

FIRED UPON THE ALLIANCE.

AN ALLEGED OUTRAGE COMMITTED BY A SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR.

The Spanish Colors Were Saluted by the American, but Not Being Satisfied the Warship Fired a Blank Cartridge and Later Sent a Solid Shot at the Vessel—Statement of the Alliance's Commander New York, March 12.—The firing of the Spanish man-of-war at the steamer Alliance is likely to lead to serious complications. The owners of the line are very indignant at the insult, and say they will demand a reason for the attempt to stop an American mail steamer on the high seas in time of peace. The following letter has been sent to Secretary Gresham:

"The American mail steamer Alliance under my command, while on her homeward voyage from Colon to New York, was, on the morning of March 8, off the east end of Cuba. At 8:30 a barkentine-rigged steamship was sighted under the land bearing directly for us. At 7:15 she set her colors, proving to be a Spanish gunboat. I immediately ordered the American ensign hoisted on the Alliance and saluted the Spaniard, which salute was duly returned by her. I then saluted once more and supposed the matter was at an end.

But about five minutes later the Spaniard fired a blank cartridge and a few moments later another one, followed shortly afterwards by three solid shots, all of which fell short of the Alliance, but showing conclusively that the Spaniard was firing at us. I, being fully six miles off-shore, and on the high seas, paid no further attention to the Spaniard, but kept to my course. The Spaniard kept up the chase, although gradually dropping astern, fully twenty-five miles.

I desire to know if the Spaniard had any right to fire on my ship, with the probable chance of endangering the lives of the passengers and crew under my charge or compel me to heave-to, as he probably intended.

I respectfully ask for information on that subject, as I did not and do not propose to heave-to, thereby losing time on my voyage, to oblige Spanish gunboats or any others except in cases of distress.

Respectfully, JAMES A. CROSSMAN, Commander."

The story told by the ship's officers is that at daylight last Friday about 6:30, while going through the windward passage for the Caribbean sea to the Atlantic a ship was seen coming out from the land at Cape Mays, the eastern point of Cuba. The stranger laid her course with the evident object of intercepting the Alliance and at 7 o'clock she hoisted the orange and crimson colors, which, taken with her build and general appearance, left no doubt in the minds of those aboard the Alliance that she was a Spanish man-of-war.

No sooner were the gunboat's colors seen at her mizzen peak than Captain Crossman of the Alliance ordered the stars and stripes to be hoisted on the jack staff over the taffrail and dipped three times in salute. The marine courtsey was returned in kind by the man-of-war and the Alliance's ensign was uncut from the halyards and stowed. Hardly had this been accomplished than the Spaniard again displayed her colors, and, as a mark of extra politeness, Captain Crossman ordered the Alliance's flag to be run up and dipped again, and then left flying. Again was the salute acknowledged and then to the amazement of those aboard the American ship a blank cartridge was fired from the warship's forward port gun.

The shot was probably meant as an invitation to the Alliance to heave-to, but Captain Crossman had no intention of obeying the summons. He remarked to Executive Officer Russell, who was on duty: "The Spaniard seems to be firing a shot."

Then Captain Crossman kept on his course. Soon afterwards another blank shot was fired, which the captain greeted by saying: "All right. Let him shoot to his heart's content. It was a solid shot, but this time it was shot in earnest. It was a solid shot and not a harmless blank cartridge with which the gunboat next charged her forward port rifle, and she yawed from her course that the gun might be aimed at the flying Yankee.

The course of the shot could be seen where it ricocheted along the water, before finally going to the bottom, a full quarter of a mile short of its mark. Still Captain Crossman kept his course and waited for the gunboat to overtake him if she could. The black smoke began to pour from the gunboat's funnel and the water around her bow began to heap up in a way that showed that her fire was being vigorously forced and steam pushed up to its big heat limit. The gunboat fired a second solid shot ten minutes later and a third after another equal interval of time.

Both shots struck the water in plain sight. But observation through the glass showed that she was gradually falling astern, and after a chase lasting twenty-five miles she gave it up and laid away on her course.

Captain Crossman was very indignant over the occurrence when seen here. He said: "We were from six to eight miles off shore when the occurrence took place and not in Spanish jurisdiction. We were southward of Cuba when we first sighted the warship and far away from Guantanamo, where I understand they have been having trouble in that country. I had seen in the Panama Star and Herald, before I sailed from Colon, a dispatch stating that gunboats were cruising along the eastern coast of Cuba to prevent the landing of filibusters in consequence of this I took pains to keep off my ordinary course. I usually pass within a mile of Cape Mays.

"If I had been within a marine league shore I would have stopped my ship. But I was not and he had no right to stop me. We were at a speed of 12 knots and we kept it up. Although he fired up he could not make more than about 1 1/2 knots. I suppose he wanted to show the authority and prestige of a warship, but I have no time to waste on gunboats. Besides any one with half the eye of a seaman could see that this was an ordinary passenger steamer, just going about her business. He set no signals till we were so far away we could not read them. It may be that the ship was a new one on that station."

ARGUING THE INCOME TAX.

NO TIME SET BY THE COURT IN WHICH DEBATE WILL END.

Attorney General Olney, and Messrs. Carter and Choate address the Court at Great Length and Give Good Arguments for and Against the Bill.

Washington, March 12.—The announcement that Attorney General Olney, Hon. James C. Carter and Hon. Joseph H. Choate of New York would address the supreme court upon the income tax law attracted a large attendance at the session of the supreme court of the United States to-day.

Before Attorney General Olney, who was the first speaker, entered upon his argument, Chief Justice Fuller notified him that he might proceed without regard to any limitation of time, as the period for hearing had been extended by the court.

Attorney General Olney devoted his argument on the part of the United States to the constitutional questions which the several plaintiffs alleged to be involved in the cases presented. Many of the objections raised seemed to him to be simply perfunctory, taken pro forma, and by way of precaution.

No time, he thought, need be expended in discussing the averments that the income tax law was an invasion of vested rights and took property without due process of law. These propositions were simply generalities.

