

the crime expressed to the Government of Persia and the family of the Shah.

PERSIA'S BEST RULER.

He Was Well Meaning and Judged by Oriental Standards, a Most Capable Potentate.

By Julian Ralph.

London, May 2-4 A. M.—Nasr-ed-Deen was, says the daily Chronicle, in an extremely interesting article, the best ruler Persia has had, and he has been shot by a devotee as he was passing the famous gold-domed and revered Mosque of the Shah Abdul Azim, which stands six miles from the Persian capital.

The Shah was en route to the sacred city of Mehad. Nasr-ed-Deen himself was paying one of his frequent visits to this shrine, and it is a curious fact that on at least two previous occasions incidents of bad angry have occurred to him there.

The only railway in Persia runs from Teheran to this mosque, and, as Mr. George Curzon tells us in his exhaustive work, the opening of it was marred by the death of a Persian worshipper, who was crushed by an engine. A disturbance ensued, and the Russian engineer was driven to defending himself with a revolver. He barely escaped alive.

The second incident was caused by the presentation of a petition asking for arrears of pay by some soldiers. As the Shah passed he misunderstood the circumstance, and caused some of the petitioners to be strangled, and ordered the ears of the rest to be cut off. He only learned their harmless intention afterward, and then he was stricken by deep remorse.

The third untoward event at the Mosque Abdul Azim has proved that the place was fatal to His Majesty, and hundreds of persons who came in contact with him during his two visits to England, in 1873 and 1883, will deeply regret this miserable and unjust end of a well-meaning, amiable and, judged by Oriental standards, a most capable potentate.

The Chronicle then goes on to discuss the struggle between Russia and Great Britain for supremacy in Persia, and concludes the article in a pessimistic tone. It says:

"If Lord Rosebery's policy had, happily, been left undisturbed, it may well be that by this time a natural and amicable understanding with Russia would have left the northern provinces of Persia as her sphere of influence, and the southern provinces as ours. But Lord Salisbury has moved irrevocably in an opposite direction. Possibly, indeed, in view of events pending at Moscow and the critical state of the Czar's health, we hope we may say there is no reason to precipitate the inevitable at this moment; but in any case, the death of Nasr-ed-Deen adds one more to the many alarming questions in foreign affairs which face Lord Salisbury's Government, and emphasizes afresh the folly of engaging our dignity and forces in directions whither we necessarily draw them."

LATESHAH AS HE WAS. Description of the Oriental Potentate, Who Had Many Western Ideas.

The Kijars are a handsome race and if Nasr-ed-Deen did not equal the majestic appearance of his great-grandfather, Fath-Ali-Shah, his mien and deportment were at any rate kingly and pleasing. Though nearly sixty years of age, he was erect, active and robust, and his hair and moustache, probably with the assistance of dyes, showed no trace of gray. His speech and gestures and also his gait were eminently those of a man habituated to authority; and, whether seen in public, state or in private audience, he both knew, when he so chose, how to act to perfection the part of a high and powerful monarch. He was exceedingly abrupt and very dignified, his utterance being perky and not particularly pleasing.

The tastes of the late Shah were those of a sportsman. He was devoted to the chase, and his rapid movements from one country residence to another attended by a numerous train of followers, recalled the nomad instincts of his ancestors. He was exceedingly fond of music and kept both a French and a German bandmaster. Novelty had irresistible attractions for his nature, and he was continually taking up and pushing for a short time some new scheme or invention which, when the caprice had been gratified, was neglected or forgotten.

His intellectual powers and accomplishments were, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, quite considerable. He had a deep well and was reputed to write his own verses. Some years ago an eminent Persian poet was sent for by the "king of kings" to criticize a sonnet which his Persian Majesty had composed, and was requested by the Shah to give an unvarnished opinion about this piece of work. As ill-luck would have it, the verses were execrable, and the old poet somewhat hesitatingly stated this fact to his amazed sovereign.

"Do you dare to tell me that my verses are bad?" inquired Nasr-ed-Deen, in a loud voice. The poet bowed low, but repeated that such was his opinion.

"Well, then," rejoined the monarch, "I am going to cast you in prison until such a time as you learn how to discern good from bad poetry."

