THE HERALD AND CUBA.

Literary Braves Still Pouring In.

Relics of the Epizocty on the Warpath.

A Bespectable Hebrew Offers to Conquer Cuba with Twenty-five Submarine Monsters on a Hard Marble Bottom.

The Stuff that Heroes Are Made Of.

A MILLION TO CONQUER CUBA.

A Correspondent Who Wants His Pieces Sent to Venezuela.

SHOT RIGHT HERE IN NEW YORK.

A Man with a Wife and Two Babies Wants to Die in the Service of the Herald.

The HERALD office was besleved vesterday by Many of them were Cubans, who thought that in serving the MERALD they would at the same time perve their beloved country. The recruiting officer state of our columns we can find space but for a tow of these interesting interviews. It is easy to see that almost all our recruits are determined to much their mission or die in the attempt

The first gentleman who came to enlist was Mr L. Atajuba, a respectable Hebrew, who communicated to the recruiting officer his plans for conquering Cuba, Germany, France and Russia for the fireald. He was a small man, with a round face, which was covered with funereal black whiskers; his dark eyes were exceedingly lively, and darted ices at the ceiling, at the floor, at the door, and

Mr. ATAJUBA (with a smile)—I have come here to find out whether this expedition is a hoax or a sell sooking at the ceiling). I am terribly in earnest, you know. I'm going to Cuba anyhow. Of course, if it's all in earnest then I'm in for it. (Looking at the floor.) That's a great mistake you are making If you think the Spaniards are not good soldiers, Why. Spain has one of the best drilled armies in the world; and Spaniards will fight, too; they "are the stuff that beroes are made of," as I read in the

HEBALD a day or two ago.

OFFICER-You think the Spaniards are good

Mr. ATAJUBA-Oh, dear, yes. You take the blue. eyed and light-haired Castilian and he will fight erribly. But I don't care whether they are Cubans, Spaniarde or Americans; I can drive them all before me with the material I have.

OFFICER-What is your plan?

Mr. ATAJUBA (speaking rapidly)-Well, all I'd wast would be 100 men—no, only twenty-five men; that's all I'd want to drive 10,000 Spaniards before me. I have no sympathy for Cuba, nor for Spain, nor for any other country. I am an all-world's man. Cuba would be only a mouthful for me with the material which I have-only a luncheon before a hearty dinner. Oh, no! Cuba would not satisfy

Mr. ATAJUBA-Well, I'll tell you by and by. My idea is this. I should want twenty-five men, and supply them with a

so that we can comfortably walk und er the sur-face of the water and, one line morning, drop on a certain place on the Cuba coast. There the water is very shallow. In the bay-in the inict, I mean-it is only fifteen or twenty feet deep, and The bottom is hard marble, and it is splendid walking under the water.

OFFICER-How would you proceed to conquer

see these are explosive pills—new explosive pills. Two of these are a dose. They will finish any man. Now, here is the powder-noiseless powder. It will carry such a pill two miles. Now I'll tell you the advantages this powder has over ordinary gunpowder. Gunpowder makes noise, this powder does not. There is no noise—no fame from the muzzle. A man would drop dead without knowing where the ball came from.

OFFICER-Could the guns be carried under the surface of the water?

them. The peculiarity of the powder is that water does not hurt in the least. All you need do is to empty the barrel and the powder is all right again Well, you see, after we should have landed and

THE SPANIARDS WOULD DROP DOWN DEAD right and left, all around us. (With great earnest sees.) Nobody would know where the bullets came from, and, therefore, whole armies would OFFICER-And then?

Mr. ATAJUBA-Well, that's all. There would be no difficulty in crushing the Spaniards or any other race. You know I scared the United States government during the last war, so that they had to throw me into prison, and I am sure it I can scare the great Republic I can easily swallow little

Mr. ATAJUBA-I don't know that we can do any thing better than to take a number of the HERALD and print it on canvas-that's the best flag I can think of. I would not want to take Havana, be cause it would take too many men to hold it Then, you see, after we have conquered part of

Then, you see, after we have conquered part of the territory we can manufacture more of my powder; Cuba is a magnificent mineral country, you know. That's about all I could say on the subject. Good day, sir.

TREMBLE, FRINCE BISMARCK!

Mr. Atajuba withdrew and Mr. Edward Gould, a 'agal philosopher.'' entered. Mr. Gould was a large, fine-looking man, with a big, intellectual head, and a majestic black heard about a foot long. Before Mr. Gould was able to say a word Mr. Atajuba returned and said—'Mr. Officer, I want to supplement my statement by saying that Cuba would be nothing for me—only a lunckeon before a hearty breakfast—and that I would much rather be sent by the Herald to conquer a country like Germany, France or Russia. That's what I could do well. Cuba is too small a place; there is no chance for a man to become world-renowned in Cuta. I think I could take Germany easily, particularly if I have the prestige of the Herald to back me."

Dack me."

BURY ME IN CYPRESS HILLS.

OPPICER—One question, Mr. Atajuba. Where
would you like to be buried in case you should die
in Caba?

Mr. Atajuba (in a sad tone)—I should like to be
buried in Cypress Hills, on Long Island. I am of the
jewish persuasion, and would like to rest where an
my family rest. OFFICER-Very good Mr. ATJUMBA-That's all. Thank you. Good

day. Mr. Gould and the recruiting officer were now

Mr. Gould and the recruiting oncer were now alone.

OFFICER—What can I do for you, Mr. Gould?

Mr. Golld—I want to see you in regard to the Cuban expedition. I want to enlist in the expedication. I want to enlist in the expedication. Fit tell you what my plans are, I know a good many Cubans here and could get letters of introduction from them to the leaders of the insargents. I would go to the Captain General of Cuba and tell him my business, I would ask him to allow me to send reports to the Herald and would color those reports to suit him. I would let him see the accounts before sending them off, but would at the same time send ather despatches, which would be the genuine ones

through your secret agent in Havana. It would be necessary for you to employ a secret agent. If this plan would not work! would attempt to run the lines, although that would be connected with more danger than I should like to face.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S EXPECTATIONS,
OFFICER—How much would you expect for your services?

the fines, aithough that would be connected with more danger than I should like to face.

