the officials declined to deny the report of the fleet being destined for Havana.

The vigorous foreign policy of the present Administration, adopted with the transfer of Attorney-General Olney to the Premiership, will be emphasized with a declared position concerning Cuba.

The aggressive mind of Secretary Olney is now engaged with the subject and will, no doubt, evolve something strikingly popular.

The project under consideration is nothing less than extending direct aid to the struggling Cubans under certain contingencies. There will be politics as well as Statesmanship, in the enunciation of this policy, but the politics will be concealed in the virile sentences of Secretary Olney, appealing to the patriotism of the American people.

For many years it has been the practice of the National Democratic Committee to meet on the 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, to name the date and place of holding the National Convention. This custom would not have been departed from this year but for the apparent opportunity of big politics. The Venezuelan message has stirred up the popular heart to its very depths. The response was a wave of fervid patriotism that swept over the entire country. On every hand the praises of the Administration were sounded, without stint. It was supposed that the enthusiasm created by the Venezuelan question would last at least until that issue was settled. A master stroke would be to call the committee together, fix an early date for the convention and amid the whirl of enthusiasm for the Administration have it formulate the platform and name the candidate.

CLEVELAND'S MANTLE TO FALL ON OLNEY.

It has been determined that the mantle of Mr. Cleveland shall fall on the shoulders of Secretary Olney. He is the political residuary legatee of the Administration. With the view of endearing the Secretary to the hearts of the people he has been permitted to enjoy the distinction of having infused Americanism into the correspondence relating to Venezuela. The one remaining ambition of Mr. Cleveland is to see his present Premier succeed him in the White House.

The plan discussed contemplates a special message to Congress on the importance of restoring peace and order in Cuba. It will not recommend the direct recognition of the insurgents, but will advise even a more substantial extension of help. The idea upon which Mr. Olney is employing his mental endowments is that the United States shall offer to aid the Cubans in purchasing their island and their independence from Spain; that this Government shall offer to become responsible for the purchase money; that in the event of Spain's refusal to consider the proposition of her discontented subjects in Cuba to purchase the island, then the United States shall take a determined stand in behalf of peace and the restoration of law and order.

A similar plan of relieving Cuba of a hated government was considered by President Grant, and during Buchanan's term an effort was made to buy the island.

The line of action under consideration by the Administration would, in case of absolute rejection of all peaceful proposals by Spain, relieve the United States of those obligations now incumbent upon it in dealing with a friendly power. This Government could then say, in substance, that inasmuch as Spain had utterly failed to suppress the insurrection it would no longer tolerate a state of warfare which might continue for years and which involved the continual destruction of American property to say nothing of the loss of the lives of American citizens.

The proposed intervention of the United States would be justified on the ground of humanity, in putting an end to civil warfare involving citizens of this country and of protecting and extending American commerce.

VIOLATION OF OLNEY'S DOCTRINE.

The proposal of Spain to surrender the commerce of Cuba to England in return for financial aid is in violation of the doctrine laid down by Secretary Olney in his celebrated letter to Lord Salisbury on the Venezuelan question. In that contribution to diplomatic literature Mr. Olney refers to the Monroe doctrine as "Justifying the position that, while the sovereignty of Spain over Cuba will be respected, the island will not be permitted to become the possession of any other European power."

Should England advance money to Spain to enable that Government to prosecute the war she would, no doubt, make sure of the return of the funds thus loaned by taking virtual possession of Cuba, as she did of Egypt under similar conditions.

The President and Secretary Olney do not intend that Cuba shall pass into the control of any foreign government, and unless Spain shall promptly manifest its power to suppress the insurrection the United States will take some decisive step toward the restoration of peace and order.

It is no secret in naval circles that the North Atlantic Squadron has been held at anchor in Hampton Roads at the instance of Secretary Olney. Since all danger of any friction with England has passed, the object in holding the fleet of Admiral Bunce was made a subject of interesting speculation, but recent developments tend to show that Secretary Olney intends to be prepared for prompt action in the event of any necessity arising for the presence of naval vessels at Havana.

HODGE WAS IN HARD LUCK.

Fired Repeatedly at Robbers, but They Walked Too Fast for Him.