No sooner said than done. The old man was dragged away by the Palace Guards and slept that night in the dungeon.

The next morning the Shah once more sent for him and repeated his question: "Are my verses good?" The unfortunate poet sadly shook his head and in a soft but firm voice replied: "No, Most High and Mighty Ruler of the Universe, they are not."

"I will," exclaimed the King, wrathfully, "Mayhap this will teach him how to address his Sovereign next time."

stroking the old man on the shoulder, he said: "Go in peace, my friend, and accept this diamond in token of my admiration for the only honest man who exists, I feel certain, in my dominions!"

Well read and well informed, the Shah was full of inquisitiveness, and had a continual thirst for new information which he acquired by closely questioning those with whom he came in contact. His published journals, if they can with justice be attributed to his own pen, show decided originality and a vein of native shrewdness of which he has often given proofs.

Though his reign has been disgraced by many acts of great barbarity, he was not as so many of his race have been an absolutely cruel man, but was often inclined to be humane. The representative of a monarchy that has long been one of the most gorgeous of the East, and the possessor of jewels without number, he affected as a rule a simplicity of costume when at home which was in striking contrast with the fabulous luxury of his predecessors on the throne. While in Europe, however, his display of diamonds and of other gems of wondrously incredible value was something to be remembered, but in the streets of Teheran he was often seen wearing a plain military-looking frock coat, braided and frogged with black, and resembling somewhat the uniform of the English Life Guards.

One thing may be said in his favor, and that is his influence on his subjects and his power over them was of a nature which was felt even when he was absent, for no previous Sovereign of Persia could have risked to leave the land for such prolonged periods as did Nasr-ed-Deen without incurring the risk of revolts or revolutions.

TILLMAN RAISES SECTIONAL ISSUES.

Continued from First Page.

ate, even in the days of violent contention over reconstruction. He contended that there is no law for the issuance of bonds, and appealed to Senator Sherman to explain the law as he construed it. The venerable Ohio Senator was in his seat and directly opposite Tillman. He looked at the latter as if to advise him that he had heard and understood his question, but he remained stolid and absolutely ignored the question and the questioner.

MEANS TO BOLT, BUT WHERE? Tillman again repeated his declaration that unless the Chicago Convention shall declare unequivocally for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 he will leave the hall and quit the Democracy. He said he did not know where he would go; that the Populists made a platform he could not approve; that they had spread themselves too much; that they had spattered themselves against the wall; that if "we"—meaning the extreme free silver Democrats—control the National Convention they will drive out the "gold bugs" and run the party; that if the sound money Democrats prevail at Chicago the Democracy will be split asunder, never to revive as a party.

Tillman claimed to speak for the entire Southern Democracy, and he demanded as a condition of his action that he be heard in sound money. He added that if any delegates holding such sentiments were sent from the South to Chicago they would not be permitted to take their seats in the Convention. He charged the Democratic party as now administered with being an ally of Great Britain. He said nobody believed the Democrats had any chance of winning next Fall; but that on its ruin some party representing "the farmers" would be constructed.

HILL RISES TO REPLY. Senator Hill, when he arose, apologized for taking any notice of anything uttered by the South Carolinian. He said he, perhaps, erred in making any response. He described the speech just delivered as a "most remarkable performance." He defended the State and people of New York and pronounced the speech of Tillman as a miserable exhibition of demagoguery. Mr. Hill recalled the history of 1862. He said the regular Democracy of New York called their convention several weeks earlier than had been their custom. In Pennsylvania, the primaries had been held, but a howl was raised about New York, it being charged that the party of the State was scheming to influence the Democrats of other States. The Southern States went ahead and instructed their delegates for free silver and Grover Cleveland.

"Well," said the Senator, with a significant shrug of his shoulders, "they got Grover Cleveland, but they haven't got free silver."

This remark was greeted with laughter. Senator Hill, continuing, said that although a candidate objectionable to the regular Democrats of New York was nominated, that organization went loyally to work and gave the electoral vote of the State to the party's candidate. It would again demonstrate its loyalty to the party by supporting its candidate. For himself, he hoped to give the vote of New York to the candidate of the Democracy next November. He declared that he would support the candidates and platform of the party; whoever and whatever they may be, he would be found fighting for his party, as in the past.

