CANTOR ON CORRUPTION.

The Senator's Minority Report on the Lexow Investigation Handed In.

AGAINST BI-PARTISANSHIP.

It Recommends Single-Headed Control of New York's Police Force.

CONDEMNS MAJORITY REPORT.

Particularly Vigorous in Denouncing What He Terms Its Partisan Character.

(Special to The Evening World.)

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The only event of interest in the short session of the Legislature to-day was the presentation by Senator Cantor of his minority report on the Lexow investigation.

The report was well received and many of its features commended by both Republicans and Democrats.

His recommendation of a single-headed Police Board was regarded with favor, as it is believed that both Mayor Strong and Gov. Morton are more partial to that idea than to a bi-partisan Board.

Senator Cantor says in his report that the bi-partisan Board has proven a failure.

He protests vigorously against the partisan character of the majority report.

In presenting his report Senator Cantor said it was a matter of extreme regret that he was unable to concur either in the conclusions drawn by the majority or in their recommendations. The report begins with an arraignment of the bi-partisanship of the conduct of the investigation.

At the outset, Republican counsel was employed, who, living in a distant city, was unfamiliar with either the geographical, political or social condition of the metropolis. He was intrusted with the duty of performing what may be considered as the political work in which the majority were engaged.

It is true that a protest was made against his employment, for the reasons assigned. In spite of that opposition he was entrusted with the work of collecting evidence to demonstrate that the dominant political organization of the city was interested and instrumental in the alleged election frauds in some of the election districts.

He prosecuted his labors under the guidance of the majority of the Committee, giving thereby political bias to his work. Neither he nor the Committee made any effort to make a thorough and impartial investigation of the election laws, nor did he or the Committee address themselves to the ascertaining of all the facts which involved the operation of the Election laws, as executed. He simply endeavored to prove what he considered to be the real and substantial evidence against the Election law, but irregularities which the Committee claim prove that the police were the instruments and agents of the dominant political organization of that city.

No effort was made to show that the Republican party in the various election districts had been guilty of any irregularities, but the evidence shows that the witnesses who were produced before the Committee on this branch of the inquiry were those whose testimony had been secured before hand by the Republican clubs of the city.

These irregularities had not been brought to the attention of the authorities, complaints made or prosecution instituted. The Committee failed, did its counsel, to show that the two great political parties had equal representation on the Boards of Inspectors and the election officers; nor was there any proof that the abuses alleged in the report of the majority had been protested against by the inspectors of election, poll clerks and ballot clerks, who, under the law, were appointed upon the recommendation of the Republican Committee and named by the Republican Police Commissioner.

It is probably true, and the evidence to some extent sustains the proposition, that there were certain irregularities at the polls, but not of a character to warrant the wholesale indictment made against the entire city in the report presented by the majority.

It would be strange indeed in a great cosmopolitan city, with its 1,100 election districts, if differences of opinion did not arise between the election officers and the jealous watchers designated by candidates to watch the voting, and the returns. But the evidence proves that in every instance in which such a conflict of authority occurred, and upon the attention of the police authorities being called thereto, the dispute was settled and the rights of all carefully protected.

The Committee also failed to find, what the records prove, that in the city, after election, there were certain indictments and prosecutions for violation of the election laws as the result of the official efforts of the District-Attorney and the judges who were in sympathy with the dominant political organization.

Mr. Cantor here quotes from the majority report:

"That in a very large number of the election districts of the city of New York, almost every conceivable crime against the elective franchise was either committed or permitted by the police, invariably in the interests of the dominant Democratic organization in the city of New York, commonly called Tammany Hall."

This statement made is astonishingly false and absolutely unsustained by the testimony, comments Senator Cantor.

In corroboration of this ejaculation he says in the report:

I confidently appeal, not only to the record, but to the personal knowledge of the entire voting population of the city.

I also call attention to the fact, in connection with this infamous arraignment of this great city and its people, that there has not been an election during the past twenty years, when Federal officers were chosen, where the polls and everything connected with it were not under the absolute control of Federal officers, nine-tenths of whom were Republicans, and who possessed more power than the whole Police Department of the city and all of the officials of the State combined.

The testimony taken by the Committee simply shows that but in a very few of the election districts, not fifteen in all out of about 1,100, were there any charges, even of irregularity.

It is inconceivable how men, pretending to represent the reform political party of this State, could so wilfully and wickedly misrepresent the evidence taken.

The majority report also proceeds to state that the police officers at the polls considered themselves the active agents and employees of the dominant political organization of the city.

There is not a scintilla of proof to sustain this proposition; but, on the contrary, the slight evidence taken on this subject simply shows that in two or three instances the police officers at the polls considered it their duty to obey the order of the majority of the inspectors.