OFFICER—HOW much would you expect for your services?

Mr. GOULD—Well, in case of death I should want the Herald to give my wile \$20,000. As for my-self, I should want \$500 a month while away. One-half of that should go to my wife. If I am success-ful I should leave the amount entirely to the generosity of the Herald. I should consider \$20,000 a very bandsome present. I should like to have my pay for two or three months in advance.

OFFICER—Would you?

Mr. GOULD—Yes; It is always good to be well provided with money. I have been practising as a lawyer, but of late I have devoted myself to philosophical writings. My greatest work is on "Property and Thought." You have probably read it.

OFFICER—No, I haven't.

Mr. GOULD—Indeed? I 'hought everybody had. Last year when I went to Germany the University of Gottingen conferred the greatest honors upon me; they had translated some of my philosophical writings into German and I didn't know of it. I have a pian which would put an end to all corruption in the government.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S CORPSE.

OFFICER—Yes, And what disposition shall be made of your corpse in case of your death?

Mr. GOULD (Seriously)—Well, I should want to have my body thoroughly dissected and my skeleton articulated and sent to my children—so that it will help them in their study of anatomy. I should certainly expect the Herald people to attend to that, for I should want to have my wife get the \$20,000 net.

The next recruit was Leopoid Schmidt, a Hessiat, who gives riding lessons just now, out would rather conquer Cuba for the Heraldo wants. I know all about forces, and I understand cooking; in fact, I know all the of everything.

OFFICER—You have osen a soldier?

Mr. Schmidt—I think it would go to Havana, and there give lessons in riding. Of course I should make a large number of acquaintances, and they would help me to get to the insurgents. If this job is a lucrative one, wby, then.

The next gentleman who c

would be more of a hindrance than of anytoing else.

OFFICER—What are your plans?

Mr. LEFFER—My lidea is to go to Havana and adopt Mr. Henderson's plan; but I would not let the Spaniards know anything of my whereabouts. I propose then to get into the good graces of men of influence in Cuba and then to work my way through the whole island. The first thing would be to get into the good graces of men of influence.

OFFICER—How long would it take you to do that?

Mr. LEFFER (calmly)—It would take me four weeks to do that; yes, lost about four weeks. That would be one way. If this plan should turn out to be a failure I would attempt running the lines.

*FOR GLORY'S SAKE.

That would be one way. If this plan should turn out to be a failure I would attempt running the lines.

A FOR GLORY'S SAKE.

OPFICER—Could you do that?

Mr. Leiter (sloically)—I would assume all the risks: a man can only die once. I ask for no compensation, and would leave guarantees here that all the expenses of the expedition will be paid out of my innds if I fail to accomplish my mission. In fact, if you prefer it, I would just as her pay my expenses from the start. I want to do the thing for glory's and not for money's sake.

OFFICER—Would you go to Havana?

Mr. Leiter—No, sir; I would go to Kingston, Jameica, and then go over to the south side of Cuba. I have many acquaintances there among gentiemen and ladies of influence. I think some of the ladies I know in Cuba would assist me. You know these Spaniards are easily controlled by the magic power of beauty.

OFFICER—Would you travel in disguise?

Mr. Leiter—No, sir; I would go as an American tourist. Great many picasure tourists come over from Jamaica.

OFFICER—You are aware that you will be risking your life?

Mr. Leiter (with caim dignity)—As far as the sacridee of my life is concerned, I am willing to lose mine in this magnificent undertaking. I have no wife, no children, and if I die (in a voice trembling with emotion) I know I shall have this inscription on my tombstone:

OFFICER—Oh yes, with pleasure.

Mr. Leiter—I am a journalist now; but I have formerly been engaged in mercantile pursuits. As I said before, in case of my death, I would require nothing from the Herallo. Nobody would have a right to bring a suit for support against the editor of the journal in whose service I perished. (With fecling.) My brother and my mother are all in good circumstances; they can look out for themselves.

OFFICER—Yes, sir; I would rather go alone. I don't understand Spanish perfectly, but I know

orlican—Youk for the top pedition?

Mr. Leiter—Yes, sir; I would rather go alone. I don't understand Spanish perfectly, but I know enough to get along. Of course, I anticipate a good deal of trouble, but I have been used to hardships and have braved many and many a danger from which thousands would shrink.

OFFICER—How many dangers have you braved?

good deal of troube, but I have been used to hardships and have braved many and many a danger from which thousands would shrink.

OFFICER—How many dangers have you braved?

Mr. LEITER—Well, in Texas I pursued an absconding debtor from El Paso to Gaiveston on horseback. I was twice stopped by Indians and once robbed—they took my horse away. Once I was attacked by poachers (extite theves), and shot through the hands. Two fingers were badly cut, too. I am sure this is as much danger as any man can pass through.

HIS CORPSE SHALL REST IN PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICER—What disposition would you desire us to make of your body in case of your death in the field?

Mr. LEITER (solemnly)—In case of my death I should want to have my body brought to Philadel-phia, where I should like to have it buried in the family vault. (Sadly.) If that is impossible I should expect you to put up a tombstone over my grave, wherever my body may chance to rest.
OFFICER—Certainly. I hope that you will return alive. Are you a good shot?

Mr. LEITER—Yes, sir. I am not a crack shot, but I have had a good deal of experience in target shooting. I don't think there will be much chance for me in Cuba to display my excellence as a marksman. (Pointing at his heart.) Still, if a builet should go through this heart, I should have the satisfaction of knowing that I have died for a good cause. I tell you, "The HERALD and Cuba !"—this will be my motto. This is about all I want to say. If you send me I'll do my best, and I will face all dangers in order to fulfil my mission. I might add that it would be well for me to start before the ramy season sets in—before the middle of January. I am willing to start at a moment's notice.

The next volunteers who called were Colonel La Zaga, Mr. de Olomeda and Mr. de Cordova. Colonel La Zaga looked like a very young man. His face was smooth, and his eyes, which were black, had a flerce glance. He looked bold, manly.

ALL ABOUT TWO RULLETS.

Colonel La ZaGA (in very good English)—I have been Colonel in the National Guard in P

soldier. I know that I would have to face the music.