The police of three stations—Mercer, Charles and Macdougal streets—had a lively run after thieves at 9 p. m. Wednesday, and Patrolman John Hodge, of Macdougal Street Station, made a new record with his revolver—fired all the chambers and didn't hit a thing. Hodge is the second best shot on the force and is the champion bike rider of the department, but he cannot run a little.

At West Houston street and Cottage place he saw three colored men going through the pockets of a man lying in the gutter helpless from drink. When they saw Hodge coming they walked away, the officer running after them as hard as he could. When Hodge yelled to them that he was going to shoot they walked faster. He blazed away, and attracted the attention of five officers, who came from as many directions.

The run was down Houston street. The policemen aimed to keep the robbers from reaching an alley in the middle of the block known as Downing place, which has never been fully explored by white men. The movement failed, and the three robbers ran into the alley, the officers and three hundred citizens holding the open approach. By vaulting fences the robbers got away. The police were encouraged in their hunt by many residents of the alley, who poked their heads out of upper windows to give humorous suggestions.

When Hodge got back to the corner he found his drunken man had gone away. So he went to the station house, warmed his feet and told the sergeant a hard-luck story. No entry was made on the minutes.

MRS. BURNHAM IS MULCTED.

She Repudiated the Claim of Her Husband's Brother, Who Brought Suit.

After almost seven years' litigation, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., of No. 62 Wall street, who was appointed referee in a suit brought by Beekman T. Burnham against the estate of E. L. Burnham, in September, 1888, handed down his decision yesterday. He directs judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $7,868.28, with interest from January 12, 1888, and the costs of the suit, amounting in all to over $12,000.

Beekman T. Burnham is a real estate agent at No. 16 Eighth avenue, and is the father of Charles L. Burnham, the assistant secretary of the Stock Exchange. On May 1, 1865, he entered into a partnership with his brother, E. L. Burnham, for the carrying on of a general real estate business in Abingdon square. No general accounting of the firm's business was had until January 11, 1888, when it was found that there was a shortage of over $6,000 in the accounts of E. L. Burnham, who had charge of the cash transactions of the firm.

He promised to make good the deficiency the following day, but after going home that night he was seized with an apoplectic fit and died suddenly.

By the terms of his will his widow was made sole executrix, and she repudiated the claim of Beekman T. Burnham, and suit was brought to recover.

Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., was appointed referee, and for the past six years he has been listening to the testimony of expert accountants and others. The final hearing in the case was had two months ago.

Mrs. Burnham lives in New Jersey, but as she owns considerable real estate in the old Ninth Ward the plaintiff expects no trouble in satisfying the judgment.

WATCHING LENNON'S TRIAL.

Builders and Architects Deeply Interested in the Outcome.

The outcome of the trial of William F. Lennon, charged with manslaughter, in connection with the Orchard street disaster, which is in progress before Justice Smyth in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, is being watched with interest by builders and architects. Five laborers were buried in the debris, and ten others were severely injured.

Assistant District-Attorney Lewis, who has been studying the various methods of constructing buildings, it is said, will contend that the plans as allowed by the Building Department were changed without the consent of the Superintendent of Buildings, and that the structure was one story higher than it should have been.

Deputy Building Superintendent Vreeland, on cross-examination yesterday, testified that the walls of the building were built up only 61 feet 6 inches, while the plans called for a height of 65 feet. He also said that the plans called for a five-story building. Lawyer Newburger and Mr. Lewis got into a squabble over this. Lennon's counsel contended that the height of the building should be measured from the basement wall, which was the foundation of the structure. Justice Smyth was compelled to quiet the lawyers.

Florence McEntee, the stone mason who built the foundation, was unable to remember whether he did the work before the cold weather set in or not. He said he began about the latter part of November of 1894, and completed his work about a fortnight before the building fell in.

The prosecution will continue to-day, when the testimony of men who were employed on the building will be taken.

CRUSHING A TINWARE TRUST.

Verdict Directed Against the Central Stamping Company.

Justice Freedman, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, directed the jury to return a verdict for the Attorney-General in that official's suit to prevent the Central Stamping Company from doing business henceforth.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant company was formed in 1884 by the five biggest tinware manufacturers in the country, with a half million cash capital. Each firm leased its factory to the company for ten years. When a majority of the stockholders, on July 1, 1893, decided to extend the company's life for fifty years more, it was alleged that they bought up enough stock to silence the minority.