Turning to another question he said suppose it to be true that the income tax law undertook to ascertain the incomes of citizens by methods which were not only disagreeable, but were infringements of personal rights. The consequence would be not that the law was void, but that the hotly denounced inquisitorial methods could not be resorted to. Similar considerations would apply to the objection that the law was to be pronounced void because taxing the agencies and instrumentalities of the governments of the several states. It had not yet been definitely adjudicated and it was by no means to be admitted that the income of state and municipal securities were not taxable by the United States when assessed as part of the total income of the owners under a law assessing income generally and not discriminating between such securities and others of the like character.

But, suppose the contrary was the result, that would not prove that the law was bad in toto, but that it was bad only as to the income of state and municipal securities.

The attorney general contended: "If I am right in these observations, the constitutional contention of the plaintiffs amounts down to two points. One is that an income tax is a direct tax and must be imposed according to the rule of apportionment, and the other is based upon the alleged violation of the constitution with regard to uniformity. I do not stop to discuss the question what the constitutional rule of apportionment is. I do not think I ought to delay the court for any considerable time with the question whether an income tax is direct or indirect. Whether an income tax is what the constitution describes as a 'direct tax' is a question as completely concluded by repeated adjudications as any question can be. It is not a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution unless five concurring judgments of this court have all been erroneous.

The attorney general denied that any hand tax was aimed at or attempted by the statute—there was no lien on land for payment. The whole scope and tenor of the statute showed the contemplated subject of taxation to be personal property, and nothing else. Discussing the meaning of the word 'uniform,' as applied to the collection of impost, excises, etc., he declared that the word had a territorial application, and no other. He said: "A federal tax, which is not a poll tax nor a tax on land, must be the same in all parts of the country. It cannot be one thing in Maine and another thing in Florida. The law providing for such a tax must be like a bankruptcy law or a naturalization law. It must have the same operation everywhere, wholly irrespective of state lines.

The attorney general said that it was quite beside the issue to argue in this or any other case that congress had mistaken what public policy required. On that point congress was the sole and final authority and its decision once more controlled every other department of the government. No exemption was made by the statute in favor of a class that was not based on some obvious line of public policy, and that class being established, one uniform rule was applicable to its members. It is manifest that in this distinction between people with incomes over \$4,000 and those with incomes under that amount congress was proceeding upon definite views of public policy and was aiming at accomplishing a great public object. It was seeking to adjust the load of taxation to the shoulders of the community in the manner that would make it most easily borne and most lightly felt. So with business corporations. Their net incomes were taxed at the standard rate of 2 per cent, but undiminished by the standard deduction of \$4,000. The result might be that a man in business as a member of a corporation was taxable at a little higher rate than a man in the same business by himself or as a co-partner.

It was common knowledge that corporations are so successful an agency for the amount of business and the accumulation of wealth, that a large section of the community viewed them with intense disfavor. When, therefore, this income tax law made a special class of business corporations and taxed their incomes at a higher rate than that which applied to the incomes of persons not incorporated, it recognized existing social facts

and conditions which it would be folly to ignore. The attorney general spoke not quite an hour, and was followed by Hon. James C. Carter, who was the last speaker in the argument to support the tax. He stated in the outset that he appeared for the Continental Trust company, which had instructed him to admit and plead the constitutionality of the law. He was admitted in the demurrer to the complaint of Mr. Hyde, its stockholder, and was admitted outside the demurrer.

This corporation, said Mr. Carter, was one of those wealthy concerns which might be supposed to be adversely affected by the operation of the law. But he was glad to be able to believe that there were some wealthy men who were ready and willing to come forward and contribute the proportion of the revenues of the government, which was their obligation.

Mr. Carter devoted some time to a humorous, semi-sarcastic review of the propositions advanced by Mr. Edmunds. He said that when that master hand swept over the strings, the true melody of the piece came out and he was not disappointed to find that the topics suggested to the court for its consideration were political economy, sociology and general legislative discretion. Proper enough they may be for discussion before a legislative assembly, but what would a judicial tribunal do with them?

Mr. Carter said he would not introduce those topics of political economy; but they having been presented, he would present some views in relation to the general subject. The proper rule for taxation, he said, was that it should be laid with regard to the taxpayer's ability to pay the tax. And that ability was not to be determined by the amount of property he had, but by how much he had to spend. If in laying the tax the legislature should make mistakes, the remedy did not lie in an appeal to the judiciary. "This court," Mr. Carter said, "is not the only depository of the rights and privileges of the people. The great trustees thereof are congress and the legislatures of the several states."

Mr. Carter expressed his regret that the people had not sent better men to the late congress, but asked how it could be helped. If the result was a defection in the quality of legislation, "which I do not believe, at least," he said, "with an air that convulsed the court and spectators with laughter, 'I am not an attorney, but I feel here.' The people must take the consequences of their choice of members of congress. Mr. Edmunds, said Mr. Carter, believed that there was a plan of relief by calling upon the judges of this court to revise the work of congress. He could not agree with his learned friend in the expediency or desirability of the plan. There was no certainty, with all deference, he said, that the legislative duties would be better done by the court. The legislatures in the imposition of taxes for centuries had been governed by the consideration of cheapness, ease and effectiveness in its collection.

Human nature was so constituted that it endeavored to throw off a burden it could escape. This gave rise to contests between the rich and the poor and in all such contests the poor would inevitably go to the wall. We had heard in the argument that the rich were the class who needed relief from the taxing power, but it was not so. Before the income tax was enacted, the government had some \$500,000,000 a year for its expenditures, three-fifths of which came from impost duties. These Mr. Edmunds said had not been contributed in any great amount by the poor, but Senator John Sherman had declared that the poor paid nine-tenths of them. The agitation in behalf of the poor people in this regard led to a political revolution which in fact, however, resulted in the maintenance of this gigantic scheme of injustice practically unchanged, but modified or moderated to the extent of from thirty to fifty millions of taxes to be collected from the wealthier portion of the community.