OPFICER—Are you willing to go alone?

Colouel La Zaga—No, sir. I should want to have a pretty good force. My plan is this:—I would get my passport from the Portuguese Consul or Minister, and then I would probably get a letter or introduction to the Portuguese consul or Minister in Havana.

OFFICER—How if the Spaniards would shoot you?

you?

Colonel La Zaga (laughing)—Oh, that's nothing I have been shot twice and am alive yet. I can show you the builets if you would like to see them; I've got them yet in my leg.

OFFICER—Oh, no.
Colonel La Zaga—Of course I should not like to get a bullet in my back, but still I pride myself on my courage. If a man should aim a pistol at me I would not run away. On, no. A man does not need to go to Havana to be shot; he can be shot right here in New York.
OFFICER—Then you are prepared to die?
Colonel La Zaga—Oh, if I'm shot I'm shot, and you won't bring me to life unless you apply a galvanic battery; and even that, I taink, would have no effect.

you won't oring hie to fire unjess you apply a gaivanie battery; and even that, I think, would have
no effect.

OFFICEE—Probably not.

ANY COPFIN WILL DO.

Colonel LA ZAGA—You need not be afraid that
you will have to bury me, that you will have to pay
my funeral expenses. After I'm dead I don't care
whether they put my corpse into a gutter or into a
coffin of rosewood.

OFFICEE—Would you not like to have it brought
here, so that we could send it to Portugal?

Colonel La ZaGA (with a langh)—No; for if it
were to be brought to New York it might introduce yellow lever here. No, I won't put you to any
trouble as regards my corpse in case I should die
in the service of the Herald.

OFFICEE—You have fought in battles?

Colonel La ZaGA—Well, I could-not have got two
bullets into my leg without having seen five. I
lought in the Portuguese revolution of 1848, in
Lisbon.

Alifons de Olomeda is a young gentieman from Veuezu-la. His face is of the shape of a pumpkin and of a dark color. The hair has grown all over his face, even over his nose, which is short. His big wild eyes are black. His rosy tips were drawn into a winning smile.

big wild eyes are black. His rosy lips were drawn into a winning smile.

Hinsute Youth—I have been in the Military Academy in Venezuela. I do not want to enter the service as commander-in-chief, but as a private. If I beligve myself I shall want you to make me a

sergeant and then a lieutenant in the HERALD

OFFICER-You have been in the army

Sergeant and then a Heutenant in the Herald army.

OPTICER—You have been in the army?

WHAT IS LIPE WITHOUT PAME?

HISSUTE YOUTH—Yes, SIT: IN Venezueia; but the only wound I ever received was a slight cut with the bayonet. I am quite aware that I shall have to face many dangers; but I should go armed with Remington rifes and revolvers. (Desperately.) Lite is nothing to me. What is life without fame?

OFFICER—Yes, what is it?

HIRSUTE YOUTH—It does not amount to anything. I want to eclipse Stanley. I want to enter the service as a private, and work myself up as Napoleon the Great did, till I am Generalissimo of the entire HERALD corps. I think such a corps could become a power in the world. Fil tell you what I think—such a corps could go around to all oppressed uations and help them achieve their independence. What do you think of my idea? Good, ien't it?

OFFICER—It is good.

HIRSUTE YOUTH—As for my death, if I should die, I know that the Spaniards would cut my body into little pieces; but if you could find some of these pieces I should like to have you send them to my folks in Venezuela.

OFFICER—I'll do it with pleasure.

AN INTERESTING YOUTH.

Leon Cordova is a young man of twenty-one, with a thin face, hollow cheeks, dark, sunken eyes, crocked nose, and a short upper iip. He looked like an interesting youth.

INTERESTING YOUTH—I know that if the Shaniards would catch me they would cut my throat, but I wouldn't be airaid of them on that account. I have no family here, nobody who cares for me, not even a sweetheart. I am poor and my life is not worth a fig at any rate. I may just as well distinguish myself in Cuba, with the chahces of losing my nead, as te remain here in wretched obscurity.

OFFICER—Tou a good idea. The government of this country is so troubled with the Indians, why can't you chiest a few thought that I should like to go to enba and light those Spanish bloodhounds. (Whely) I should like to exterminate them. Ah! if I were in the place of Gespedes! should make very short work of them—very short

Mr. F. W. Alexander, a druggist, also offered himself as a recruit. Mr. Alexander tooked like a sensible, practical business man. He is above the medium height, well shaped, has an intelligent face, large gray eyes, and a reddish beard, which becomes his style of beauty. His hair is almost goiden.

becomes his siyle of beauty. His hair is almost golden.

Mr. Alexander—To tell you the truth, I have never done anything of the kind before; never. I have been a druggist and also a physician; I am out of the business just now.

OFFICER—Are you married?

Mr. Alexander—Ycs, sir; I have a wife and two babies; one is two years old, the other is just six months old. (Fondly). They are two dear little ones; it will break my heart to leave them.

OFFICER—Then you had better not go.

Mr. Alexander—No, no, i'll go; I want to go; I'l leave them behind. I know some men who, if they had such a dear little wife and such dear little children, would hesitate; but not I. No, sir, I'll enlist.

enist.
OFFICER—What are your plans?
Mr. ALEXANDER—I have no plans just yet. I have never been in Cuba and I should want you to give

never been in Cuba and I should want you to give me some points.

OFFICER—Have you ever fought in a war?
Mr. ALEXADER—Yes, sir; I was in the last war, not as a soldier, but as a medical officer. I wasn't hurt though. I should rather go as a correspondent than as a soldier.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

OFFICER—Are you prepared to look death in the face?

OPFICER—Are you prepared to look death in the face?

Mr. ALEXANDER (with a slight quiver of his mouth)—Well, sir, I don't propose to be turned away by the danger of death. Of course I should expect a handsome inducement—say \$10,000 if I succeed, and all the expenses of the expedition.

OFFICER—How if you should fail?

Mr. ALEXANDER—Well, if I should fail I should be pretty moderate in my charges. I'll tell you what would be a good idea. If you could insure my life for \$10,000 it think that would be a good idea. OFFICER—I think so, too. And in case of your death?