In the city of New York crimes against the ballot-box have been more sternly prosecuted and severely punished than in any other town, city or village in the State, and its elections therefore have been more free from fraud.

These reckless statements are made by the majority in order to build up an argument against the creation of anything but a bi-partisan commission. It will be noted that no evidence of election frauds was submitted to the Committee prior to 1892. The majority claim that prior to that time the police commission of the city was bi-partisan in its character, and therefore no such abuses could exist under such an administration; it might have been interesting, but it did not suit the purposes of the majority of the Committee to go back to any earlier period for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Election laws were observed during the existence of a bi-partisan commission.

The evidence shows that from almost the inception of the department down to the Spring of 1892 the commission was bi-partisan to this extent. It consisted of two Republicans and two Democrats, and for a long period of years the dominant political organization of the city of New York, known as Tammany Hall, had but one Police Commissioner, while the Republicans and the anti-Tammany organization together had three members of the Commission, and whatever abuses existed in the department throughout these years, both of blackmail and corruption, or of violations of the election laws, existed under this bi-partisan Commission.

After reviewing the police management of the city in previous years, the report continues:

It is to be regretted that this question of politics should have been intruded into the report of the majority. The simple purpose was the reorganization of the department investigated with a view of preventing in the future certain crimes and abuses for which we have the authority of the Republican leader of the Senate, a member of the Committee, that no political party, religious sect or distinctive race was responsible.

Suggestions will be made later of radical remedies to be applied so as to avoid irregularities at the polls, and to prevent offenses against the franchise. The safety of the people depends upon the purity of the ballot. The best minds of the State have been and are still engaged in recommending legislation that will prevent a perversion of the will of the people of the election of men to office by fraud or corruption. No measure can be considered too severe or sweeping which will secure that result.

Senator Cantor goes on to say that the minority report is presented chiefly as a protest against the grossly partisan character of the majority; that the evidence shows that the practice of police in joining political clubs to acquire political influence was severely denounced by the Democratic President of the Police Board and by the leader of the Democratic party of the city.

Men should be appointed on the force, the report says, after their qualifications have been duly established, and should be prohibited from receiving or soliciting the indorsement of men holding public office. Their promotion should be determined absolutely by the record, and by the record only.

And the report goes on:

It is conceded that sufficient blackmail, corruption and tolerance of crime was shown to exist to warrant a reorganization of the department. It is true, as the evidence shows, that this system had existed almost from the creation of the department. It was not deemed possible when the Committee was first organized to obtain the necessary evidence to bring home to the members of the force specific acts of offenses alleged. Other legislative committees had absolutely failed in this respect.

When the resolution of investigation was adopted there were no specific charges against any officers of the department, but a general charge against the entire department, it was known, or generally believed, that certain classes of crime existed which could not have continued except by the connivance of the police authorities.

The Committee did wisely in intrusting the absolute power over this branch of the inquiry to John W. Goff.

It is not necessary now, especially in view of the elaborate report made by the majority and the wide publicity given to the testimony taken before the Committee, to detail the crimes and abuses proven. It must be remembered that they were committed under a bi-partisan Police Board, which seemed powerless to either prevent, prove or punish them.

It is not charged that any political party is responsible for this state of things. Efforts were made to several members of the Board to trace responsible persons rumors of corruption or blackmail. They could not be traced nor proof secured, and it is doubtful whether the Commissioners or Superintendent are to blame for their failure to ascertain where corruption existed and how and in what manner blackmail was levied.

It was not natural that throughout the investigation witnesses should have implicated officers because of enmity or malice. I agree with the majority report which eulogizes the force in its entirety.

It is true that many serious charges were proven against members of the force, but the number of those implicated is small compared with the number of men who have been faithful and loyal to duty.

In relation to the Department of Charities and Correction, the evidence before the Committee shows that several of the keepers in the subsidiary jails, where prisoners are temporarily committed, have been exacting fees in violation of law. This, however, does not warrant the majority in indicting that department.

Considerable stress is laid by the majority upon an alleged compact made between the Liquor Dealers' Association of the various districts or precincts with the dominant political organization. There is not the slightest evidence to show the existence of any such agreement.

As to the remedies:

First—I concur in the first recommendation made by the Committee that additional powers should be lodged in the hands of the Superintendent of Police similar to those suggested in the bill accompanying the majority report. I believe that it will add materially to the discipline of the Department. I would further provide that the Chief of Police shall be prohibited from acting upon the recommendation of any person holding public office in the assignment, transfer or promotion of members of the uniformed force, and public officers should be prohibited by statute from making such recommendation.

Second—I emphatically dissent from the proposition contained in the third recommendation of the majority report which proposes the creation of a bi-partisan Board of Police Commissioners. The principle is bad in theory. It is worse in practice. It is a divided responsibility and there is no way in which the people can hold either individuals or a political party to a strict accountability for the actions of the Board.