The Attorney-General alleged that the new charter was procured corruptly, and sought to have it cancelled. He said money was promised to some of the stockholders in consideration of the desired sale of their votes.

The stamping company told Justice Freedman that it would appeal from his direction to the jury. Meanwhile the actual verdict remains in abeyance.

Member of the Mafia in Custody.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Michael Spiero, who is said to be a member of the Mafia, and who is wanted in Hazleton, Pa., on a charge of dynamiting a boarding house, was taken East last night by officers from that place. An effort was made to obtain his release on a writ of habeas corpus, but the officers succeeded in spiriting him away and boarded a train at a suburban station.

MORE VESSELS FOR CUBA.

Spain's Foes Have Secured a Steamer in Liverpool and Another in Rotterdam.

Dr. Garcia Predicts the Speedy Downfall of the Home Government.

FACTS AND FIGURES TO PROVE IT.

The Cuban General's Son Depicts a Deplorable State of Affairs, Both Military and Financial, Across the Water.

There is no longer any doubt that the Cuban insurgents have bought two steamers and that negotiations are now going on for the purchase of a third. This was admitted yesterday by no less an authority than Dr. Charles Garcia, the son of General Calixto Garcia, who has just returned from Tampa, Fla.

Dr. Garcia recently returned from Havana, where he secretly published pamphlets in behalf of the Cuban cause till he was discovered and expelled from the country. He and his father are now engaged in secret business for the Cuban Junta in this city and Florida. First of all, he said, General Garcia did not go to Tampa to organize a filibustering expedition there and, as was reported, gave it up because he was too closely watched. The General went there, he declared, for the purpose of organizing clubs such as exist in this city for the collection of funds, and had been very successful. His father, he said, starts to-day for a secret mission.

"Yes, we have secured one vessel in Liverpool and another at Rotterdam, and we soon will have a third," said Dr. Garcia.

"One was secured by Engineer Cesnaros, who, in the previous Cuban war, led seven successful expeditions to Cuba. He is an energetic and patriotic man, of good judgment and great experience, and we know that what he has done is right. He is now in South America, where he is working for the cause, but in what way we cannot tell until he has accomplished his mission.

"The other steamer was secured in Rotterdam by a Cuban general who spent all last Summer there. No, I cannot tell you where he is now, for I know he is in the midst of Spanish spies.

"We are anticipating recognition by the United States, France and Brazil, and then by all the South and Central American republics, and the moment this occurs we will be in shape to give Spain her death-blow—if she does not give up before that time. But we are almost certain that she will.

SPANISH REVOLUTION PREDICTED.

"Mark my word, there will be a revolution in Spain this Summer. Why do I make this prediction? I base it on facts which I observed while in Madrid not long ago, on what I know of the state of affairs in Cuba and Spain and on historical precedents. You will find that history will repeat itself.

"Spain will lose not only Cuba, but several other provinces, in the same manner in which she lost all the South and Central American republics in 1820, which were then Spanish provinces. Spain then was in a state of turmoil at home, and all the provinces of Chili, Peru, Venezuela and Guatemala were in revolt. General Riego was ordered to sail from Cadiz with 20,000 men to quell the rebellion. That was all the troops Spain had. Just before embarking Riego had a consultation with his officers over the inevitable defeat that awaited them, for 20,000 men scattered in all those provinces could cut no figure. They concluded it would be better for them to start a revolution at home, overthrow the Government and become masters of the situation, which they did. The revolutionists of the provinces were left to themselves and seceded from Spain.

"Now, the first reserve of the Spanish army, more than one-half of which are young recruits, to the number of 120,000 men, have been sent to Cuba with Campos. This leaves in Spain only 83,600 men, comprising the second reserve, composed entirely of raw, untrained recruits, nearly all young men.

SPAIN'S PREDICAMENT.

"There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in Spain, owing to what they call Campos's lukewarmness. He is made the scapegoat of an impossible situation, and there is talk of sending General Weyler to succeed him. Campos is doing the best he can, but it should be plain to every one now that he is absolutely powerless. So Weyler, though more radical, will do no better. This will, of course, increase the dissatisfaction. We know that Spain is bankrupt. Her $26,000,000 yearly revenue from Cuba has been cut off. Her bonds have gone down 15 per cent since the revolution began, and there are no takers. They are quoted in Paris at about 60. She has been trying in vain to borrow money in France and Belgium. The Spanish bankers are on the verge of failure for lack of business; the adult male population is nearly all under arms and industries are paralyzed. The Government gives only ten cents a day to the families of those that have been killed and nothing to the others, and wives, daughters and children are clamoring for bread.