Mr. ALEXANDER—Well, then I should say that

opficer—I think that would be a good idea.

Opficer—I think so, too. And in case of your death?

Mr. Alexander—Well, then I should say that the \$10,000 should be secured anyhow to my family. Then, you know, they would need no pension from you.

Opficer—How about the expense of your burial, Would you want to have your body brought back? That would occasion considerable expense.

Mr. Alexander (laughing)—Maybe so; that's business. Yes, sir; business is business. I see you are a business man—that's what I am (seriously). Well, sir, in such a case I would expect you to bear the expense. I've got a vanit here where my wife and children will be buried, and there I should also like to rest.

The society of the babies.

Officer—How long could you stay in Cuba?

Mr. Alexander (socatching his golden hair)—Oh, you would not want me very long, would you? You see my wife and my children—they are very look forward to dinner time, when I come home.

Officer—You could not stay away for a couple of years?

Mr. Alexander—A couple of years! (Scratching his golden hair.) Well, a couple of years is a long time. Well, I'll do anything for the Herald. I'll society of my babies. I'd want more than \$10,000, of course—that, I presume, is the rate of pay you would allow me for a year. Well, I'll call again, Colonel. Goodby.

The officer parted refuctably from the honest crugist. The next visitor was foan Oxiord, a tall Englishman with a joily big red face, bright laughing eyes, and a long slender nose of the color of a rose.

Officer—I'ray tell me what you consider your principal qualifications?

Mr. Oxyono (aughing)—Well, sir, my qualifications are as follows:—Indomitable pluck and perseverance, good luck—I have always been a lucky dog—and undaunted courage, Besides, I have been

tions are as ionows:—Indomitable plack and per severance, good luck—I have always been a luck dog—and undaunted courage, Besides, I have been a soldier in the English army which conquered Adyssinia.
THE JOLLY ENGLISHMAN'S FORMER EXPLOITS,
OFFICER—What exploits have you undertaken

OFFICER—What exploits have you undertaken in former years?

Mr. Oxford—I was shipwrecked in the Indian ocean and lived for a fortnight on one pint of water and three biscuits—yes, sir, one pint of water and three biscuits.

OFFICER—How about your literary attainments?

Mr. Oxford—Oh, I am well educated; I was educated in the Shrewsbury grammar school.

OFFICER—For what period would you be willing to engage yourself?

OFFICER—For what period would you be willing to engage yourself?

Mr. Oxford daughing all the time)—For a week or for seven years, just as you please.

OFFICER—The undertaking is a dangerous one—you know that?

Mr. Oxford—Fes; but my life is nothing. I have run such risks too often to care about that. A manwho travels through the Western States must not care about that.

OFFICER—Through what States have you travelied?

elied y

Mr. Oxford—I have run from Chicago to Sacramento; part of the distance on foot. The Indians
didn't trouble me much, though; they were very

friendly.

OFFICER—Have you any definite plans as regards OFFICER—HAVE You any terms the expedition?

Mr. Oxford—Well, sir, if I should try to land on the Cuban coast as a shipwrecked tar, I think that would be a good plan.

BEVOLYER AND BOWLE KNIFE.

OFFICER—How would you manage to be ship-

wrecked?

Mr. Oxford—Just give me an old boat and a keg;

Mr. Oxford—Just give me an old boat and a keg;

wrecked?

Mr. Oxford—Just give me an old boat and a keg; that's all I want. Let the boat be pretty near the coast, and then let them cast me off and leave me to my own resources. Then I would go to the insurgents and offer myself as a soldier. I'd fight with them, and I should manage somehow or other to send you despitches.

Officer—What arms would you prefer?

Mr. Oxford—I should go armed with a revolver and a bowie knife; that's all. The bowie knife would be very useful in the woods, you know, when a fellow has to skin game. Then it would be good to get Spanish scalps with.

Officer—And, in case of your death, how would you like to be buried?

Mr. Oxford—Pitch me overboard. I'm not particular about my burial. I'd rather go alone than to go with a crowd of other fellows. I'll tell you way. It Spaniards surround me I should fight for my own life and for nobody else's. I think my experience in the Abyssinian war will be of great service to me in Cuba. And then I have another advantage—and that's a big one—I have had the yellow fever.

Officer—Then you would like to go alone?

Mr. Oxford—My idea is that you send out a dozen men. Let each fight out his own battle; if some of them are shot, and are made food for

OFFICER—Then you would like to go alone?

Mr. OXFORD—My Idea is that you send out a
dozen men. Let each fight out his own battle; if
some of them are shot, and are made food for
fishes, the others will probably be able to send you
the news you want. I think you'd better engage me
right away, old boy, and pay me my bounty. Let's
go out and have a drink on this thing, anyhow—
on?

right away, old boy, and pay me my bounty. Let's go out and have a drink on this thing, anyhow—en'?

OFFICER—No; thanks. None but temperance men will be allowed to join the Herald Cuban Army.

Mr. Oxford—Oh, then I'm a temperance man—then I'm a temperance man.

Mr. Oxford—Oh, then I'm a temperance man—then I'm a temperance man.

A CUBAN GENERAL.

The next recruit was General Stuart, a Scotchman and lineal descendant of Mary Queen of Scots. He was a small man, with a big, reddish nose, which shed its genial lustre over a pleasant, rosy lace. The General had eyes that looked more as though they were pea-green than anything else, and his lips were pea-green than anything else, and his lips were smilling.

The GENERAL—Colonel, I am glad to see you. You are doing a noble work:

The recruiting officer to whom this compliment was a dressed thanked the General and bowed.

The GENERAL—I have been in the service of the Cuban insurgents; that's about two years and a half ago. I hold now a commission as General in the Cuban army. I was sick with fever; that's the reason why I had to leave the insurgents.

OFFICER—What is your plan?

The GENERAL—I would go to Jamaica and cross over to the south side of Cuba. I would then make my way to the headquarters of the revolution; the insurgents would furnish me guards from post to post. You see, they all know me very well.

OFFICER—How would you send the news to New York?

The GENERAL—I could establish connections between Cuba and Jamaica. The trouble would be to find persons who would carry the despatches.

