



**A Four-Leaf Clover
Is a Sign of Luck.**
You may consider yourself lucky if you can get a copy of the JOURNAL at any news stand after 9 o'clock a. m.

BETTER ORDER YOUR NEWSDEALER TO DELIVER IT AT YOUR DOOR DAILY AND SUNDAY.

THE JOURNAL

One of the Wonders of the World....
Was the great Pyramid of Egypt; but the WONDER of MODERN TIMES is the JOURNAL, which has no peer amid the pyramids of papers published.
Yesterday's Journal printed 20% columns MORE NEWS than ANY OTHER three-cent, two-cent or one-cent paper.

NO. 4,877.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896.—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY W. R. HEARST.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE RAINES BILL IS NOW A LAW.

Governor Morton's Signature Affixed Before Noon Yesterday.

His Argument Given in a Memorandum Filed with the Measure.

Believes the Legislature Has Provided for an Experiment Worthy of a Fair Trial.

FEW VOICES PRAISE HIS ACT.

Brewers and Liquor Dealers Prepare to Test the New Law's Constitutionality. Comments of Critics in All Walks and All Parties.

Albany, N. Y., March 23.—However interesting the action may have been, there was nothing dramatic attached

over both, affixed his signature. The bill was made a law at exactly 11:27 by the big clock in the corner of the chamber.

When he took up the bill, Governor Morton noticed the dilapidated condition of the jacket which had protected it in its travels between both Houses of the Legislature. He remarked quietly, "This seems to have had hard usage." He turned to the printed form on the last page and wrote carefully: "Approved, March 23, 1896, Levi P. Morton, Governor."

No remark was made when the memorandum was signed, and both papers, in spite of their importance, were laid aside while other work of a routine nature was taken up. Half an hour later, long after the memorandum had been given to the newspapers, the new Liquor Tax law was taken down to the office of the Secretary of State and filed.

Governor Morton positively declined to say anything concerning his action, and referred all inquirers to his memorandum. His private secretary, Colonel Cole, when asked why Governor Morton had not specifically recommended supplementary legislation to remedy defects which he had admitted existed in the bill, said:

"Governor Morton does not feel that this course is necessary just at present.

TWO RIOTS WHILE THE KAISER DEPARTS.

One German Killed and Ten Wounded in Prato, Near Florence.

The Berlin Government Will Demand Indemnity from Italy at Once.

Lone Engine Sent Flying After the Imperial Train to Inform His Majesty.

UPRISING OF EAST SIDE ANARCHISTS.

The Chronically Unemployed and Demimonde Loot Stores and Delivery Wagons—Seventy Arrests After a Protracted Battle.

By Henry W. Fischer.
Berlin, March 23.—By the time the imposing imperial train, bearing the Emperor,

GARCIA AND HIS EXPEDITION IN CUBA?

Report That the Bermuda Has Safely Landed Men and Arms.

Neutrality Laws and Spanish Vigilance Almost Frustrated the Attempt.

General Calixto Garcia Was on Board and Commander O'Brien Was Prepared for Trouble.

SHE CARRIED 2,500,000 CARTRIDGES.

The Cargo Is Valued at a Quarter of a Million Dollars and Included 1,500 Revolvers and 1,200 Machetes.

Information was received in New York late last night that the steamship Bermuda, which left this port on March 15, loaded

JOURNAL'S BEAT WELL VERIFIED.

All England Astonished at Salisbury's Confirmation of the News

That Arbitration Proposals on Venezuela Were Submitted to Mr. Olney.

The Substance of Our Exclusive Announcement Is Profusely Quoted in Europe.

RESULT OF A POPULAR MOVEMENT.

Details of the Proceedings Which Led Up to the Premier's Letter to the Chairman of the Anglo-American Arbitration Meeting.

By Julian Ralph.
London, March 23.—To-day all England is astonished at the news in the Salisbury

ex-Home Secretary, Arthur Balfour, Herbert Spencer, the Bishop of Durham, George Meredith, Sir John Millais, who thus wrote his first letter as successor to Lord Leighton; Watson, the poet, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Admiral Vesey Hamilton, of whom Stead said: "As I could not get soldiers I have secured an Admiral."