DUTY OF DEMOCRATS. Senator Hill delivered a masterly speech on the duty of Democrats to stand loyally by the party. He said that the chosen delegates of the party would meet at Chicago to confer and determine upon the wisest course; that the force of opinion on silver did not impede the party; that the Democracy of any man, that the party has more than one principle to fight for. He referred to the response of Senator Harris, "that the veteran Democrat," who, when asked if he would desert his party should it refuse to endorse free silver, replied: "Thank God, my party has more than one idea."

Senator Stewart, who had asked to interrupt Hill and been repulsed with the remark by the New York Senator: "No, no, I must draw the line at Nevada," was seen whispering to Tillman. Mr. Hill said he would suspend until South Carolina could be instructed as to Populist doctrine. Both Stewart and Tillman pleaded for an opportunity to explain. Finally Hill yielded to Stewart and the latter proceeded to deliver a lengthy speech. When he concluded Mr. Hill turned the laugh on him by asking if it had required so much time to explain to the Senate what he had whispered to Tillman in a moment.

Fierce Fire in Bayonne. One of the shells in the yard of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne exploded yesterday. The still was charged with benzine and the flames spread to the surrounding buildings. The entire Bayonne Fire Department was called out and the flames extinguished after doing \$10,000 damage.

MORTON WEAKENING AND MAY NOT STAND.

Rumors at Albany That He Will Not Permit His Name to Be Used.

May Not Wait Even for a Complimentary Vote by His Delegation at St. Louis.

Not Satisfied, It Is Said, He Has Any Chance of Being Nominated.

M'KINLEY WOULD GET THE BENEFIT.

Expecting the Governor to Withdraw, the Platt Machine Is Believed to Have Fixed on Warner Miller for Second Place.

Albany, May 1.—Political rumors of grave import follow upon the close of the Legislature. The latest triumph of McKinley has renewed the gossip which has several times been referred to concerning the chances and plans of Governor Morton.

When it was first stated that the strength of the Governor in the Empire State was only an apparent one, and that the great majority of the delegates really favored the Ohio candidate, there was a general denial on the part of the Republican managers. Subsequent statements as to the real weakness of the Morton campaign were also scoffed at, but the developments of the canvass have proven their truth. Even the most hide-bound followers of the Platt machine now admit that these statements were correct. Recent developments in Western New York have shown the futility of claiming that the people were bound to have Governor Morton or nothing.

HIS OWN LIPS SEALED. The Governor adheres to his rule and will not discuss the recent developments of McKinley's strength in other States. He declines to say anything about his own chances here strictly to his original assertion that he would not go into the National Convention unless he saw assurances of success. He will receive neither condolences nor suggestions as to his future course, but seems to be confident that he will have a united support from the New York delegation from the start to the finish.

It is believed that unless the Governor can be certain of the result at St. Louis he will not permit his name to be used by the Republican managers. He is a man of the widest experience and can judge for himself as to his chances before the convention. He will not allow himself to become a mere pawn on the political chess board, nor is it believed that he will accept any other place than the head of his party.

If his friends should become convinced that he cannot win, it is currently reported that he will not wait for a complimentary vote from the State delegation in the convention. The plain English of this suggestion is that he will not permit his name to be used at all.

Should the Governor withdraw, there would be an immediate splitting up of the delegation and a majority of it would go to McKinley on the first ballot. In his well understood that the only hope of the Republican machine in the convention is to have a candidate for whom they are united, and the only candidate possible seems to be Governor Morton. Should he decline to stand against an overpowering sentiment for some other man, the only thing left for the party managers would be to endeavor to secure the naming of the candidate for the second place.

Thus far but one name has been mentioned for consideration in such a contingency. That name is Warner Miller, whose prominence in State and national politics has been a part of the well-known history of the past. He has means and position, and is skilled in the methods of political warfare. Moreover, he has made his peace with the boss, and is not without a certain kind of strength in the State at large. Within the past few days his name has been frequently on the lips of the men who are playing the current game of politics, and he has not objected to the publicity.