I am in favor of a separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department of the city. I believe that the time has arrived when the two departments should be separated. If that is done it will eliminate from the argument in favor of a bi-partisan Commission nearly all that is alleged in order to sustain it. I would provide first for a single-headed Commission of the Police Department for the city of New York. I believe that that force in the hands of a practical man, honest, faithful and conscientious, would be relieved of the abuses shown to have heretofore existed, and can be honestly relied upon to exercise true and efficient police duty.

In the creation of the new Bureau of Elections to be separately constructed, I would suggest the appointment of two Commissioners, representing the two dominant political parties in National politics, whose duty it shall be, under a bill to be hereafter presented by me, to control the election machinery of the city under the present safe and conservative election laws so that all political interests can be protected.

With respect to the Police Department, I would eliminate from it all partisanship and political consideration.

It is said that the concentration of this power in the hands of one man would be autocratic in its character, and for that reason it should not be possessed by any single individual. I cannot concur in any such statement. It is the duty of the Legislature to provide some new measure by which that department can be governed; and I know of no other proposition that would meet the present emergency than a single headed commission. The reorganization bill recommended by the majority report directly violated the doctrine of home rule.

I am for home rule for the city of New York in this particular as in all other matters of legislation which may come before the Senate for its final action, respecting any city or locality within the State. I shall also insist that the Police Department shall have the power similar to that conferred upon legislative committees to examine into all matters affecting the department of the city under the reorganization plan, so that no recurrence of the evils proven to have existed shall again find its way into that Department.

The police power when exercised in a great metropolitan city reaches all classes of the people. In the exercise of a sound discretion it is hoped that the Legislature will so act in the reorganization of this department that protection shall be absolutely extended to all persons engaged in peaceful pursuits or honest calling, and that neither protection, tolerance nor immunity shall be extended to crime. Respectfully submitted,

JACOB A. CANTOR.

Senator Lexow, who presented the majority report, said that Senator Cantor did not present facts enough to justify his radical recommendations. Senator Lexow was of the opinion that a single-headed Police Commission would be a failure, and that Cantor's suggestion that the Bureau of Elections be divorced from the Police Department would not in any way remedy the evils that usually attend elections in New York.

He said that if the Bureau was removed from the control of the Police Department, the only restrictions over the police to prevent interference at the polls would also be removed. He did not think that Senator Cantor's recommendation would be seriously considered.

Senator Lexow declared further that he would push the three bills introduced by him and contained in his report in their original form. He expressed the opinion that the Governor would sign the bills.

WILD'S RACING BILL.

It Aims to Repeal the Ives and Anti-Pool Measures.

(Special to The Evening World.)

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Wilds, of New York to-day introduced a bill repealing the Ives Pool bill and the Saxton Anti-Pool bill.

Mr. Wilds is not opposed to racing, but believes the provisions in the new Constitution should be made operative. It is generally understood that Mr. Wilds's bill was drawn by Joseph H. Choate, who is incensed at the few bills being introduced to carry out the provisions of the new Constitution.

Mr. Wilds's bill restores to efficacy the provisions of the Penal Code destroyed by the Ives Pool bill. The effect of the new bill, if passed, will absolutely prohibit pool-selling.

A racing man who is familiar with legislation says the effect of the new bill will not be like that of the Ives law, but present indications justify the belief that there will be racing and even poolselling in the State under certain restrictions. If it becomes a law, the status of racing will be the same as before the passage of the Ives Pool law.

It will settle forever one matter that gave the racing people considerable disquietude. It was feared that racing itself, even without pool-selling, would be declared a lottery because of the uncertainty of the result.

Mr. Wilds's bill, however, removes the possibility of such an occurrence.

Mr. Fitzgerald's bill, authorizing the civil division of the State to contract for transportation for policemen and firemen and free use of telephone and telegraph, was advanced to third reading.

Mr. Nixon's bill, amending the county law by providing that Supervisors shall receive compensation for time engaged in an investigation or other duty lawfully committed to them by the Board, was also advanced.

Mr. Lawson's Power of Procedure bill relative to cities of the first class was returned by the Governor for amendment. The amendments were phraseological only, and were made at the request of the Governor. The amendments were adopted and the bill ordered to be reprinted.

The Governor transmitted through the Chair the financial report of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, and the annual report of the Civil-Service Commission. They were ordered printed.

The Speaker handed down the annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor.

These bills were introduced:

Rider—Prohibiting the public selling of any property on Sunday except articles of food and meals eaten on the premises on which they are served.

Clarkson—Prohibiting the construction or operation of a railroad in Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.

Halpen—Providing for military instruction in the public schools.

Campbell—Providing for the construction of bridges over Newtown Creek for the purpose of public travel between the counties of Kings and Queens.