Lebouche and Leonard Courtney, one of the most influential Liberal Unionists, also sent good wishes; so did Cardinal Vaughan and the Bishop of Litchfield.

Speeches were made by Mr. Cremer, of the Peace Society; Shaw Lefevre, Hall Caine, Price Hughes and Burt, the representative of the Northern miners.

Mundella moved and Dr. Clifford seconded the resolutions as follows: "This meeting, believing the present occasion offers an excellent opportunity for taking definite steps to draw closer relations between Great Britain and the United States instructs the chairman to sign on its behalf a memorial in favor of settling domestic differences in the Anglo-American family.

As any appeal of arbitration by the sword in disputes between the English-speaking nations is abhorrent to the con-

Continued on Second Page.

CHEERS FOR MORTON AT M'KINLEY'S RALLY.

Despite Milholland's Precautions Platt Sympathizers Were There.

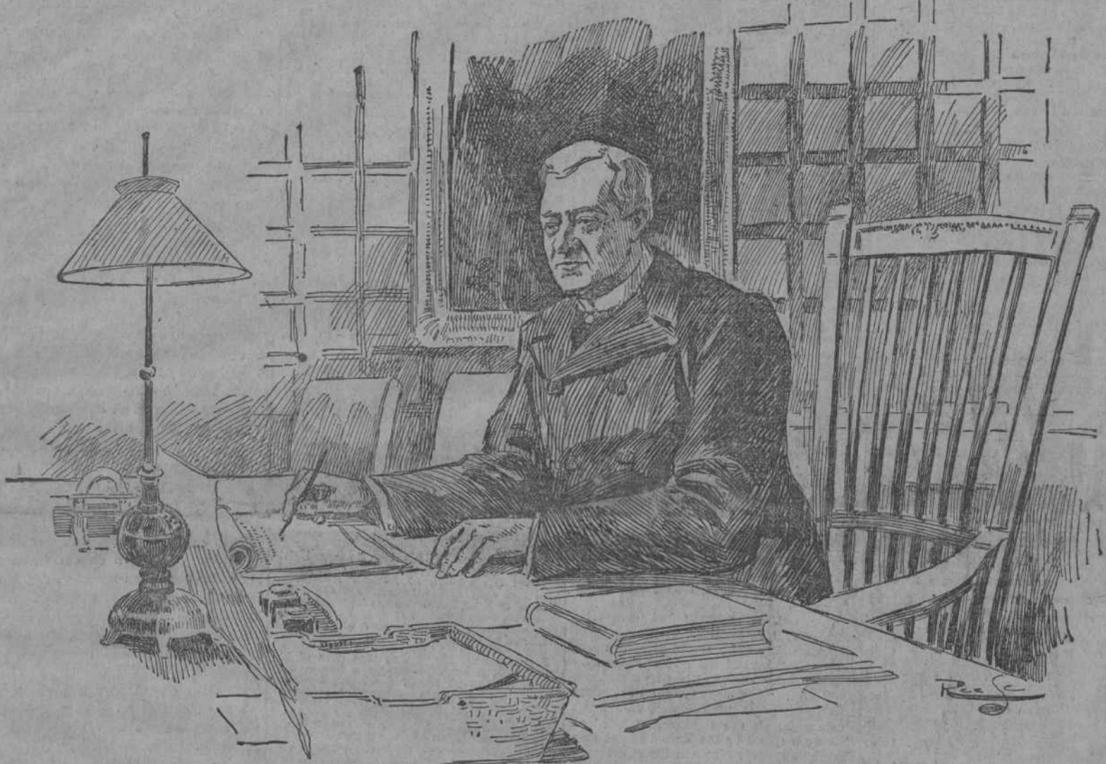
The Ohioan's Boom In This City Was Well Launched at Cooper Union.

Wager Swayne Preferred New York's Governor But Pleaded for His Second Choice.

PLANS FOR A MCKINLEY LEAGUE.