Proceeding then to consider the constitutional questions involved in the case Mr. Carter said it was claimed that the law was unconstitutional because an income tax was a direct tax. "Is that an open question?" he asked. The court had said that it was liable to err and he would not for a moment argue that a wrongful decision should not be reversed. He believed that nothing was ever settled in this country until a question was settled and several cases were set aside against the original error into the new decision. The court was asked to reconsider its decision in this case in order that rich men might escape from paying taxes assessed against them. Was that a proper end for which the court should overturn a long series of decisions extending over a century?

Direct taxes, Mr. Carter argued, were those that could be equally apportioned among the states. It had been suggested that it meant something more and the court was asked to infer that something more for the purpose of limiting the exercise by congress of the taxing power. Congress, Mr. Carter said, was not authorized to arbitrarily exercise the taxing power. The power was such a one as every body would concede was not divisible of just—such as taxing bald-headed men because they were such. But when congress came to lay a tax on men because they were rich and exempt others because they were poor it came within the legitimate exercise of its power, for then it took hold upon proper subjects for taxation. A clear instance of arbitrary exercise of the taxing power, said Mr. Carter, made up a case for the consideration and determination of the court. It was said in opposition that this law was class taxation, said Mr. Carter. That was certainly true. It was said that two per cent. of the people would pay this tax. If that were so, and he characterized the statement as a striking example of the possession of wealth was becoming centralized, it was true because two per cent. of the people own five-sixths of

TROOPS ARE ORDERED OUT

WILL BE ON THE SCENE OF THE LEVEE RIOTS THIS MORNING.

Several Negroes Were Killed in the Picked Battle and They Were Shot Down Like Dogs by the Frenzied Mob Which Attacked Them.

New Orleans, La., March 12.—Another bloody riot occurred along the levee this morning, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets. Three men were killed outright, while a number were wounded.

The killing was done by a mob of white men, numbering about two hundred, who were armed with pistols and Winchester. The negroes were about to start to work on the steamer Engineer, when the white men approached from all directions. Many of them poured volley after volley into the negroes. The negroes were given no quarter and were shot down like dogs. Several innocent persons also suffered. Among those killed was Jules Clee Carabe, a shoemaker, who happened to be in the vicinity. James Bane, the purser of the Engineer, was standing on the levee, when the attack was made and he received four wounds, three in the head and another in the arm. His wounds may prove fatal. The shooting occurred a few minutes after 7. There was a dense fog prevailing and this afforded the white men an excellent chance to do their bloody work. There were only six policemen on the scene and no arrests were made, as the police were so badly frightened.

The attack was composed of two parties. One crowd appeared at the corner of Dumaine street and the other came from the corner at St. Anne street. Corporal Devanny, who was in charge of the police, ordered the mob to disperse, but no attention was paid to him and the mob grew larger. Suddenly a shot was fired. The first report was followed by five or six, and the firing became general. The smoke and fog combined made the scene almost as dark as night. The negroes were on board the ship and had just raised the tarpaulin off hatch No. 2 when the attack was made. They were taken completely by surprise and their cries were pitiful. Many sought refuge aboard the ship and many ran down the wharf and escaped. One negro jumped under the wharf. It is said that 200 shots were fired. After the shooting the attackers hurried off. After their departure a large number of police appeared and cleared the wharf of the crowds which had gathered. Search was then made for the dead and wounded. Cambabe was found dead in front of a store at St. Anne and Decatur street, to which place he ran before he fell. Blood was gushing from a terrible wound in the head.

One negro was found dead on the levee at the head of St. Louis street. He lay in a pool of blood, which came from a large wound in his head. The negro was crawling from the scene when shot. Another dead negro was found some distance away from the first. He had crawled under a tank and there died. The names of these negroes are not known.

The pursuer was about to go aboard the vessel for safety when he was fired upon. Three policemen were in front of Mr. Bane and they knelt down behind some freight. One man shoved the barrel of a pistol in close proximity to Mr. Bane's head and fired. The pursuer fell bleeding and was again fired at and wounded.

Captain Wood of the Engineer was on deck and saw the conflict. He says that the scene was like a battlefield. After the shooting the captain sent Mr. Bane to the hospital. Captain Wood denounced the shooting as an outrage, and Mayor Fitzpatrick appearing, Captain Wood paid his compliments to his honor in unmeasured terms.

Mayor Fitzpatrick gave the police strict orders to arrest suspected rioters. There was also trouble at another point this morning, Rose, Howe & Morrow and Eley, Dempster & Co. have ships in the neighborhood of Philip street, and this morning both firms were to continue the loading of their vessels. Shortly after 7 o'clock a dozen or more negroes appeared on the levee and were proceeding toward the ship preparatory to beginning their work. Suddenly two gangs of white men came out of Philip and Spang streets and several shots were fired. One negro staggered and fell, and the rest ran in terror in every direction. The white men, after they had fired, quickly disappeared. The wounded man is William Campbell. He was taken to a hospital.

Governor Foster was in consultation with the representatives of the commercial bodies until midnight. He then stated that he had received a telegram of inquiry from Secretary Gresham, which he was not willing to give out for publication before to-morrow. The governor has issued a proclamation calling out the militia to preserve order, and they will be on the levee Wednesday morning.

His Right Arm Cut Off. John Bradshaw, aged about twenty-five, head brakeman in the night switching gang in the Consolidated road yard in this city, fell down between the cars while pulling a coupling pin about 1:30 o'clock this morning. The wheels passed over his right arm cutting it off between the wrist and the elbow.

The Report Rejected. Bridgeport, March 12.—The report of the charter committee was presented to the aldermen to-night at their meeting and was rejected, the vote being 9 to 3. The councilmen tabled the matter without taking action.

Hurt by a Falling Wall. Waupun, Wis., March 12.—Fire here this morning destroyed several business houses. Six persons were seriously hurt by a falling wall.

OBJECT TO ASSESSMENT.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM COMMITTEE MET LAST NIGHT.

Claims Made Against Board of Compensation—Its Acts Declared Invalid—Public Morgue Recommended—Selection and Lamp Committee Head Brief Sessions.