"Now the question is, how long can such conditions exist?

"But that is not all. There are in Spain three different parties—the Moderate Republican, the Radicals and the Carlists—which are watching the opportunity to overthrow the Government. The Carlists, of course, want to put Carlos VII. on the throne. He is now in Italy. There is not a Carlist who has not a loaded carbine hanging on his wall. The two Republican factions, of course, want a republic, and though the Carlists are better armed, the Republicans are more numerous, and would be sure to win. With almost the whole army in Cuba, what could those 83,600 boys do in case of a revolution? And this is as sure to come when the people become satisfied that the revolution cannot be put down as that night succeeds day. Consequently, in view of the above facts, I believe that day is near at hand."

Dr. Garcia said that the house in which he and his father live, in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, is surrounded by Spanish spies. He said the Spanish Consul had engaged rooms opposite the house, from which detectives are constantly watching them.

MONEY FOR SUFFERING CUBA.

Joseph M. Cohen Sends One Dollar to Start a Fund.

The following letter was received by the Journal yesterday:

+120

No. 221 East Tenth street,
New York, Jan. 15, 1896.

The Journal, New York:

Enclosed please find $1, which you will kindly apply, if you think you can do so, toward starting a fund for the suffering Cubans now at war with Spain. Please let me hear from you. Yours respectfully, JOSEPH M. COHEN.

The money will be turned over to the representatives of the Cuban Junta, at No. 66 Broadway, where it was said yesterday a fund for the purpose suggested by Mr. Cohen will probably be started as soon as Minister Palma returns from Washington.

CHINAMEN IN CUBA RUINED.

Insurgents' Torches Burned Their Homes, and They Seek Refuge in Gotham.

Twenty-six Chinese merchants who arrived here on the Spanish liner Habana some days ago have settled in various parts of Chinatown and are now trying to recruit their shattered fortunes. In Cuba they were the owners of extensive and productive properties which were destroyed by the torches of the insurgents. Their homes were laid waste, and, with a prospect of waiting many months for any redress, they decided to come to New York. As merchants they could not be barred from landing.

Other Chinese merchants in Cuba, who have been large exporters from that island, are now said to be penniless and many of them contemplate coming to this city. The Chinamen in Cuba have heretofore been generous contributors to the Chinese charity fund, raised here by the Mongolians every year.

TOBIN WAS DISCHARGED.

Mrs. Ruhl Refused to Testify Against Him and the Tenement Explosion Was Not Traced to Him.

Acting Captain Sheehan, of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, was disappointed yesterday at the action of City Magistrate Wentworth in refusing to hold Richard A. Tobin when the latter was arraigned on the charge of having attempted to blow up the tenement house at No. 2487 Second avenue, by dropping powder or dynamite down the chimney. The Captain, with his ward men, Read and Meehan, had worked hard on the case and thought they had had enough evidence to fasten the crime upon Tobin. It proved otherwise, however.

Tobin was arrested on the statement of Mrs Ruhl that he had frequently threatened her life. Afterward, however, she told other stories of a conflicting nature, and late Wednesday night she told the police that she would not say anything against Tobin when called as a witness, and she kept her word.

"I know nothing about this explosion," she went on, "and I am not making any charge against this man. I don't want to do it, and I won't. I don't know any reason why he should want to injure me, as I always treated him kindly."

She denied that he had ever threatened her life, but admitted that Tobin had asked him to marry him within three weeks of her husband's death.

Lawyer Van Cott, counsel for Tobin, made her admit that Tobin had called on her many times after her husband's death. He asked her if it was not a fact that they had maintained illicit relations for the past two years, but the Magistrate would not allow the question. Then the lawyer declared that such had been the case and that two weeks ago she had jilted him for another man.

"That, however, does not furnish any reason why Tobin should be charged with this offence," the lawyer said.