George E. Matthews, of Buffalo, Delegate to the National Convention, its President—Senator Pavey's Views on Morton.

Mark Hanna's money, added to the Milholland hatred of Platt, produced, last night at Cooper Union, a McKinley turn-



GOVERNOR LEVI P. MORTON SIGNING THE RAINES BILL.

The deed was done at 11:27 a. m. yesterday with a steel pen, which the Governor's secretary, Colonel Cole, will present to a temperance society in which he is interested.

to the signing of the Raines bill to-day. Although the few strokes of his pen which made the measure a law overturns the settled excise system of the State, and, as many think, will overturn the Republican party as well, Governor Morton went about the momentous work in his usual methodical manner.

The only break in the official routine noticeable to-day was the unusually early arrival of the Governor, his private secretary, Colonel Cole; his legal adviser, Professor Lincoln, and the stenographers attached to the Executive Chamber staff. All appeared at the Capitol promptly at 8 o'clock, or just an hour ahead of the regular schedule time. The Governor and his private secretary went carefully over the completed draft of the memorandum that had been in course of preparation for several days. A few verbal changes were made, and the finished copy was given to the stenographer shortly after 9 o'clock.

Governor Morton then turned to his morning mail, and was in the midst of it when Colonel Ellsworth, the Republican leader in the Senate, arrived at about 10 o'clock. It is said that Colonel Ellsworth's visit was due to matters connected with the Republican State Convention in New York to-morrow, and that the final preparations for launching the Governor's Presidential boom were made. The only reference to the Raines bill made during this conference is said to have been the Governor's reply to a question by Colonel Ellsworth, who asked when he proposed taking the bill up. The answer was: "Just as soon as the stenographers get through; probably in half an hour."

Colonel Ellsworth left shortly before 11 o'clock, and the Governor then turned again to his correspondence.

The Dramatic Signature.
At a few minutes past 11 the copy of the memorandum was completed by the clerks. Governor Morton, who was still in his private office, was notified of the fact, and Colonel Marvin took the Raines bill from the safe and handed it to him. The Governor carried the bill out into the Executive Chamber, where he was joined by his private secretary, Colonel Cole, who brought a copy of the memorandum to go with it.

Besides this, there is a supplemental bill already in."

The Governor's Argument.
State of New York, Executive Chamber, Albany, March 23.

Memorandum filed with Senate bill No. 791, entitled "An act in relation to the traffic in liquors, and for the taxation and regulation of the same, and to provide for local option, constituting chapter 29 of the General Laws," approved.

In considering this bill, the first question that demands attention is one of jurisdiction. Objection is made that the bill is not now properly under Executive consideration, for the reason that it has not been submitted to various cities for their acceptance.

It is urged that the bill is "a special city bill," within the meaning of section 2 of article 12 of the Constitution, and that Executive jurisdiction can only be acquired after its transmission to the cities affected and their action thereon. It seems quite apparent that the bill is general in the sense that it applies to all parts of the State. Every town, village, city and county is affected by it, and it is intended to be a general and complete scheme upon the subject of the regulation of the liquor traffic. It is also, I think, general within the meaning of the Constitution, because it relates to all the cities of each class. The Constitution expressly says that "special city laws are those which relate to a single city, or to less than all the cities of a class." The amount of tax imposed on the liquor traffic varies in different cities, and the amount of revenue which cities may derive from the liquor traffic also varies, but the ratio of distribution of the liquor tax is uniform. The tax, however, is assessed on the individual, and the city has no interest in it until it is paid to the county treasurer or other proper officer. The lack of uniformity in the provisions of a bill intended to be general does not make it a special city bill within the meaning of the Constitution, unless it contains provisions relating especially to a particular city.

ELASTIC TAXATION.
"In fixing the rates of taxation, the Legislature might have adopted the classification of cities prescribed by the Constitution, but it chose to create an artificial classification, which has had the effect of making a different rate of taxation in cities belonging to the same constitutional class. Such artificial classification is not objectionable, and does not alone render the bill subject to action by the cities.