The meeting of the committee on retrenchment and reform, held at the city hall last night, was unusually interesting and at times exciting. Every member of the committee was present, as were also Charles B. Matthewman and Charles T. Coyle of the board of compensation, Felix Chillingworth, James Bishop, M. E. Chatfield, Henry G. Newton, L. J. Matthews, Lucius Rowe, James Clark, J. M. Lea and Burton Mansfield.

The meeting was called for the purpose of acting upon the communication of Councilman Chillingworth and others concerning assessments of benefits and damages for Boulevard sewer, between Derby avenue and Elm street. The communication sets forth that the board of compensation, which made the assessments, was not a legally constituted body, owing to the fact that it was composed of only two members, when the charter requires that there shall be three and that therefore it was not legally able to do any business.

After the communication had been read Councilman Chillingworth asked that the records of the board of compensation taken at the hearings on the extension of the sewer be submitted to the committee. It was also claimed that several of the parties affected by the assessment had never received any notice of the hearings and that the board had done its work without any proper authority from the city.

In reply to these allegations, Mr. Matthewman said that while the board of compensation was willing and anxious to shed any light on the matter that they could, it was not possible to produce the records last night as they had not been notified that they would be wanted and consequently had not brought them with them. He also said that most of the gentlemen interested had been present at the hearings and he had heard no complaints that they had not been notified. One of the gentlemen whom it was claimed had not been notified was A. H. Hurlbut. In reference to this Mr. Coyle stated that he had left a notice of the hearing at the place of business of A. H. Hurlbut with a lady clerk. Mr. Hurlbut denied that he had ever received such notice and said that his lady clerk also denied having received any such notice. At this Mr. Bishop raised the point that the notice left was not a legal notice anyway, as the law required that a notice of a hearing should be left at the place of abode of the party notified. It was, however, claimed by Mr. Coyle that the law allowed a notice to be served at a man's place of business with as much legality as though it were served at their place of abode.

In reference to the claim that the board was not legally constituted Assistant City Attorney Matthewman quoted from section 49 of the charter, which reads as follows: "The action of a majority of the members of said board of compensation, in office at any time, shall, in all cases, be deemed the action of the whole board, as fully as if every member thereof were present and participated in such action." He also said that members of the board had consulted Attorney Tilton Doolittle and Corporation Counsel Ely in reference to the matter and had been advised that they could legally act.

Attorney Bishop, however, claimed that the board of compensation was practically a judicial board and that he could produce any quantity of authorities and decisions to support his claim that when it is provided that a board shall be composed of three members persons should have an opportunity to be heard before three instead of two.

"Well, gentlemen," said Alderman Keyes, "as I understand it this committee is here for the purpose of rehearing the entire matter of the assessment on the sewer. Mr. Chillingworth has asked for the records of the board of compensation. These are not obtainable to-night. Can't you go ahead without the records?" "I will under protest," replied Councilman Chillingworth, and the hearing began. Those who expressed themselves as opposing the present assessment were A. H. Hurlbut, Lucius Rowe, and others who claimed that their property had not been benefited to the amount assessed against them by the board of compensation. At the conclusion of the hearing the committee took no action other than to decide to visit and inspect the locality on Friday.

It was voted to recommend the establishment of a public morgue to be located in the rear of the police barn at headquarters.

SELECTMEN SHORT SESSION. The town fathers held an eight minute session last evening at which all were present. Nothing but routine business was transacted. Town Counsel Goodhart was present and stated that the matter of the proposed court house for Waterbury was now before a committee of the general assembly and that the hearing on the proposed consolidation of the city and town of New Haven would take place March 26. Many of the selectmen will be present at the hearing.

COMMITTEE ON LAMPS. The first meeting for the year of the committee on lamps was held last evening at which all the members were present except Chairman Lambert. Owing to his absence no action was taken by the committee deciding to hold another meeting in the near future.

NEW HAVEN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. First Concert to be Given in Alumni Hall To-morrow. The first grand concert of the New Haven Symphony orchestra of forty musicians will be given at Alumni hall to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock under the conductorship of Professor Parker. The concert master and soloist will be Isidore Troostyck. The concert marks an event in the history of music in New Haven, and the indications are, from the interest taken in this organization and the movement it represents, that the most cultivated music-loving public, that the orchestra will become a permanent institution and an honor to Yale and New Haven.

The following program will be rendered: I. Overture Rosamunde, Op. 26. II. Concerto for the violin in G minor, Op. 26. III. Variations, Allegro Moderato. IV. Adagio. V. Finale, Allegro Energico. VI. Two Elgic Melodies for String Orchestra, Op. 34. VII. Edvard Grieg's—Herzwerden. VIII. Letzer Fruhling. IX. Symphony No. 8 in B flat major Adagio, Allegro, Adagio Cantabile, Menuetto, Finale Presto.

CHARGES WERE DISMISSED. Captain Daley of Steamer 5, Charged With Dereliction of Duty. A special meeting of the board of fire commissioners was held last evening to act upon the charges preferred against Captain William H. Daley of steamer No. 5 by ex-Driver Stephen H. Webster of the same company, who was reduced to a first grade fireman at the last meeting of the board. All the commissioners were present and the charges were considered in executive session until after 11 o'clock.

The charges against Captain Daley specified dereliction of duty in the engine house. After a lengthy deliberation the commissioners decided to dismiss the charges but voted to instruct Chief Kennedy to order Captain Daley to adhere more closely to the rules in future.

STATE OYSTER GROWERS. The Legislative Committee of the State Association—Visit to Hartford Yesterday. The legislative committee of the State Oyster Growers' association went up to Hartford yesterday and opposed the bill uniting the fish commission, the shell fish commission and the game commission into one commission. The oyster growers opposed any change affecting the shell fish commission. The chairman of the committee on fisheries in the senate reported unfavorably on this bill, uniting all three, and favorably on a bill uniting the fish and game commissions, but leaving the shell fish a separate commission.

Ten members of the legislative committee of the State Oyster Growers' association also went before the committee in regard to the oyster police bill. The members of the committee of the Oyster Growers' association are: Henry C. Rowe of New Haven, Stiles Judson, sr., of Stratford, Dumont Merwin of Milford, Albert Lewis of Bridgeport, David C. Sanford of New Haven, Albert Hoyt of South Norwalk, Henry P. Stagg of Stratford.