Mary Hansen, who lives in the basement of the Second avenue house, and does most of the cleaning for Mrs. Ruhl, told the police on Wednesday night that a few days ago Tobin called at the house and inquired for Mrs. Ruhl. She told him Mrs. Ruhl has been married a few days before to Mr. Christopher Frank. The intelligence made Tobin angry, and he left the house declaring that he would kill her. She denied this on the stand yesterday. Several other witnesses gave unimportant testimony. Tobin was discharged.

The Fire Marshal began an investigation yesterday into the cause of the explosion. The police say they will not drop the case.

AMONG THE REALTY BROKERS.

Private Sales the Order of the Day—No Dealings at Auction.

There were no sales yesterday at the auction rooms of the Real Estate Exchange. A fair amount of business was transacted by the brokers at private contract.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold for Peter B. Sweeny the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-seventh street to William W. and Thomas M. Hall, plot 100.8½x100, on private terms. The purchasers will immediately improve the plot by the erection of a group of first-class private residences. The plot adjoining, 150 feet, was recently bought by the above purchasers, who are about completing a row of private dwellings thereon.

Mrs. Mary B. Hoffman has purchased from the Pulling estate the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling property, 25x55x98.9, No. 107 East Thirty-sixth street, for $57,500.

George C. Edgar, Sons & Co. have sold to M. Passavant the four-story dwelling, lot 21x60x100.5, No. 24 West Sixty-ninth street.

S. Van Rensselaer Cruger & Co. have sold a plot of 215 acres, lying between West Chester and Wilkens creeks, at Baretto Point, on Long Island Sound, in the newly annexed district, for one of the heirs of the Joseph H. Screven estate, for $460,000. The purchaser is understood to be a New York syndicate. The title will be taken the 1st of April. The property will be laid out in blocks and lots and put on the market for building sites. A portion of the property is salt meadow, which will be filled in and bulkheads and piers built on the water front.

At the Broadway Real Estate salesroom to-day R. V. Harnett & Co. will sell in foreclosure Nos. 692 and 694 Second avenue, two five-story brick tenements in front and four-story tenements in rear, respectively, 24.8½x136.5¾x25x122.4 and 24.8¼x139.7x25x136.5¾.

The Sheriff will sell the right, title and interest of Florentine Stanfield to No. 48 West Twentieth street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, lot 25x92x27.1x92.0½.

TAMMANY FIGHT IN HARLEM.

Judge Welde's Opponents Will Ask the Committee to Call a New Primary.

The Tammany Hall General Committee will meet at the Wigwam, in Fourteenth street, this evening and reorganize for 1896. "Bob" Kelly will light the council fires early this afternoon, and the braves will begin to assemble shortly after sundown. The big chiefs will all occupy front seats in the hall and the programme will be carried through according to orders.

The only hitch will come when the Thirty-first Assembly District is reached on the roll call. David Welch, who fought Leader Charles Welde, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy and ex-Dock Commissioner "Andy" White at the recent primary and came very near defeating them, will protest against the admission of the delegates from this district and ask that a new primary be called, as the last one was not conducted under the provisions of the Primary Election law. There is very little chance that the Welch faction will get any satisfaction from the General Committee. If they do not carry their point they will ask that they be permitted to name the associate leader.

The present officers of the General Committee will all be re-elected.

MUSICAL UNION'S VICTORY.

Judge Truax Renders a Decision Sustaining Their By-Laws.

Judge Truax has just handed down a decision in the case of Joyce against the Musical Mutual Protective Union. Joyce sought to restrain the union from trying him and the members of his orchestra for playing for J. M. Hill, manager of the Standard Theatre, who was indebted to a member of the union for wages. It was claimed on behalf of the union by their counsel, Messrs. Alfred and Charles Steckler, that the union, under its by-laws, had a perfect right to try Joyce and the members of his orchestra, and no injunction should be granted against them if they saw fit to exercise that right.

Judge Truax, in his decision, holds that the union had no right to order the members upon that ground. He also says that the union has no right to order the men out. Of course, as the union claims that it did not do this, this part of the decision does not affect it.

An Ex-Harvard Professor Crazy.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—A jury in Judge Goggin's court yesterday afternoon found Howard D. Newton insane. He was sent to the State insane asylum at Kankakee. Newton is an ex-professor of Greek and Latin in Harvard University. He was charged with stealing two bicycles. A few weeks ago he injured himself by jumping from the window of a hospital where he was being treated.