This, then, seems to be the last effort of the machine schemers. If it is found impossible to put Governor Morton before the convention to advantage they will be forced to try a man for the second place. At present no one appears to be so likely to be named as the Herkimer County statesman. The matter is now being quietly canvassed, and should the contingency arise it is believed that he will be urged with all the power that remains to the machine.

PLATT'S LINGERING HOPE. Still Clings to the Belief That McKinley Has Not Enough Votes to Assure His Candidacy.

A well substantiated rumor was in circulation last night that two of Mr. Platt's delegates to the Republican National Convention were wavering in their support of Governor Morton and the machine, and would cast their votes at St. Louis for William McKinley.

The recent visit of Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor to this city, it was said, had considerable to do with this change of heart.

Mr. Platt pretended yesterday that he was still confident that McKinley would be defeated. When asked what he thought of the effect of Illinois instructing for the Ohio man would be upon the situation, he replied:

"I am not prepared to make a full statement at this time, but I am of the opinion that Major McKinley has not captured enough delegates to be nominated. I shall have a talk with Senator Quay and General Cullom, and then I shall be prepared to be more specific. You can say, however, that Governor Morton is still in the race and will remain there. We do not concede everything and do not give up anything."

Messrs. Platt, Quay and Clarkson will hold a conference in a few days, possibly in this city.

The machine men admitted privately last night that the loss of Illinois was the most serious blow that has yet been struck by the McKinley phalanx.

Mark Hanna Says It's Encouraging.

I shall issue no statement as to the effect of the Illinois Convention, except to say that it simply voiced the opinion of the great majority of the Republicans in that State. I have tried all along not to make myself conspicuous, but have worked to direct and crystallize the overwhelming sentiment of the people in favor of McKinley. I have not been quoted as uttering any reflection upon any other candidate or trying to work up anything that might prejudice his candidacy. I have never allowed myself to speak an ill word of any of the gentlemen who are aspiring to the nomination. It is somewhat encouraging. Cleveland, May 1.

It Means McKinley's Nomination.

I suppose there can be no question now of McKinley's nomination. Illinois was regarded as the pivotal State, and now that its delegates will vote for McKinley, there seems to be no reason that the nomination will not go to him, possibly on the first ballot. The action of Illinois, however, will hardly lead to the instruction of the delegates here next Thursday, but it insures the selection of avowed McKinley men for delegates-at-large, and the support of the solid delegation will be given him in the convention. The moral influence of the victory in Illinois will be affected by it to a greater or less extent. The nomination of McKinley seems to me to be settled beyond a doubt. Indianapolis, May 1.

Illinois Accepts the Verdict.

The Republicans of Illinois have shown that they want the delegates-at-large to support Major McKinley for President. That action is binding and conclusive. Every Republican in Illinois will accept it. The preference which the Republicans of the State have shown will be faithfully carried out in the National Convention. If Major McKinley should be nominated it will be because of popular belief that he most thoroughly typifies those cardinal principles of the Republican party which are embodied in our platform. Springfield, Ill., May 1.

The Ohioan's Victory Certain.

It seems to me that the Illinois Convention instructing for McKinley, and practically securing the withdrawal of Mr. Cullom from the race, has greatly strengthened the former's chances for the Republican nomination for President. In my judgment it very nearly secures his victory. I believe he will be nominated, and have been of that opinion for a long time, but now it seems to me as certain as anything can be. In Michigan all the Congressional conventions are now instructing their delegations for McKinley, and I think Michigan will go to St. Louis solidly in his interests. Every convention held increases his influence and adds to the probabilities of his nomination. What we need now to bring about prosperity, in addition to these increasing assurances of a return to the policy of protection, is a declaration for sound money, and that should come in unequivocal terms. We ought to take the question courageously in hand, and resolve that we will carry out our obligations to their fullest extent, paying them in the best money paid by any nation. A sound money system is as essential as protection, because without the certainty that we will carry out our obligations nothing will come of it. Detroit, May 1.

M'KINLEY'S BUSY DAY.