They would have to be well paid. It would require a large amount of money. That was the trouble the last time I was in Cuba. We did not have money enough, but, of course (the General

MONEY IS NOTHING TO THE HERALD.

MONEY IS NOTHING TO THE HERALD.

OFFICER—OB, no!

The GENERAL—The best way would be to send a large body of men; 5,000 would be a good number. I tell you, the Herald ought to do it. I would and with fails army on the north side of the island, force my way to the insurgents, supply them with arms, and—would you believe it?—in thirty days our force would number 50,000 at the very least. First, we'd go for Santiago; we'd take that and march westward to the Central Department. The people are fairly dying for want of food. Thousands would join us every day, and within six weeks, sir, we could drive the enemy behind his intrenchments.

OFFICER—What would be the cost of this expedition?

The GENERAL Not some works above consider.

OFFICER—What would be the cost of this expedition?

The General—Not very much when you consider the resources of the Herald. Pive thousand memwell, you'd have to give them each \$100 bounty; that's \$750,000. Then a rifle and ammunition; that's \$20 for each man, and clothing about forty dollars; that would amount to \$300,000. Then there is a steamer to be chaitered. Oh, the expense won't be much more than \$1,000,000.

THAT'S NOTHING FOR THE MEMALD.

I'm sure. We'd want, besides, about eight hondred stand of arms and equipage for 1,000 horses. Then there would be the artiflery.

OFFICER—And do you think that such a force could crush the Spaniards?

The General—Why, it is easy as rolling off a log. In sixty days you would not see a Spaniard outside the intrenchments. The Herald could conquer Cuba just as well as not. I tell you the Herald ought to do it.

OFFICER—And in case of your death, General?

The General—You mean the expense of my functal? Well, I guess for pay for that.

OFFICER—Whither shall we remove your body—to New York?

The General—Well, if my bones should be the

New York?
The General—Well, if my bones should be the cause of a quarrel between the United States and Spain I should be glad of having died.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health,

held yesterday afternoon, the following reports from the various bureaus were received:—

The Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report of the work of the different bureaus for the week ending November 30, 1872;—the City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 1,222, as follows, viz.:—9 public buildings, 657 tenement houses, 29 private dwellings, 33 other dwellings, 4 manufactories and workshops, 21 stores and warchcases, 22 stables, 2 markets, 50 stanghter houses, 11 rat rendering establishments, 4 manufed dumps, 2 gut cleaning establishments, 46 squken and vacant lots, 25 yard courts and areas, 42 cellins and basements, 26 waste place and drains, 162 privies and water closets, 16 street gutters and sidewalks, 4 dangerous stairways, 9 other nuisances and 17 visits of the health inspectors to cases of contagious diseases. The number of reports thereon received from the health inspectors was 383. During the week 42 complaints have been received from citizens and reterred to the health inspectors for investigation and report. The Distincting Corps have visited 19 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have distincted and funigated 18 houses, 18 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, Ac. Seven cases of smallpox have been removed to hospital by the Ambulance Corps. Permits have been granted to 21 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the leadth Officer of this port, During the week 116 families have been visited, to whom vaccination we offered, and 70 accinations performed, of which 10 were primary and 60 secondary. The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks entire the contagious diseases reported for the two weeks entire the contagious diseases reported for the two weeks entire the contagious diseases reported for the two weeks entire the contagious diseases reported for the two weeks entire the contagious diseases reported for the two weeks entire the contagious diseases reported for the two weeks entire the contagious for from the various bureaus were received :-

	Fork Ending November 23, 1872	Feek Earling November 30, 1872	During Past Week,	ing Week of 1871	verage Deaths for Cor- responding Week for the Past Fice Fours.
Zymotic disca es. Constitutional diseases. Local discases. Developmental diseases. Developmental diseases. Deaths by violence. Measies. Smallpex. Reariatina. Biphtiseria and croup. Whooling cough. Typhus lever. Typhus lever. Typhus lever. Intermittent lever. Intermittent lever. Intermittent lever. Diarrhead d scases. Cancer. Pathisi pulmonalis. Local respirative diseases. Puerper il diseases. Puerper il diseases. Accident or negligence. Stilcides. Deaths in institutions. Children under five years. Children under five years. Cersous Typers and over	15.) 1600 1520 300 188 1 1 100 155 599 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	129 103 174 58 29 3 6 14 44 5 1 7 7 3 8 62 62 62 10 28 10 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6.71 6.86 9,08 1,51 1,51 277 773 2 29 17 10 36 317 10 1,56 42 3,22 3,22 1,35 1,35 1,35 1,35 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,1	110 115 155 38 30 1 16 22 10 10 17 3 4 19 14 63 15 83 10 11 14 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	13.0 18.0 3.2 3.0 8.2 2.6 1.4 16.8 8.41 72.0 71.0 14.0 15.8 1.2 73.6

The following were the principal meteorological fea-tures of the week as recorded for this department at the Cooper Union:—Maximum temperature, 35 degrees; minimum temperature, 19 degrees; mean temperature, 35.59 degrees, being 6.39 degrees lower than that of the corresponding period during the past ten years; mean reading of barometer, 29.875 inches; mean degree of hu-midity, 64.75

reading of barometer, 20:575 inches; mean degree of humidity, 64.74.

The Attorney reports as follows:—Number of actions commenced for all causes, 16: number of actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all cause of complaint, 3: number of judgments obtained in pending cases, 13; number of complaints of health inspectors examined and form of order endorsed thereon, 136; number of such complaints examined and returned for further examination and report, 45.