Those in Need of a Cough Remedy will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt, thorough and efficacious.

Regulate your bowels with Jayne's Sanative Pills. ".*

EXPERTS SCAN THE BRIDGE

The Structure Critically Examined by Engineers of the American Society.

They Visit Both Terminals, Inspect the Railroad Power House and Test the Flying 'Phone.

HIGH PRAISE FOR MR. MARTIN.

The Changes Being Made in the Terminals Without Interruption of Traffic Regarded as Simply Marvellous. Every Detail Creditable.

About forty members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, some of them accompanied by their wives and daughters, inspected the New York and Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon on the invitation of Chief Engineer C. C. Martin and Mechanical Engineer Leverich, of the Bridge. A more favorable day could not have been chosen.

Mr. Martin and his son, K. L. Martin, met the party of engineers at the New York entrance at 3:30 p. m. In the party were, among others, ex-President Joseph Wilson, of Philadelphia; ex-President Mendes Cohen, F. B. Collingwood, who helped in the construction of the Bridge; Paul S. King, F. L. Fuller, Freeman C. Coffin and Mrs. Coffin, Albert F. Noyes, Fred B. Stearns, Frank Hodgdon and George A. Kimball, all of Boston; Major Joseph M. Knapp, P. J. McMinn, Robert Peternan, Robert Cartwright, of Rochester; C. G. Darrach, Arthur Beardsley, G. L. Christian, with Mrs. and Miss Christian, of Yonkers; Julio F. Sorzano and Mrs. Sorzano, of Brooklyn; President Andrew D. Baird, Commissioner James A. Sperry and Chief Engineer L. L. Buck, of the new East River Bridge Commission.

IN THE WINE CELLARS.

Mr. Martin first conducted his guests down the stairway just north of the Bridge entrance in Park Row. Thence they went under the peculiarly built arches which support the structure. These are now used as wine cellars. Young Mr. Martin acted as spokesman for the party throughout the trip, and his style was odd for the occasion.

From the vaults the guests were led to where the workmen are breaking up the old foundations of the New York station. Chief Engineer Martin's object in taking them there was to illustrate the excellence of American cement. When the structure was put up fifteen years ago only American Rosendale cement was used for the mortar. This adheres so fast to the bricks that the latter have to be broken in order to tear down the foundations. Mr. Martin argues patriotically that there's no use in importing Portland cement when our native product will stand so severe a test.

The details of the ironwork and masonry of the new terminal on this side of the river, now in course of construction, were next inspected. Mr. Martin explained the plans for the double tracks and double train service, whereby the capacity of the Bridge railway is to be increased twofold. He also related how the old station platforms and tracks had been replaced by those now in use, which are ten feet higher than the old ones, with only one day's interference with the traffic.

At 4 o'clock the party boarded the special telephone car, which was attached to one of the regular trains. In this car—No. 35—a regulation telephone had been placed. It was fastened to a heavy board opposite one of the side doors of the car. The overhead trolley wire was used to form the connection between the car and the office of the Bridge in Brooklyn. As soon as the train got under way Mr. Martin called up the office, and members of the party conversed over the line during the entire trip across.

THE FLYING 'PHONE.

Just before the Brooklyn incline was reached one of the engineers asked over the 'phone to have the danger signal displayed at the end of the incline. It took just ten seconds to have the order carried out. The red signal appeared at the desired point and the trainmen brought the train to a standstill.

At the Brooklyn end of the road the new terminal was viewed with its connections with the elevated railroads and many novel details and innovations. Mr. Martin explained that such drawbacks as now exist there are due entirely to the fact that the work is only half completed.

On the immense yard of the Bridge railroad the visitors found much to interest them. Car No. 76, which is being equipped with electrical motors, came in for a large share of attention. This car is to be used as an experiment, which, if successful, will do away with the steam locomotives now in use. Four electric motors of fifty horse power each are being placed on the trucks of this car. With the current taken from the overhead wire by means of a unique trolley, this car, it is expected, will be able to do the switching for its train of four cars, as well as to take the train from the station to the tilting sheaves, where the grips take the cable, and run short trains across the Bridge at night when the cable is shut down. This car will be ready for use in about a week.

Down in the power house Engineer Fred D. Hart exhibited the massive machinery which drives the cable drums.

