

ZUELAN DIPLOMAT DEAD IN THIS CITY

rade, Former Min-
ashington, Suc-
Pneumonia.

le, formerly Envoy Ex-
inister Plenipotentiary of
ington, and later in for-
ad, from pneumonia, at
-fourth street, where he
car. He was sixty-three
given the greater part of
service, until his retire-
his brother, President
ela, went out of office.
represented Venezuela in
1892 to 1898, during which
uous record through a
portance to his country.
charge of the Venezuelan
boundary dispute with
country's success in this
d to the intimate knowl-
questioned integrity of



DON JOSE ANDRADE

zuelan state of Zulia, and before that had served several terms in Congress. Funeral services will be held at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon, in the Spanish chapel of Our Mother of Guadalupe, at No. 229 West Fourteenth street. The State Department and the diplomatic officials of nearly all the South and Central American republics will be represented.

SUED FOR S LOST EYE

Lasher Asked for
Result of Golf
ng Wide.

ought in the Rockland
court against the Rev.
ctor in charge of Christ

HARD FIGHT ON AUCTION BILL

It Imposes a Heavy License Fee
and Restricts Terms
of Sales.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
ALBANY, N. Y., Friday.—Attention has been attracted by the contest made in the Senate

M'KANE'S CHURCH CLEAR OF DEBT

Wealthy Men Come to Rescue
of Late Political Boss' Sheeps-
head Bay Congregation.

Through the contributions of William C. Whitney, Clarence H. Mackay, Senator Thomas C. Platt, Henry Clews, former Controller Bird S. Coler and the Coney Island Jockey Club the mortgage on the church founded by John Y. McKane at Sheepshead Bay will be burned at the Easter services.

After McKane's conviction for election frauds the Methodist church which he founded, and in the Sunday school of which he was superintendent, was plunged into financial straits. There was still \$8,000 due on the mortgage when the Rev. Dr. James Lightbourne, the pastor, died.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Medd in the spring of 1900, and this clergyman took up the burden. Only Dr. Lightbourne's death had prevented a foreclosure of the mortgage, and Mr. Medd turned for the needed money to the patrons of the Oriental Hotel, across the bay, many of whom occasionally attended services in his church.

Mr. Whitney gave his check for \$500, the Jockey Club duplicated the amount, and others gave substantial sums. On December 1, the then Controller Coler attended a meeting of the congregation. He had all the doors locked, and announced they would not be opened until the debt was cleared. He contributed \$100 himself, two others gave similar amounts, and members of the church enthusiastically put their names down for contributions.

Mr. Medd discovered later that several had subscribed for sums larger than they could afford, and was unable to collect the money. In his perplexity, Mr. Medd appealed to Clarence Mackay again. Mr. Mackay told the pastor to continue in his efforts, and said that he would give a check for whatever was needed on Palm Sunday. His check for \$200 has already made good his promise.

There is to be a jubilee on Sunday in this church, which stood loyally by McKane. During all the time McKane was a convict at Sing Sing his picture looked down upon the

HEALTH BOARD ANTITOXIN UPHELD

Mr. Nathan Straus Advocates
Municipal Manufacture in
Spite of Druggists' Circular.

Nathan Straus, former president of the Board of Health, does not agree with all the points made in a circular issued by manufacturing chemists, protesting against the sale of antitoxins by the Board of Health. He thinks the municipality, in furnishing remedies which may prevent or cure contagious diseases, is exercising a legitimate function.

"It would, in my opinion, be a grievous mistake to take the manufacture of antitoxins and vaccine virus out of the hands of the Board of Health," said Mr. Straus, when asked for his opinion on the subject.

"The primary reason for the manufacture and distribution of these remedies by the health authorities," continued Mr. Straus, "is in order to have their products in skilled hands all the time. The manufacture is under the direction of men of world wide reputation, and insures to the citizens of New York the best protection against contagious diseases.

"The Board of Health of this city makes and places within the reach of all the very best antitoxins in the world. As a general proposition, I do not believe that any branch of a municipality should engage in the manufacture or sale of a product which private enterprise can furnish as well, but the Board of Health is not in the manufacture of antitoxins and vaccine virus as a commercial enterprise, and does not distribute it for gain, and it is but natural to conclude that a higher degree of perfection will obtain so long as the Health Board maintains the standard and only that which is absolutely perfect is dispensed.

"It is now possible for physicians who practice among the tenement districts of the city to obtain antitoxins for little or nothing, and this is only possible because of the municipal aid extended.

"Antitoxins of the standard maintained by the Board of Health of New York city cannot be manufactured and sold at a profit so as to be within the reach of the tenement dwellers, where diphtheria is most dangerous, because of the congestion. I know that respectable men are engaged in this business, and of course perfect antitoxins will be procurable, even if the Board of Health should discontinue their manufacture, but the price at which they would have to be sold in order

TELEPHONES DO NOT NEED WIRE

Successful Experiment at Wash-
ington with the Stubble-
field Apparatus.

MURRAY

WASHINGTON, Friday.—Wireless telephony is possible. This was demonstrated yesterday at a public test made by Nathan Stubblefield, of Louisville, Ky., the discoverer of this new and as yet only partly explored system. The experiments were conducted on the Potomac River above Georgetown.

Those invited to witness the experiments boarded the steamer Bartholdi at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and proceeded up the river to a point about one mile above Georgetown, where the river is more than half a mile wide. The land station was at a resort on the Virginia shore. There Mr. Stubblefield had established his instruments and laid wires running from the house into the water.

An operator and several members of the party went ashore, while the rest of the company remained on the boat. The steamer then pulled out from the shore a distance of two or three hundred yards and endeavored to get communication with the shore station.

Communication was established, by which the sounds were exchanged between those on shore and those on the boat. Owing to the insufficiency of the battery on the vessel, the tests were not altogether satisfactory to the inventor, although short sentences and parts of sentences could be distinctly heard.

A musical instrument in the shore station could be distinctly heard by those on the boat, and the familiar strains of "The Georgia Camp Meeting," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Last Rose of Summer" and other well known melodies were easily recognized.

The land tests were more satisfactory. Members of the party scattered, each group being provided with a receiver and a pair of wire rods attached to twenty feet of ordinary telephone cord or wire. From this cord were hung the receiver and transmitter, such as are used on any ordinary telephone. The rods were planted in the ground at the will of those handling them, and sound was distinctly transmitted.

Complete sentences, figures and music could be heard at a distance of 2000 feet, or more, from the shore station. The part of the experiment was pronounced a marked