The Captain of sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, 18th, &c., scized and conscituted as unfit for human food:—Sheep, 11: hogs, 30; veal carcass), 2; veal (bob), 22; lamb, 1; beef, 333 pounds; corned beef, 146 pounds; pork, 25 pounds; 18th, 2,126

THE JERSEY RAILROAD WAR

Mr. Williamson Opens the Tom Scott Batteries-The Attorney General to

The argument in the great railroad injunction suit was continued yesterday before the Vice Chan-cellor at Trenton. Immediately after the opening of the Court Mr. E. T. Green proceeded to read the balance of the depositions of witnesses examined on behalf of complainants. He was followed by ex-Chancellor Williamson, who opened the argument on behalf of complainants, made a most exhaustive and elaborate argument, and had not concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived. The prin when the hour of adjournment arrived. The principal points on which he dwelt were the power and construction of the eighth section, and the fraud which, he alleged, was practised by the defendants in procuring the passage of the bill by the Legislature authorizing the building and construction of the National Rairoad from Philadelphia to New York. He was particularly severe on Hamilton, one of the promoters of the National Railway, and devoted a great part of his argument in condemning his actions in reference to the policy he pursued. The material points of the argument are as yet undeveloped, and it is very likely that he will take at least two hours of this forenoon to finish. The ex-Chancellor will be followed by Attorney General Glichrist on behalf of the defendants.

On a proposition made by Senator Stockton that when Mr. Williamson's address be concluded today that the Court adjourn to next Wednesday morning considerable discussion took place. The Vice-Chancellor intimated that he was anxious that the case should be proceeded with without any interruption, and he was satisfied to adopt the usual course of adjourning over Saturday. Mr. Stockton stated as his reason for saking for such adjournment that he had to attend to official duties in Washington, but he was satisfied to give way if the counsel on the other side made any objection. No understanding was arrived at between counsel in reference to the question, and the matter was laid over for further consideration until today. The court room is filled every day by parties who seem to be deeply interested in the proceedings.

THE BANK CLERKS.

Fourth Anniversary of the Bank Clerks Mutual Benefit Association.

Association Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, was well filled last night on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association. There was a very large attendance of ladies—the wives, sisters and sweethearts of the clerks-and the audjence was a highly respectable one. An excellent band, under the direction of Mr. F. J. Eben, of the Seventy-first Regiment Band, played some choice pieces preliminary to the commencement of the vertices.

pieces preliminary to the commencement of the exercises.

At eight o'clock, on motion of Mr. Parsons, the chair was taken by J. D. Vermijye, President of the Merchants' National Bank. The Chairman in the course of an address reviewed the position which bank clerks occupy, and urged upon them aithfulness and integrily in the discharge of their onerous duties. The annual report, read by Mr. Parsons, shows a very gratifying financial status for the society, the last year having been more prosperous than any preceding one. Rev. Charles Hail, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Robert Anderson also delivered addresses, after which the proceedings terminated.

FATAL FALL FROM A COAL CART. Yesterday afternoon John Rapp, the driver of

one of Mr. M. J. Gaffney's coal carts, Williamsburg. accidentally fell off his seat to the street, and wa taken up lifeless by Officer Simons. His body was removed to the Fourth street station house by the removed to the Fourth street station house by the officer, and on examination no external injurie were found. It is believed that death resulted from the shock he received by the fall. The unfor tunate man, who leaves a wife and five children was a native of Germany and lifty years of age.

CURTIS ON TRIAL.

The Senatorial Court Diving Into Marine Court Scandals.

STARTLING EXPOSURES MADE.

The Accused Justice Charged with Indecorous Conduct on the Bench.

Statements by Justices Spalding. Shea, Gross and Joachimsen.

The Senate met at ten o'clock. Mr. Smith, of the counsel for respondent, said he was informed that the Sergeant-at-Arms had in custody several witnesses for whom attachments had been issued. Be would therefore request that

Sergeant-at-Arms.
Sepator Perry asked if the counsel would take the responsibility of producing those witnesses

Mr. Smith declined to take that responsibility. Mr. Perry was then opposed to discharging these witnesses, and wanted the usual course to be pro-

Mr. Miles Beach was then called, sworn and gave the reasons for his absence. He said that under the pressure of his engagements he had requested Judge Curtis to telegraph to him the day before he was wanted. He received the telegram, but was unable to leave, and telegraphed that he would appear next day, which was yesterday, and he did so appear. On motion of Mr. Beach he was dis-

Charles W. Brooke, A. Loring Cushing and Ed-

Charles W. Brooke, A. Loring Cushing and Edward A. Acker each rendered an excuse, and on motion each was discharged.

JUDGE CURTIS! CONDUCT—JUSTICE SPALDING'S TESTIMONY.

Alexander Spalding was sworn and examined as to the conduct of Justice Curtis at a General Term of the Marine Court, held in March, 1872, when, it is charged, it was so scandalous that his associates adjourned the Court. Witness was one of the associate Justice and detailed the circumstances of the case. During the progress of the case the Chief Justice checked and rebuked one of the course for using language reflecting on the Court, but the Justice (Curtis) told the counsel to go on; that he wanted this matter fully ventilated. He went on, and we sat out the session. On the next day we went into Court again, and another case was taken up.

and we sat out the session. On the next day we went into Court again, and another case was taken up.

Mr. Smith objected to going into this evidence, as what was proposed to be shown was a conversation between the judges after the Court had taken recess.

Senator Benedict held that the charge said the transaction took place on a certain day and embraced the whole day.

The President put the question to the Senate and the objection was not sustained.

The witness then detailed the circumstances—Judge Shea was acting as Chief Justice, and Curtis said to me that the time for stating his position had arrived; he continued, "This firsh son of a b—h, in rendering decisions, says "," instead of 'we," and then he said he would make war on him; I told Curtis he had better keep quiet; that no good could arise from any quarrelling among the judges; that, so far as the opinions of Judge Shea were concerned, he was himself responsible for them, except when we joined with him. Witness then extend that while they had another case up the next day it was deemed proper to adjourn the Court in order to avoid

Mr. Smith moved to strike out this evidence as the action of third parties.

The President put the question and it was negatived.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—I told Judge Shea what I apprehended, and insisted upon an adjourn-

The President put the question and it was negatived.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—I told Judge Shea what I apprehended, and insisted upon an adjournment of the Court; this was my own private apprehension, and was told to Shea not in the hearing of Curtis; on the former occasion, when Judge Curtis told counsel to go on, he wanted the whole matter ventilated. I asked Judge Shea to adjourn the Court, but he did not comply.

EVIDENCE OF JUSTICE SHEA.