HON. JOHN M. DOUGLASS ELECTED. The State Senator Elected to Succeed the Late Thomas F. Pickering. Middletown, March 12.—Hon. John M. Douglass of this city was to-day declared elected senator for the Twenty-second district to succeed the late Senator Thomas F. Pickering. The special election ordered by Governor Coffin was held to-day in all the towns in the district, and the result gave Douglass a majority of 869, defeating the democratic candidate, Joseph Gladwin of Portland.

The vote in the towns was as follows: Middletown, Douglass 228, Gladwin 302; Portland, Douglass 154, Gladwin 23; Cromwell, Douglass 138, Gladwin 41; Middlefield, Douglass 43, Gladwin 5.

Miscellaneous. NEW HATS. Correct Styles for Spring now ready at Friend E. Brooks, 795 CHAPEL STREET.

Provisions, &c. FRUITS. JUDSON'S FRUIT STORE, 267 Chapel Street, Exchange Building.

Bryden's East Rock Tea Store, 973 State Street, near Edwards.

NEW CROP PONCE MOLASSES. First Arrival of the Season. We offer choice and fancy PONCE MOLASSES...

J. D. DEWELL & CO., 239 State Street, New Haven.

Butter and Eggs. D. M. WELCH & SON OFFER 500 dozen Fancy New Laid Fresh Country Eggs...

PRUNES. We offer a ton of fine Stewing Prunes—just the thing for pies and preserves...

D. M. WELCH & SON, 25 and 30 Congress Avenue, Branches—175 Campbell Avenue, West Haven, 8 Grand Avenue, Fair Haven.

English Partridge Grouse, Philadelphia Squab, Venison, Canvas Back and Mallard Ducks.

THE R. H. NESBITT CO., Cor. Church and Elm Streets Telephone call 300.

Strictly Fresh EGGS 25c dozen, 4 1/2 doz. \$1.00, AT Hurlburt Bros.

FARMINGTON BUTTER. Fresh Twice Each Week. GILBERT & THOMPSON.

EVERYBODY Wants a relish in the Spring-time. Try QUEEN OLIVES. Only 85c per gallon. Only 25c quart.

Laundries. DO YOU WANT Your Carpets Brightened, The Moths Killed, and the Dust Removed? WE CAN DO IT. Lace Curtains. Of the finest qualities cleaned without injury...

Dyeing and Cleaning Of Men's Suits and Overcoats, Ladies' Dresses, etc.

Laundering Of Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Underclothing.

THE FORSYTH CO., OFFICES—878 CHAPEL STREET, 645 " " 23 BROADWAY, STATE, LAWRENCE AND MECHANIC STREETS.

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For This Month, Special Discount of 10 per cent. FURTURE AND CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES AND DRAPERIES

STAHL & HEGEL, 8, 10, 12 Church Street.

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CROCKETT'S No. 1 Preservative. THIS Varietal is especially adapted for use on light colored woods.

THOMPSON & BELDEN, 396-398 State Street. RADIATORS AND STOVES FOR HEATING WITH GAS!

THE NEW HAVEN GAS LIGHT CO., No. 80 CROWN STREET, Salesroom under the Office. LININGS. MACHINE JOBBING.

COMMITTEE ON SQUARES. The Committee on Squares will meet in room No. 10 and 11, City Hall, on Thursday, March 14th, 1895, at 8 p. m.

GROWTH OF JACKSONVILLE. THE CITY IS BOOMING IN A MOST REMARKABLE MANNER. It is now in the throes of a street upheaval and smooth pavements will soon be found...

Disgraceful Scene in the Capitol of Indiana. Indianapolis, March 12.—The Indiana legislature entered in a riot last night. The governor is allowed by the constitution to hold a bill three working days before vetoing or approving it...

THE NEW ENGLAND ROAD. Elected New Directors in Boston Yesterday Afternoon. Boston, March 12.—Over forty stockholders of the New York and New England Railroad company attended the annual meeting here to-day.

THE FAT WOMEN'S RACING CONTEST. The fat women whom Manager Poll has engaged to appear at the Wonderland theater all of next week in their racing contest give undoubtedly one of the greatest novelties acts now before the public.

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THE REMINGTON WHEEL. Is the most satisfactory one ever sold in New Haven. ASK RIDERS. We have cheaper Wholes and Second-hand Wheels...

THE VERU Bicycle and Rubber Store, 158 Orange street. District of New Haven, ss. Probate Court, March 11th, 1895. ESTATE OF HENRY M. MARTIN, of New Haven, in said district...

Cameras, Lenses, Photographic Materials. Chas. W. Whittlesey & Co., 231 State street.

NOTICE. We have a full line of WALL PAPERS in all grades, including CAMEO RELIEFS, (in all colorings and designs), which is a new departure in wall decorations.

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Advertising Rates. Situations, Wants, Rents and other small advertisements, One Cent a Word each insertion. Five cents a word for a full week (seven times).

There are half a million bicycle riders in Paris and London. Women who kiss their lap dogs will be glad to know the authority for the assertion that dogs are one of the great agencies in spreading disease, especially consumption.

The new woman is very active. A Michigan newspaper, in recording a marriage the other day, added that "the bride is a member of eight secret societies, several clubs and one or two missionary bands."

Speaking of great fortunes, a Chinese banker, Han Quay, is said to be worth the almost inconceivable sum of \$1,700,000,000. A great number of the largest banks in the Chinese empire are believed to be under his control.

As a result of experiments in filtering the water of the Merrimack at Lawrence, Massachusetts, it has been found that 98 per cent. of the germs of typhoid fever and other diseases present in the water are removed by proper filtration.

According to reports made to the British Medical Association, the signal service observers on the bleak summit of Ben Nevis are free from influenza, catarrhs and chest troubles until they return to lower levels, where they are more susceptible to them than others.