Congratulations Come Pouring in on the "Now Favorite Son of the United States."

Canton, May 1.—Telegrams and letters of congratulation continue to pour in upon Governor McKinley from all parts of the country, and his mail to-day was the largest delivered for weeks. A telegram was received from St. Louis announcing that the "Thirteenth District Republican Convention elected delegates to the national convention and instructed them for McKinley for President.

DARK NOW FOR HARRISON.

Ex-President's Supporters Depressed by the Action of the Illinois Convention.

Indianapolis, May 1.—The Indiana politicians have been trying to keep ex-President Harrison before the people as a Presidential quantity are about ready to concede that McKinley will be nominated by acclamation, and there is great depression in the minds of the faithful. It was confidently expected that Illinois would reverse to instruct its delegates-at-large for the endorsement of Cullom was expected to be felt here next Thursday, when the State Convention is held.

The McKinley men, on the other hand, led by Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State Committee, are jubilant over the Illinois victory, and expect the delegates-at-large from this State to be instructed without a contest.

While the Harrison men will not talk for publication regarding McKinley's seeming triumph, it is no secret that they regard his campaign as calculated to weaken him before the country. One of them said to-day that the McKinley managers had invaded every State that had put forward a candidate for the Presidency, and though they had not triumphed in all, they had succeeded in awakening a bitterness that would be felt throughout the campaign.

Colored Shoppers for Morton Named.

The Colored Republican Club Organization met last night at No. 108 West Fifty-third Street and named the following committee to do missionary work for Morton among the colored delegates at the National Convention: Charles F. Butler, Joseph S. Hanley, Alfred Christian, Calph Simms, Charles W. Anderson, Richard Simms, Henry Cunningham, Benjamin Meyers, W. Black Charles Warley, James O. Wright, Major R. Pool, William R. David, Edward E. and W. L. Richardson.

BEAT HER WITH A STRAP.

Little Katie Kenny's Father Is Held on Her Statement and Fights Agent Roberts on the Way to Jail.

David Kenny, a longshoreman of large proportions, was arrested yesterday at his home, No. 25 Rector street, by Agents King and Pisarra, of the Gerry Society, charged with cruelty to his eleven-year-old daughter Katie. He was arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Centre Street Court and held in \$300 bonds for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children received an anonymous letter yesterday morning asking that a case of cruelty in the Kenny family be investigated. The agents were dispatched to the home and there found all the children at home, except little Katie, who was at school. The agents remained until the child returned, although he assured them that no one had been cruelly treated in his family. The agents also refused to allow the father to leave the place until the child returned.

A few minutes after 4 o'clock Katie came in with a reward of merit in her hand. When asked by the agents if she had been whipped by either of her parents, she at first declined to say. The mother was compelled to remove the little one's waistcoat and the officers were horrified to find her back a mass of discolorations, bruises and contusions. The mother and child then admitted that on Wednesday the father had whipped Katie with his belt, using it doubled, with the buckle on the far end. Over a dozen contusions were counted upon the little girl's back, made by the big iron buckle.

"Put on her best dress," said the agents, "she must come with us."

"No, she shan't go to the Society," exclaimed the father.

"Well, she will go, and you will go with us, too," replied Pisarra.

Kenny was at first inclined to show fight, but finally changed his mind. When arraigned in court Kenny protested that he had a right to bring up his children in his own way.

"Is that the strap he used on you that he is wearing for a belt?" little Katie was asked by Magistrate Simms. The child replied in the affirmative, the Magistrate ordered it taken from him as evidence.

TRYING TO SAVE HIS SON.

Father of Laborde, One of the Competitor Filibusters to Appeal to the Queen.

Havana, May 1.—I saw the father of Alfred Laborde, who was captured on the filibuster Competitor, to-day. He declares he is certain his son is a naturalized American.

The young man wrote home four years ago from Tampa, Florida, that he had declared his intention of becoming a citizen. Alfred is the husband of an American woman, from whom he separated some time ago. They have five children. Colonel Laborde, the father, depends upon the clemency of the Queen Regent to spare his son's life. He does not think his son will escape punishment.