The members of the society were loud in their praises of all they had seen. Mr. Noyes, of Boston, voiced the general opinion when he said:

"We all have the greatest admiration for Mr. Martin and his work. We consider the changes that are being made in the terminals, without interfering with traffic, as simply marvellous. Every detail of the structure reflects credit on the engineers in charge."

AN OLD FREIGHTER DEAD.

Phineas Lovejoy Tyler Was Widely Known in the Hudson River Trade.

Phineas Lovejoy Tyler, who was at one time one of the best known freighters and exporters along the Hudson River, died at his home in Bergen Fields, N. J., last Sunday morning. He was nearly eighty-seven years old. Captain Tyler was born at Blenheim, N. Y., and was the oldest son of the late Judge Nathan Peabody Tyler. He was a descendant of one of the oldest New England families, his parental ancestor, Job Tyler, emigrating to this country from England in 1690.

He married Jane Ann Waldron, a great-granddaughter of Baron William von Waldron, who was one of the largest Dutch landowners in this city. From early life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and when still a young man became a partner of his father, continuing the firm of N. P. Tyler & Sons, which was founded in 1790. In 1883 he retired from active life, devoting himself to the management of his property. He was at one time the owner of Tyler Park, a suburb of Jersey City. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

Two Minor City Appointments.

Mayor Strong yesterday administered the oath of office to Robert Sweeney as messenger to the Board of Aldermen, to succeed Emanuel Morgenthal, resigned. Sweeney is a Brookfield Republican, and is the treasurer of the Murray Hill Republican Club. He secured his place through the influence of Alderman Benjamin Hall. Joseph M. Burnop was yesterday appointed a messenger in the Tax Department.

Annual Election of the Germania.

The Germania, a philatelic and curio society, held its annual election Wednesday, and chose the following officers: President, B. Hartman; recording secretary, H. Elubeck; treasurer, R. Meyer; librarian and international secretary, F. Phillips; trustees, F. Ponischil, G. Lehman and S. Baumbach. The society now has 475 active and forty-five corresponding members.

Clear Skin and Brilliant Complexion by

Dr. Greene's Nervura

Mrs. William Bartels.

Blood and Nerve Remedy. (Purely Vegetable and Harmless.)

"I had suffered for over a year with pains in my back. I was also troubled with that horrible bloated feeling each time after eating, no matter how little it might be. I started to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and after having taken the first bottle, and feeling much better, I thought I would try another, and I must say the improvement in my health was wonderful. I am now taking the third bottle, and my friends who have not seen me for the past two or three months hardly know me, as I have gained in flesh and also in strength. That dark, sallow look has also left my face and I feel and look like a different person altogether."—Mrs. Wm. Bartels, 219 East 87th St., New York City.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy

Purifies Blood, Cures Biliousness, Removes Impurities.

MORE BOY PICKPOCKETS.

Detectives Watch Two Experts Teach an Amateur and a Novice, and Finally Arrest Them.

Two Central Office detectives found a shoal of boy pickpockets at work in Sixth avenue Wednesday afternoon, and watched them for over an hour before taking them into custody. They worked at the outside doors of the great dry-goods houses, and from the start it was seen they were bent more on instructing a child of thirteen than on plunder. There were four in the party, the oldest seventeen years old. The experts were seen to make many sly grabs, but in no case were they successful. The smallest boy lacked courage and held back, and the officers saw the others give him pointers how and where to work.

At Police Headquarters the boys gave their names: George Meyers, seventeen years old, of No. 175 Essex street; Frank Price, alias Prisoner, seventeen years old, of No. 298 East Third street; Jacob Lasser, sixteen years old, of No. 152 Rivington street, and the amateur, Samuel Goldstein, thirteen years old, of No. 186 Delancey street. In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Goldstein told Magistrate Flammer the three older boys had coaxed him into learning how to pick pockets, and that they were graduates of a school on the East Side.

Lasser said he was a sign painter, and had been with the pickpockets only two days. Goldstein said this was true, but that Lasser had been as anxious as the others for him to learn how to steal. The detectives said Lasser had made three attempts in their presence. Agent Barkley, of the Gerry Society, said Meyers and Price had been arrested before, charged with picking pockets, and had been acquitted because the evidence against them was not conclusive. The case was adjourned for a further hearing, the boys being given in custody of the Gerry Society.