Of greater effect at long range than even the shots from a Lebel or Manxur rifle is the new bullet invented by an officer named Hebler, of the Swiss army. It is shaped somewhat after the fashion of a goose quill, and with a charge only slightly over 2 1/2 grammes (39 grains) of powder will travel 1,400 yards and penetrate a block of wood to the depth of nine feet.

According to a writer in the Popular Science Monthly, the nerves of warm-blooded animals telegraph information to their brains at the rate of 150 feet per second. When anyone puts his hand on hot iron he does not feel it until the nerves have sent the message to the brain, and in the interval his hand has been burned.

At an autograph sale in Paris the signature of Christopher Columbus (which is, probably, one of the most fantastic sign manuals ever used) brought 4,000 francs.

No right-minded patriot objects to proper pensions, but there is no doubt that the generosity of this country has been abused by many who have had no just claim to a pension.

Much interest has been manifested of late in the great Mohammedan center of Hyderabad in the problem of the prevention of cholera among pilgrims to Mecca.

At Karaman, Jeddah, and Yambu, comprehensive schemes of sanitation at Mecca, Minch, and Arafat, the protection of the pure water supply on the pilgrim road to Medina, and the provision of a trained Mohammedan doctor for the men and a female Mohammedan doctor for the women to accompany the pilgrims annually and to report on its sanitation.

It is announced that all the candidates for the Yale crew have been vaccinated, and it is expected that in a few days the arms of some or all of them will be as sore as the hearts of the Harvard crew are after a meeting with Yale.

What Godets May Lead To. All the latest skirts are made with the pleats extending directly out from the belt line, in a way that is rapidly accumulating the eye to the outline the "dress improver" produces, so it may be said that that accessory impends.

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Miss Motto—Love, according to the Venetians, is discovered easier than a hole in a stocking. He—Yes, and according to the modern idea, it can be patched up about as easy.—Detroit Free Press.

Magistrate—Do you prefer charges against this man? McSwat—Sure, yer Honor, I prefer damages.—Philadelphia Record.

"My dear, what is that awful noise from the kitchen?" "I don't know, Jack, unless it is that some of the dishes are getting rattled."—Brooklyn Life.

No Drugs to CHEW No Stems to SMOKE PUREST AND BEST. MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

No Nerves Quaking No Heart Palpitating No Dyspeptic Aching ANTI-NERVOUS ANTI-DYSEPTEIC

"You're thinking of Coxie. Debs was the big man in the strike."

"What strike?" "Say, where was you last July?" "Well, I was at home and purty busy about that time."

"You must have been." "Was that when they burned some cars up this way?" "Yes."

"I heard about that, but nobody ever told me a man named Debs was mixed up in it."

After that he began to manifest some interest in the case.

We Are Offering Special Inducements IN PRICES OF CHAMBER SUITES, In order to make room for our spring purchases.

Now is the Time to Buy. THE BOWDITCH & PRUDDEN CO. 104-106 Orange Street.

Security Insurance Co. OF NEW HAVEN. OFFICE AT CENTER STREET. Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1895, \$602,933.30.

Chas. S. Lockett, President. J.D. Dewell, Vice President. J.A. O'Connell, Secretary. J.W. Allen, Treasurer.

PLAIN AS YOUR NOSE Carefully selected fruit, brought East for the first time conveniently packed and in just the right condition to allow a fair test of their quality.

They are tender, meaty, free-stone, oily, and entirely different in character from the foreign Olive. They are also the oddest looking objects on our shelves!

In Glass Jars: 10 Ounce 20¢ 16 " 35¢ 32 " 50¢

EDWARD E. HALL & SON. 770 CHAPEL STREET.

NEW SPRING NECKWEAR. Choice effects in French and English Silks. See the new "BLENNIEM" CRAVAT

In our window at \$1.00. CHASE & CO. SHIRTMAKERS, New Haven House Building.

People From All Parts Of the city and country visit our store daily to purchase the

Finest Tea Ever Sold at the Price in This City. Elegant English Breakfast Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00.

Choice Formosa Oolong Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00. Extra choice Japan Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00.

Choice Imperial Gunpowder Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00. Headquarters for the finest grades of Coffees imported.

Goodwin's Tea & Coffee Store, 344 State Street, Yale National Bank Building

F. M. BROWN & CO. GRAND CENTRAL SHOPPING EMPORIUM. F. M. BROWN. D. S. GAMBLE.

F. M. BROWN & CO.

IF YOU are in doubt whether this Shirt Sale of ours has any interest for you, suppose you give the Shirts the benefit of the doubt.

If you have a bit of curiosity as to how well shirred New Haven means to be, suppose you drop and see the people buying shirts here by the armful.

We advertised them by the half dozen, but the people are buying them by the dozen!

Take that 39c night shirt, for instance.

They buy them by the dozen! Well, that is because they are a 60c shirt for 39c.

But let us say it over again. If a man wants to woo the drowsy goddess of sleep, so that she will bring him back in the morning fit to go and conquer kingdoms, let him sleep in our 39c night shirt.

But it is the white and negligé shirts the folks are buying by the armful.

It's a fit in every shirt or your money back, so the point is to buy at these prices.

Wives know the size of their husband's necks—just half the length of their arm—and that settles the fit, of course.

But here are the prices for this week only:

Oread D. B. 38c. White, 47c. Our own R. S. 62c. Short Bosom 50c. Very Fine 50c. Boston, 60c. University Full Dr. 60c. 70c. White bosoms, Percale bosoms, 60c. Negligé laundered, attached collars and cuffs, 60c. Night shirts, 30c, 35c and 67c. Besides if you own a first-class shirt that cost you 15 or more we will reproduce it exactly for \$1.50.

West Store, Main Floor

Mrs. Jenness Miller

recommends the double finish Turkish Health Towel, brown and bleach, contains great frictional and absorbent properties, Star and Crescent mills.

We have sold them right along, but didn't know they were such wonderful Towels—but they are.

Some new Spring ideas in Embroidered Pillow Shams from \$1.25

An offering of dainty Muslin Gowns, perfect in the making, including fine tucked yokes and embroidered ruffle around yoke, neck and sleeves, 98c

West Store, Main Floor

The Whole Brownie Band

here for 15c In rubber, with ink pad, and the children can print them anywhere.