Among the prisoners brought to Havana on the Mensajera, is one who refuses to give his name. His captors say he looks like an American, and that he refused to reveal his identity on the ground that he is only a common adventurer, with nobody to take any interest whether he lives or dies.

The prisoners are still confined in the arsenal, and allowed communication with no one. Their keeper is Lieutenant Emilio Acosta, who has a reputation for giving kind and humane treatment to prisoners. He told me to-day that the prisoners were being well cared for, and were cheerful as they could be under the circumstances.

I saw the captain of the port, who, in the absence of his chief, has the direction of affairs regarding the captives. He said the Judge of Instruction had taken charge of the case, and upon the arrival of the General of Marine, he would set the time for trial.

FREDERICK W. LAWRENCE.

WILLIAMS A FOE OF CUBA.

Has Business That Depends on Spanish Control—He Neglected American Interests.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, May 1.—The serious charges made against Consul-General Williams, who now represents the United States at Havana, by Dr. Diaz and his brother create no surprise in Washington among persons who have kept informed concerning the progress of affairs in the capital city of Cuba. Williams has been engaged in trade during his service in Havana and has business investments in that city. The profits of his pecuniary ventures depend upon continued Spanish control. Therefore all his sympathy has been with the Spaniards.

He has manifested a malignant spirit of hostility against the Cubans and has persistently misrepresented them in his reports to the State Department. He has been neglectful almost to the degree of criminality in regard to Americans who have fallen under the ban of "Butcher" Weyler.

Even at the conservative State Department Williams is quietly admitted to be "timid and dilatory."

In making a selection of a successor to Williams, the President sought for a man the reverse of the present Consul-General in all leading characteristics. He selected General Lee, a man of proved courage and one who would hasten to the relief of any citizen of his country, even though his urgency might not be agreeable to General Weyler.

General Lee has qualified, taken the oath of office and is expected to leave for Havana within ten days. Unless the people of all sections of the country are mistaken in their estimate of the General, he will not delay in making General Weyler understand that the rights of citizens of the United States must be respected.

It has been admitted at the State Department that there are probably hundreds of Americans, chiefly youths and boys who went to Cuba with the object of joining the Cuban Army, and who fell into the hands of Spanish and are immured in the dungeons.

JUNTA IS AFTER SHIPS.

Two Offers Made Yesterday Declined by Owners, but Other Negotiations Are in Progress.

Members of the Cuban Junta yesterday tried to buy two vessels for the fleet soon to be sent to Cuba with rifles and artillery, in aid of the insurgents. Offers were made to a well-known shipping firm in Broadway of \$8,000 for one trip of one steamer to Cuban shores and \$7,000 for one trip of the other steamer.

The committee which visited the office of the Broadway concern could not be induced to raise the price several thousands of dollars and did not obtain the ships. They said they would obtain vessels for \$8,000 apiece before the day was over, and for this purpose went into Broad street, where they dickered for several hours with shipping firms. The result is unknown.

A member of the Broadway firm which was first visited by the committee told a Journal reporter that he had no other vessels which he intended offering to the Cubans for the price stipulated. Several representatives of arms invited to furnish material for the equipment of the fleet visited the Junta yesterday.

GARCIA WILL DO WONDERS.

That is Cubans' Comment on the News of His Victory Over General Munez near Santiago de Cuba.

General Calixto Garcia's victory over the troops of the Spanish General Munez, near the Cauto River, delighted the Cubans in New York yesterday. Fidel G. Pierra, of the Cuban Press Bureau, said:

"I knew that we would soon hear favorably of Garcia. We are to hear much more good news of him, an assurance that he will push straight to the westward and sweep everything in his path. His large body of followers fairly idolize him and, as he is well known as a brave and fearless fighter, and has abundance of arms and ammunition, he is very likely to give the Spaniards many surprises."

Raphael Navarro, Jr., said that the victory is probably only one of many which Garcia has gained in the last few weeks of which official information was expected at any time.

TO WED AN ENGLISH GIRL.

Mr. Wells, of the American Embassy, Will Marry Miss Ord.

By Julian Ralph.