TO KIDNAP MARY BURKE.

Her Father Calls on Magistrate Flammer for Protection.

The charge of Mary Burke, the pretty sixteen-year-old cigarette girl, against James Brewster, the saloon keeper, who wanted to marry her, though he has a wife and children, came before Magistrate Flammer yesterday, in Jefferson Market Police Court. Brewster got an adjournment until to-day on account of the illness of his attorney.

Barber Burke, father of the girl, appealed to the Magistrate for protection. He said Brewster, who is out on bail, was trying to kidnap his daughter, and had been ever since his release from custody. He declared that Brewster had been lurking about the house Wednesday night and had sent several of his friends to get an interview with Mary, in which he had not succeeded. All the while a closed carriage was driven up and down in front of the house.

Brewster denied the conspiracy to the Magistrate and was told his acts would be watched till after the trial. Magistrate Flammer told Burke to keep close watch and to arrest any one who acted suspiciously.

BOOTH AWAITS HIS ORDERS.

The Commander, However, Hopes to Retain Charge of the American Army.

Commander Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, is anxiously awaiting a communication from London, in reply to his letter to his father, General Booth, relative to the removal of himself and wife from the command in this country. This communication could hardly reach here before January 26 at the earliest date.

His private secretary was seen at the new national headquarters of the army, on Fourteenth street, yesterday. "The general feeling," he said, "is that it is absolutely indispensable to the continued prosperity of the American army that Commander and Mrs. Booth should remain here. Army discipline, however, demands implicit obedience to the orders of superior officers, and the question that is now causing the Commander so much anxiety is whether the time has not arrived when, in the interests of the movement itself, this cast-iron principle should be relaxed."

Huckleberry Railroad Franchise.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall headed a delegation which called on Mayor Strong yesterday morning and asked him to veto the resolution of the Board of Aldermen continuing the franchise of the "Huckleberry Road," providing the company gives a bond of $50,000 to complete the work of laying tracks on all streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, for which they have been granted permission, within the past two years. The Mayor listened attentively to his visitors and informed them that he would give their protests careful consideration. He, however, did not give an intimation of what action he intended to take in reference to the resolution.

Cuticura

Instantly Relieves SKIN TORTURES

A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, a single application of Cuticura (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent (the new blood purifier), will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure in every form of torturing, disfiguring skin humours.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: Newbery, London. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A.

STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND POINTS

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE—Steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim. A fine orchestra on each. Leave new Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray st., at 5:00 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal st., at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE—Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester. Leave Pier 40, N. R., next Desbrosses st., at 5:30 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 a. m., Cleveland 5:25 a. m., Cincinnati 6:40 a. m., Indianapolis 8:00 a. m., Louisville 11:50 a. m., St. Louis 3:00 p. m., and Toledo 9 a. m.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 a. m., St. Louis 7 p. m., Chicago 8:15 p. m.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 a. m., Chicago 9 p. m. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 p. m., Indianapolis 10:15 p. m., St. Louis 7 a. m. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:20, 10:10 (Dining Car), 11 a. m., 1, 2:10 (2:20 "Congressional Ltd.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:20 (Dining Car), 4:30 (Dining Car), 5 (Dining Car), 9 p. m., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:20, 11 a. m. (3:20 "Congressional Ltd.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:20 (Dining Car), 4:30 (Dining Car), 5 (Dining Car), 9 p. m., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:20 p. m. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine and Tampa. 4:30 p. m. daily, Sleepers to New Orleans, Memphis, Asheville and Hot Springs. 12:15 Light daily, Sleepers to New Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 p. m. week days. 9:30 a. m. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon and Jacksonville. 9:00 p. m. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 p. m. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, via Cape Charles Route, 8 a. m., week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 p. m. daily.

Atlantic City, 1:50 p. m. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach.

For Cape May, 1:50 p. m. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Point Pleasant, 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10 and 11:50 p. m. week days. Sundays (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park), 9:45 a. m., 5:15 p. m.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30 (10 Penn's Limited), 10:10 (Dining Car), 11 a. m., 12, 1, 2, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30 (Dining Car), 5 (Dining Car), 6 (Dining Car), 7:50, 8, 9 p. m., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30 (