"It should also be observed that this bill is not to be construed as if it named all the cities of the State and prescribed the tax to be imposed on the liquor traffic carried on in each of them. The bill

the Emperor and the imperial party to Genoa, where the rendezvous with King

Continued on Second Page.

with arms and ammunition for the insurgents, has safely landed her cargo on the shores of Cuba. More than this, it is reported that Calixto Garcia headed the party and that the vast quantity of arms and ammunition packed below decks on the Bermuda had been conveyed by him to the headquarters of the Cuban forces.

An attempt to absolutely verify this report by cable from Havana last night brought this significant reply from the Journal's special correspondent:

"Nothing here to indicate that the Ber-

Continued on Second Page.



THE FIRST BOOM FOR MCKINLEY



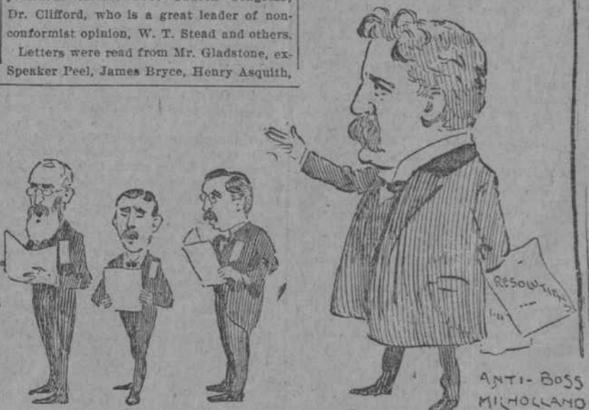
CHAIRMAN GEN. WAGER SWAYNE



WE'LL BET OUR MONEY ON THE BUCKETE MOSS



PROSPERITY'S ADVANCE AGENT IN HIS TIN PLATE FRAME



ANTI-BOSS MILHOLLAND

MOVE WE ORGANIZE FOR MCKINLEY NOW



FROM THE INTERIOR AND SOLD FOR WILLIAM

out of merit, not to say worth. The meeting, from any standpoint, was a conceded success, when one considers that outside a snow storm was sitting down whereof the star flakes were as large as a woman's hand; and when one reflects still further that this was a McKinley meeting in Morton's home State, the success of the meeting gains an added emphasis and significance.

While McKinley was the ostensible purpose of the meeting, its cause was the Milholland hatred of Platt. This is an old feud, and a Whitelaw Reid feud with Platt at that. Milholland is simply the substitute for Reid. However, he plunges into the role with great ardor.

Milholland projected the meeting of last night, McKinley, and making the protection tin-plate candidate President, were only incidental, after all. Milholland had two main purposes which overshadowed his McKinleyism.

MILHOLLAND'S TWO OBJECTS.
He was aligning sentiment against Platt. And he was declaring himself for McKinley, whom Milholland looks on to surely win at St. Louis next June—before Bliss and others of the Union League were ready.

This will give Milholland an advantage over Bliss and the Union Leaguers should McKinley win. Milholland can point to the fact that he was early in the harvest field and bore the heat and burden of the day, while Bliss and his fellow Leaguers still tarried with Mortonism and hesitated to declare themselves for the Ohio Napoleon.

All this is highly crafty on Milholland's part. He loses nothing fighting Platt, for he has Platt to war with in any event. And he cuts to windward of Bliss, Strong and sundry other secret McKinleyites, with whom he has succeeded, owe Milholland more than he does to the Union League, which is the persimmon Milholland is throwing clubs at right along.

For the cause quoted above, Milholland took a roll of Mark Hanna money, big enough to choke a cow and founded last night's filling up of Cooper Union.

IN FEAR OF THE PLATTITES
Of the meeting itself there is a side story. Milholland was afraid until the last moment that the Mortonites—more purely the Plattites—would capture it. He couldn't afford to take that risk. At first, therefore, Milholland didn't contemplate the passage of McKinley resolutions. They might be set with some overflow of Plattism and washed away, and Morton or Reed resolutions passed in their place.

Thus it fell out that the Milholland's first

CAUGHT BY A JOURNAL ARTIST AT THE M'KINLEY RALLY IN COOPER UNION LAST NIGHT.