London, May 1.—David Dwight Wells, second secretary of the United States Embassy, and son of David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn., will soon marry Miss Marietta Ord, daughter of a well-known West End physician.

WOULD AID SPAIN IN CASE OF WAR.

Avowed Foes of the United States in Mexico Make a Declaration.

Ready to Furnish a Large Sum of Money if Hostilities with America Break Out.

General Weyler Declares That He Will Put Down the Cuban Rebellion in Two Years.

HIS TROCHA STILL "IMPREGNABLE."

Purposes to Establish Another Military Line—The Captain-General Will Re-sign if Autonomy Is Granted to the Islanders.

Madrid, May 1.—The president of the Spanish Committee in Mexico has sent a communication here, asserting that if there had been a declaration of war between Spain and the United States they would, within eight days after this event have sent \$500,000 to help the mother country and more money would have followed.

Since the danger has been averted the committee was securing subscriptions for the purpose of buying warships to be presented to Spain.

The letter declares that subscription have been received from all parts of America and that \$200,000 has been collected already.

The president announces that he is preparing to send more horses to General Weyler.

Weyler Is Satisfied.

The Havana correspondent of the Herald has interviewed General Weyler, who said: "I am very well satisfied with the course of the campaign. The military line at Artemisa and Mariel has effectively stopped communication between the forces of Maceo and Quintan Bandera and those of Maximo Gomez and others."

"Maceo's followers now have no clothes, ammunition or food. My confidential information assures me they are in despair and suspicious of Maceo. I shall concentrate more forces on the line, in the hope of striking an effective blow."

"I persist, however, in saying that two years will be required for the ending of the campaign, and I equally persist in promising to finish the war in that time."

"Debates on the resolutions in the American Congress made us lose several advantages, and at that time the resolutions ruined the hopes of the insurgents and made many influential people take to the field."

"When the rainy season begins I would lose any time. I shall pursue the campaign with as much activity as possible, and shall fortify the military line from Juacaro to Moron in the same way as the Mariel-Artemisa line, thus further dividing the insurgent forces."

Opposed to Autonomy.

Regarding the political aspect of the question, General Weyler said: "The news about the possible grant of autonomy has excited the energy of the insurgents. If autonomy is granted I shall resign sooner than establish it."

"Other reforms, excluding autonomy, may be convenient at a later date, but they must be postponed until the insurrection receives some decisive blow. If, however, the Government decrees them, I shall loyally carry out the resolutions of the Government."

General Weyler concluded with the assurance that he is trying to carry on war as cheaply as possible. He has made considerable reductions in the civil expenditures.

The committee of ex-Deputies of the Cuban Reform party to-day visited General Calleja, and asked him to represent the party in the Senate for the defence of the policy granting wider political economic reforms in Cuba.

They praised his action as Captain-General in Cuba, declaring that delay in passing reforms proposed by Maura had caused the insurrection, because the Cubans considered the delay as signifying that Spanish Deputies were opposed to the policy of reforms.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs denies that Minister Taylor presented him a note regarding alleged cruelties of the war. He says, moreover, that the United States has made no claim relating to the case of the supposed American citizen shot by General Melgosa.

The official Epoca warmly reiterates that Senor Canovas is not opposed to reforms. Madrid guilds meet to-morrow to collect funds to purchase a gunboat for use against Cuba.

ALMAMA.

ROADS ARE NOT PASTURES.

W. C. Gulliver Gets Damages from a Farmer Who Pastured a Cow on a Public Highway.

On October 6, 1892, William C. Gulliver, of this city, was riding on horseback on a country road near Crosskill Station, N. J., when a cow, grazing beside the road, moved so as to stretch an iron chain tightly across the highway.

The horse got over the chain with his front feet, but caught one of his hind legs. The injuries to the horse proved incurable, and as Charles E. Blauvelt, the owner of the cow, declined to recognize any responsibility in the matter, Mr. Gulliver brought suit for damages. This suit was tried Thursday before Judge Friedman and a jury, and a verdict was rendered in Mr. Gulliver's favor for \$600.

Mr. Gulliver instituted the suit mainly for the purpose of ascertaining whether the practice of tethering a cow on the public highway could be adjudged in with impunity.