West Store, Basement

The Chas. Monson Co.

Separate Skirts.

Thirty of them came yesterday,—were made for our fine trade,—full flaring Skirts, from six to eight yards wide, hand-somely made up, lined with Silk and perfect fitting, in Crepons of all kinds, Satins and Brocades,

\$18.50 to \$45.00 each.

Black Dress Goods.

Miss a day among our Black Crepons and you miss a treat. New styles whenever you come, but the exquisites that are all the time being snapped up on sight, leave no more trace than a bird of paradise in the air.

\$1.00 a yd. up.

The Chas. Monson Co.

762 to 768 Chapel Street.

VAULTS and CESSPOOLS NEATLY CLEANED BY J. A. N. HAM.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Wiltons, Moquetts, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Westminster and Ingrains, Linoleum, Oil Cloths, Shades, Draperies, Wall Papers, etc.

H. B. PERRY, 914 Chapel Street.

LENTEN SPECIALTIES.

Salmon, Lobster, Soused Mackerel, Brook Trout, Sardines in oil and mustard, Boneless Herring, Clams, Shrimps, Deviled Crabs, etc.

SPLENDID! DELICIOUS!

This is what he hears continually from people who try our new Maple Caramels. To-day's price 17 cts per pound.

AT THE

BOSTON GROCERY, N. A. FULLERTON, Prop'r, 926 Chapel Street, corner of Temple.

Branch Store and Market, 1231 Chapel street.

We Are Going Out of Business,

And have made prices on our Lace Curtains, Oriental and Domestic Rugs, Window Shades, Trimmings, etc., that should close them out in one week. Most of these goods are marked at one-half price.

DRAPERY CO., 11 Street.

Price Reduced!

We to-day offer our celebrated Creamery BUTTER (which we receive Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings) DIRECT FROM THE CREAMERY, and equal in quality to any in this market:

In 1-2 lb. cakes, per lb. 28c. In 10 and 5 lb. boxes, per lb. 28c.

We propose to LEAD this market with this Butter, not to FOLLOW it. But we cannot place FINE BUTTER in competition with ordinary grades. Let common qualities compete with common qualities—they have their place.

Johnson Bros. 411 & 413 State St.

Education.

MRS. A. A. TANYANE, CONCERT SOPRANO, TEACHER OF VOICE CULTURE.

THE DESSAUER-TROOSTWYK School of Music, 781 Chapel Street.

New Haven Conservatory of Music, 88 CHURCH STREET.

GEORGE CHADWICK STOCK, VOCAL STUDIO, Rooms 13 and 15, Cutler Building.

MECHANICAL DRAWING, PERSPECTIVE, MATHEMATICS, MECHANISM, ETC.

R. G. RUSSELL, Architect, 852 Chapel Street.

BROWN & BERGER, ARCHITECTS, 87 Church Street.

MINIATURE ALMANAC: MARCH 13.

DEATHS.

WHITMORE—In this city, at 27 Garden street, February 12th, William Whitmore, aged 86 years.

FOR SALE, HOUSE, 156 Cedar Hill Avenue, Inquire 156 CEDAR HILL AVENUE.

PLEASANT RENT, LOWER part of 89 Pearl street, seven rooms, from April 1st.

FREE RENT TO APRIL 1, OFFICES, flats, tenements and stores. For particulars apply at office of EDWARD MALLORY.

R. B. MALLORY, REALTOR OFFICE, 141 Orange, House-hold sales specialty.

FOR RENT, TWO new flats on Elm street.

JOHN C. PUNDEFORD, 116 Church street.

FOR RENT, RESIDENCE No. 31 Wall street, between N. Church and Orange streets.

BEST RENTS, IN city, \$26 and \$30, all appointments and conveniences.

FOR SALE, A GOOD PAYING HOUSE.

5A BAKER BLANKET, Longest wearing horse blanket made.

FOR SALE, District of New Haven, ss. Probate Court.

ESTATE OF MARY F. FENN, late of New Haven, in said district, deceased.

GOOD ADVICE: "WEIGH YOUR BREAD."

THE CHEAPEST and BEST Bread in the City.

THE NEW HOTEL MAJESTIC, The Elegant Family Hotel on West Chapel Street.

PERFECTION TOASTED OATS, make a delicious breakfast dish.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES, M. B. NEWTON & CO.

BENEDICT & CO. COAL, 80 CHURCH ST.

THE CHAS. W. SCRANTON CO., 34 CENTER STREET.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

Another large house greeted Palmer Cox's "Brownies" again last evening.

Dr. Wm. Smith of Jewett's Light, N. Y., states where the regular prescriptions used in a case of kidney disease and gravel attack.

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Ask Your Druggist For It.

Such strong proofs of the cures made by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy have been brought to public notice through newspaper investigations that it is now the standard medicine for the diseases for which it is prepared.

Dr. G. H. Ingraham of Amsterdam, N. Y., states where the regular prescriptions used in a case of kidney disease and gravel attack.

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Real Estate.

DESIRABLE TO LET, good light; steam heat. THE GEORGE H. FORD COMPANY.

FOR RENT, LOWER flat, nine rooms, all modern improvements, brick house.

FOR RENT, PHILIP, nice flat, 34 Broad, 678 State street.

FOR SALE, OR rent, hundred acre farm, with buildings thereon.

FOR SALE, OR exchange for building lot, two family house, in this city.

RENT WANTED, BY man and wife; upper flat with modern conveniences.

FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD, FOR two, \$10.00 and \$15.00 per week.

FOR SALE OR RENT, BRICK house, twelve rooms; one acre land, spring water.

FARM FOR SALE, TWENTY three acres of land, dwelling house and barn.

FOR SALE, \$1,500 A valuable plot near the junction of Columbus avenue and Tora St.

NEW RENTS, OUR new list of May (some before) rents now complete.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED HOUSE, 15 rooms, very central and good location.

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Wants.