Judge Shea was then called and sworn. He detailed the first case referred to Judge Curtis. Told him he took a personal interest in the case of Cody against Langman; that he wanted to use it as a vehicle to expose Judge Joachimsen, one of our associates, as being connected with one of the parties in the suit; this party was a son of the Judge; during the trial the counsel characterized the case as smelling of corruption; I told the counsel he had better go on and present his case and leave the argument to be made hereafter; Judge Curtis, then referring to Judge Joachimsen, said, "I will put my knife into his pork"—meaning, I suppose, his interests; Judge Curtis told me that Judge Joachimsen always used red ink in writing everything except private letters, and asked me if he should ask counsel if the endorsement on a note referred to was in red ink; I told him no; that that would be indecorous; the

ink in writing everything except private letters, and asked me if he should ask counsel if the endorsement on a note referred to was in red ink: I told him no; that that would be indecorous; the counsel proceeded, constantly reflecting upon the character of Judge Joachimsen: I checked him, and finally Judge Curtis exciaimed, "Go on, sir; go on; I am here as Judge in this case!" Judge Spalding leaned over and requested me to adjourn the Court, as the conduct of Judge Curtis was extremely indecorous; but I decilined, hoping that Judge Curtis would become quiet. Witness then detailed the second instance when, from the conduct of Judge Curtis an adjournment was had; the case of Delmar against Steinhart was on, in the hearing of which Judge Curtis did not participate; he was in the courtroom; finally he came upon the bench, and I retired; he said something to Judge Spalding, which I did not hear; subsequently my associates adjourned the court, as they felt that JUSTICE COULD NOT BE DECENTLY ADMISSTERED ON account of the conduct of Judge Curtis.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—The origin of this trial was the publication of a card purporting to come from Judge Curtis, charging improper conduct in the Marine Court, and on my part as Chief Justice; immediately on the appearance of this card I sent a request in writing to the Bar Association inviting that body to institute an investigation of the affairs of the Marine Court; I am not an enemy to Judge Curtis; I deem him a very indiscreet person; I was not acting by any ill will to Judge Curtis, and have none now; I heard of the epithet he applied to me only two or three weeks ago; I heard of it from Judge Spalding; I have had frequent conversations with Judge Spalding about this matter, but the epithet was never before mentioned; it was not acting by any ill will to Judge Curtis approached him to enlist his favor in behalf of a man named Clark, who had a suit in this Court.

Mr. Smith then asked when this was?

Judge Curtis approached him to enlist his favor in behalf of a man named Clark, who had a suit in this Court.

Mr. Smith then asked when this was?

The witness said it was in the latter part of 1870, Mr. Smith—And ever since then, up to the time these charges were made against the Court by Judge Curtis, you never said one word of this attempt on his part to corrupt you to any one?

Witness—Oh, yes, I did; I spoke of it to Orlando M. Stewart and others.

Mr. Smith—When?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. Smith—Did you ever speak of it to your associate Justices?

Witness—I don't know of this court by these—I don't know.

Mr. Smith—When and where?

Witness—I when and where?

Witness—Why, I often spoke of Judge Curtis' action and conduct to them.

Mr. Smith—Did you speak to Judge Spalding of this Clark case?

Witness—I suppose I did.

Mr. Smith—And yet they and all of you continued to act with Judge Curtis?

Witness—I suppose I did.

Mr. Smith—And yet they and all of you continued to act with Judge Curtis?

Witness—Yes.

The witness was asked a few other questions, and his examination, which had been very rigid, terminated.

Ephraim A. Jacobs was called and sworn. He

and his examination, which had been very rigid, terminated.

Ephraim A. Jacobs was called and sworn. He testified to Judge Curtis' interfering, when Judge Shea checked the counsel, who reflected on Judge Joachimsen's character.

John R. Flannigan was sworn, and testified to the same facts.

Recess till half-past three o'clock P. M.

Recess tili half-past three o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Senate reassembled at half-past three P. M.
Judge Joachimsen, of the Marine Court, was
sworn, and related the incident in the Court already testified to by Judges Spaiding and Shea.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith:

Q. You appeared before the committee of the
Bar Association in the investigation of the charges
against Judge Curtis?

A. Yes.

This line of examination was objected to by
counsel for the prosecution on the ground that it
was arrelevant.

Mr. Smith said it was relevant as showing how
these charges were brought into existence.
Here is a case where a judge, instigating the investigation by the Bar Association, the very judge
who called public attention to the management of
the affairs of this Court, is set upon by his associates, who go before the association making the
investigation, and make such statements as to
have him brought here for punishment.

The President allowed the examination of the investigation, and make such statements as to have him brought here for punishment.

The President allowed the examination of the witness, who stated that himself and his associate judges went before the Committee of the Bar Ap-

sociation and made statements which have been testified to it this that.

Judge Gross, another Judge of the Marine Court, was swore, and testified to the action of Judge Curtis in the case of Beem against Clark. Witness had this case before him and Cartis came to him and said he wanted him to do what was fair in it; that he was interested in it; witness said, after he had decided it, Curtis said to him, "What have you done? you have decided that case against my friend; by that decision I am out of pocket about \$300, as I have got to pay that sum." Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—I went with the other judges before the Bar Association Committee voluntarily, it was some time after Judge Curtis spoke to me about the Beem and Chark case that I became convinced that he meant something wrong, that he wanted to have me decide the case in favor of his triend; after I became so convinced I still treated him in a friendly manner; that is, I conversed with aim as usual.

Mr. Smith—What have been your feelings towards Curtis? A. I had not spoken to him for two years until last night?

A. I had sympathy for him in his present position; I feit sorry to see him, so young and worthy a man, in such a position, and I said to him that I did not want him to think it was through any ill will I was here.

Mr. Smith—Did you not say to him words something like these, "Curtis, for God's sake, do not let Smith or counsel examine me on that subject?"

A. I said something about summary proceedings, Mr. Smith—Did you not say, "For God's sake do not let Smith or counsel examine me on that subject?"

A. No, sir.

Mr. Smith—There was something said about your

subject?"

A. No, sir.

Mr. Smith—There was something said about your examination; then what was it?

A. I told him it would not benefit the case any to have that subject gone into. (The witness explained that these summary proceedings had reference to cases of landlords and tenants, and that an examination here and at this time might result to his discredit; but at the same time he had vouchers to show that he had paid over all the fees he had received. He further said that, through the advice of friends, he had for several years retained these fees, but within the past two months he had paid them all over.) Upon making this statement, which he denominated a confession of

CONDUCT OF WRICH HE WAS ASHAMED.

making this statement, which he denominated a confession of CONDUCT OF WHICH HE WAS ASHAMED. Mr. Smith said he would not pursue that line of examination any lurther.

To Mr. Townsend—There was a division of opinion among lawyers as to whether the Judge was entitled to the fees; the salary was then \$6,000; it is now \$10,000.

Mr. Smith—Judge, can you name a single lawyer who gave it as his opinion that you were entitled to those fees?

Witness—Judge Rust.

Mr. Smith—Who is he?

Witness—He is now dead.

who gave it as his opinion that you were entitled to those fees?

Witness—Ho is he?

Witness—He is now dead.

Mr. Smith—Oh, I want some live man.

Witness named some one cise, who casually said so on the street.

Mr. Smith—Oh, that's all; only said so casually on the street.

Mr. Smith—Oh, that's all; only said so casually on the street.

Mr. Smith—Oh, that's all; only said so casually on the street.

Witness—Russ on Rust sworn

and testified:—Was counsel for plaintiff in the case of Beam vs. Clark and detailed all the proceedings of the case, by which it appeared after the case had been tried and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff Curtis granted a new trial and ordered the same to be tried before him, and denied to the plaintiff the trial of said case by jury.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—There was nothing irregular in transferring the case which brought it before Curtis; it was done not by my request but with my consent; don't know that the Judge knew what was in the order.

Eliah T. Clark, detendant in the case of Beam vs. Clark, testified that he sold to Judge Curtis two sets of furs; Curtis told him to send the bill to his office, which he did; the first set of furs was paid for; the other set was never paid for.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—when I was sued by Beam I went to Judge Curtis and asked his advice in the matter, and he told me to engage counsel; after that Judge Curtis ordered for his mother; from that time. September, 1871, till 1872, I never knew that the bill was not paid; I told the book-keeper the bill ought to have been sent with the goods; the while transaction was similar in every respect with all others; the bill was finally transferred to the account of profit and loss; Judge Curtis never made any promise to me personnally or through any one else that this sait should be decided in my fayor, nor that he would have to draw his check for the Judge: there never was a word between Judge Curtis and at the time such smail bills, if unsettled, were charged to profit and loss; I settl

The Organization Perfected-A Good Plan Adopted for Discussing the Constitution and Recommending Amendments-The Commission to Commence

clock A. M. to-day. Messrs. Brooks and Hawland, absent yesterday, appeared and took the oath of Mr. LEAVENWORTH, of the Committee on Rules,

the business of the Commission, to appropriate committees. They recommended that the State Constitution be read, and at the end of each section members would express their views as to amendments. The report was adopted. Mr. BRADLEY, from the committee on purchasing

January. Some discussion ensued, when the Commission in ally agreed to adjourn till the sth of January.

REMEMBRANCE OF GREELEY.

Mr. Erastus Brooks offered the following, which was unanimously adopted, all the members of the Commission rising and standing in their places:

Resolved, That the members of this Commission to prepare and propose amendments to the constitution of the State share in the general sorrow of the people at the death of Horace Greeley, so long one of their most distinguished fellow citizens; and that fully recognizing his eminent services to the commonwealth, the country and mankind there be entered upon the journal of the proceedings this expression of our regret at the great mobile loss, and our sinceresympathy with the greatly bereaved amily of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution properly engrossed and signed by the President, be not warded to the lamily of the deceased.

Mr. Brooks said that, coming as he did from the

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution properly engrossed and signed by the fresident, be to warded to the ismily of the deceased.

Mr. Brooks said that, coming as he did from the impressive obsequies witnessed in New York yesterday, he thought that such action as this would be eminently proper on the part of this body. The spectacle presented of the wheels of government being stopped and the members of that government but recently opposed by him who was carried to his grave gathered in grief around his bler, was a most impressive one. And when all feelings of hostility were thus hard aside to honor a man so distinguished in his life we are justified in expressing our sentiments of respect to his memory. Since the days of Franklin, he said, no man has exercised a more important influence upon the world than Horace Greeley. He was greenmently a great and good man. His views were ever based upon the most liberal ideas and upon that which should secure the greatest benefit to mankind. His great characteristic was his confidence in humanity. He was doubless often credulous, but the fact unquestionably redounds to his credit. His hie was sacrificed by his intense devotion to his profession and his efforts for the public welfare. The speaker paid a most eloquent tribute to the memory and character of the deceased, at the close of which the resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. Waldo offered a resolution that the Clerk

vote.

Mr. Waldo offered a resolution that the Clerk transmit a circular to the supervisors of towns, presidents of villages, and mayors of cities requesting a statement of the present indebtedness of the respective counties, towns, villages and cities of the State, Adopted.

Mr. Brooks moved the appointment of a stenographer to report the proceedings of this Commission.

sion.

Mr. Van Buren opposed the proposition, as the presence of stenographers would be a standing temptation to the members to make long speeches. For one he trusted that thorough committee work and short speeches would be the rule of the Commission.

mission.

The motion was then lost.

The report of the committee in reference to the cost of furnishing thirty-five copies of the Constitutional Debates and proceedings of 1867 was taken from the table, and chiefted considerable dis-

enssion.

Finally a resolution was offered by Mr. Jackson providing that one copy of the work be furnished to each member of the Commission who does not already possess one, provided that the cost does not exceed \$3 per volume, was adopted.

The Commission then adjourned until Wedness day, the 5th of January.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1872. The Constitutional Commission met at ten

reported that it was impossible for the com-mittee in the brief time allowed to distribute

Haugh's Work on Constitutions, reported the total Haugh's work on Constitutions, reported the total cost at \$575. The report was accepted and the books ordered to be purchased. The constitution and the Governor's message on the subject of a revision of the commission were read.

Mr. Shillman moved that when the Commission adjourned to-day it be till the first Tuesday in January. Some discussion ensued, when the Commission finally agreed to adjourn till the sth of January.