ONE Cent a Word each insertion, five cents a Word for a full Week, seven times.

WANTED, A FEW carpenters or men handy with tools.

WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent girl to do second work of light housework.

WANTED, A SITUATION by an excellent cook, one who thoroughly understands her trade.

WANTED, A SITUATION as cook and laundress by a competent woman.

WANTED, A NURSE girl to take entire care of 2 year old child.

WANTED, A GOOD smart girl for general housework.

WANTED, AN experienced cook; best of references.

WANTED, SEVERAL competent girls for good families.

WANTED, EVERYBODY needing servants to call here.

TO BUY FOR CASH, SECOND-HAND books of all kinds.

FOR SALE, THREE hundred large shad this week.

AUCTION SALE, BASKETFUL stock of furniture.

DENTISTRY, The place to get a set of artificial teeth.

INVESTMENTS, \$5,000 Housatonic 56 of 1897.

FOR SALE, THE CHAS. W. SCRANTON CO., 34 CENTER STREET.

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ARGUING THE INCOME TAX.

(Continued from First Page.)

the property of the country. Much has been said about evils threatening the nation...

Justice White asked counsel how he accounted for the decisions of the state which had come to him from all parts...

The exceptions to the law, such as savings banks, mutual insurance companies and partnerships are discriminated from stock corporations...

Mr. Choate said: "It never would have occurred to me to present either an opening or closing argument to this great and learned court...

Delicate Surgical Operation. A surgical operation of more than usual interest was performed yesterday afternoon at the Charity hospital...

Mr. Carter, Mr. Choate continued, had said that in the convention which framed the constitution there was one ever-present fear...

what congress does in the matter of a limit, is in that of views so-called—what did he call it?—sociology? political economy?...

Another Remarkable Turn in the Dr. Whitten Case. The case against Dr. George E. Whitten of Abundant, Mass., under indictment here with Dr. J. E. Lee...

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Mr. Carter, Mr. Choate continued, had said that in the convention which framed the constitution there was one ever-present fear...

Reminiscences of an Old Johnny Reb. From the Richmond, Va., Dispatch. The banjo was in use long before the day of Joe Sweeney...

When I saw the brothers again the character of the music was somewhat changed, and was much more sentimental and sympathetic...

From Harper's Bazar. The wind was blowing pleasantly in at the window of a room where an elderly lady sat at her desk opening the letters which the mail had brought her...

Just before he died, while his mind wandered, he said to his sister: "Come here. The old banjo is out of tune, the screws are slipping and the bridge is about to fall..."

When I went to Princeton college I carried my banjo with me. No one has ever seen the instrument in the town. No one had ever heard a negro song...

After a while she saw my banjo and she asked what it was. I told her. She said: "Oh, yes. I will play for you as long as you want to. I ain't heard no music since I left Tennessee..."

Funeral of Professor Hine. Clinton, March 12.—The remains of Dr. Elmore G. Hine, professor of physiology at Grand college, Philadelphia...

LEFT ALONE. A Sad Succession of Bereavements. Mrs. Joseph Capuro of 247 Blatchley avenue, wife of the well known confectioner of Grand avenue, died last night...

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Few Know About the Shakers of Mount Lebanon.

We may not accept their peculiar religious views. We cannot enter into the spirit of their meetings, and therefore we do not study their habits of life.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial is probably the most useful medicine ever given to the sick. It is not a stimulant, but a restorative...

Financial. Stocks Irregular and Sales Were Smaller Than on Monday. New York, March 12.—Stocks to-day were very irregular and the sales were considerably smaller than yesterday...

The purest, sweetest, most effective remedy known for skin affections, which are the most torturing and exasperating troubles that flesh is heir to, is Salva-cea.

FRUITS. FOUR articles worthy of special mention: Grape Fruit, Jamaica Oranges, Winter Nettle Peas, Newtown Pippin Apples.

WORK SOAP. DON'T FEAR THE FOOTPAD. Usually He is More Afraid of You Than You are of Him.

POULTRY SUPPLIES. GROUND BEEF SCRAP. PURE GROUND BONE. POULTRY.

tion to realize profits and the market under the leadership of American Sugar ran off 1/4% per cent. At the close speculation was rather weak in tone.

Following are the closing prices reported by Prince & Whitley, bankers and brokers, 46 Broadway, New York, and 15 Center street, New Haven:

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, American Tobacco Co., American Cotton Oil Co., American Sugar Refining Co., etc.

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked, New Haven Gas Light Co., New Haven Water Co., Peck, Stow & Wilcox, etc.

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked, B. & N. Y. A. L. S., H. & N. Y. A. L. S., H. & N. Y. A. L. S., etc.

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Asked, E. H. W. Co., New Haven City, New Haven City, etc.

THE INCOME TAX. THE LAW PROVIDES THAT returns must be filed by 4th of March. PENALTY for inaccuracy return or no return, if liable, is 30 per cent additional.

Entertainments. HYPERION THEATER. Week commencing March 11. PALMER COX'S BROWNS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, March 11, 12, 13. Matinee Tuesday and Wednesday.

DOWN IN DIXIE. SEE THE PICKANINNY BAND. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, March 14, 15, 16. Matinee Saturday.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES BY Prof. JOHN F. WEIR. To be given in the United Church Chapel, 302 Temple St.

POLI'S WONDERLAND THEATRE. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. JAMES THORNTON. And a great company of Star Vaudeville Artists in support.

Hotels. Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va. UNRIVALLED as a health and pleasure resort.

MOSELEY'S NEW HAVEN HOUSE. HAS added means and plumbing to all its rooms on suite.

Financial. Stocks and Bonds For Sale. 50 shares N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

VERMILYE & CO., Bankers and Brokers. Dealers in Investment Securities.

16 and 18 NASSAU STREET, New York City. PRINCE & WHITLEY, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Waterbury Traction Co. 1st mtg. gold 5%.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY. Investment Securities. 25 shares N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

H. C. WARREN & CO., Bankers, 108 Orange street, New Haven. DEFY BURGLARY, FIRE, FORGERIES.