Wilds—Providing for cumulative sentences in cases of intoxication and disorderly conduct in the city of New York.

Adjourned to Monday at 8.30 P. M.

IN THE STATE SENATE.

The Cantor Minority Report to Be Considered Tuesday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—In the Senate this morning Senator O'Connor, President pro tem., presided in the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, who is in New York City. The first act of procedure was the presentation of the minority report of the Lexow Committee. It is signed by Senator Cantor. The report was ordered printed and will be considered in conjunction with the majority report on the same subject next Tuesday morning.

The report of the special Committee on Tuberculosis was handed down and ordered printed.

Senator Kilburn was called to the chair and general orders calendar was taken up. Senator Higgins's bill, making more stringent the tax on foreign corporations, was taken up and progressed.

Adjourned until Monday, 8.30 P. M.

Ex-Cashier Love Acquitted.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The jury in the case of John W. Love, the Watkins Bank cashier, has declared him not guilty, and the Court has discharged him.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Officially reported, after elaborate competitive tests made under authority of Congress by the Chief Chemist of the U. S. Agricultural Department, Superior to all other Baking Powders in Leavening Strength.

Absolutely Pure and Wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

LIQUOR DEALERS' EXCISE BILL.

Provides for Sunday Opening Except from 8 O'Clock to Noon.

Shades Must Be Down—Election Day Clause Unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Wilks introduced the Liquor Dealers' Excise bill to-day. He received it by mail this morning, and its provisions extend to all the cities of the State.

The Commissioners of Excise are to be appointed by the Mayor, to last during his term of office. license fees are fixed as follows:

Inn, tavern or hotel in a city, $200 to $250. Inn, tavern or hotel in a town, $200 to $150. Saloon in city, $200 to $250; in town, $200 to $150. Ale and beer license, city, $100 to $75; town, $100 to $50.

Storekeeper's license, city, $100 to $250; town, $100 to $150.

Drug store, $20.

Extra license for selling from 1 to 5 A. M., $100 to $150.

No licenses are to be granted to any dry-goods store or grocery house not having a license in 1892, and a transfer of license is forbidden unless new fees are paid.

Reasons for revocation are as follows:

Conviction of selling adulterated liquors; storekeepers or druggists allowing liquor to be drunk on premises; obtaining license by false representation; allowing criminals to resort on premises; selling liquor when only an ale and beer license has been obtained; allowing a girl or woman not a member of owner's family to sell or serve; engaging in grocery or dry-goods business after obtaining license.

Sunday hours are placed at from 6 to 8 o'clock in the morning and 2 P. M. to midnight.

Shades must be down and the place kept orderly. No child under sixteen years must be allowed on the premises, and no saloon shall be allowed within 200 feet of the main entrance of any church or school or within 150 feet of any fair grounds.

The election day clause is not changed.

CIVIL-SERVICE REPORT.

The Board Points Out the Evils of Temporary Appointments.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Board of Civil-Service Commissioners have submitted their twelfth annual report.

It says that, for the first time since the passage of the Civil-Service law, there are no violations in the State service, and it is being enforced in all State departments. The report, in part, follows:

The Commission is enabled now to make this report, through the favorable operation of amendments to the Civil Service law adopted by the Legislature of last Winter, and the commendable attitude of the Comptroller. It may be said that the year has witnessed greater progress towards the full accomplishment of the civil-service reform idea in this State than any other year since the original law was passed.

For the first time an accurate roster of State employees has been secured by the Commission. This served as an accurate basis for the new classification, and in making such classification the effort has been to extend the competitive schedule as far as possible.

In 1894 the number of positions in the Civil Service on the State is 5,270, as shown by the new roster.

The new constitution going into effect Jan. 1, 1895, brings the Public Works Department and the Prison Department under the Civil Service law.

The effect of the new law, by which strict enforcement has been made possible, has already been seen in the large classes which have answered the notice for examinations for State positions.

If the Attorney-General is correct in his conclusions it will be very difficult to prevent flagrant violations of Civil-Service law under the guise of temporary appointments. Already there are indications of a large increase of such appointments. A well-defined line should be drawn between temporary and permanent employments to an amendment to the law, so that the cases where temporary employment could be given and the period over which such employment could extend without application to the Civil-Service Commission, might be well defined by statute.

Dock Board Bill Hearing Feb. 5.

(Special to The Evening World.)

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Assembly Cities Committee has set Tuesday, Feb. 5, for hearing arguments on the bill authorizing Mayor Strong to remove from office members of the Dock Board and to appoint their successors and to regulate the affairs of that Department.

Ten Hours for Street Railway Men.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Friday introduced a bill to-day providing that ten hours labor, performed consecutively, shall constitute a day's labor in the operation of street railroads in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Morgan Said to Have Confessed.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—It is reported that Banking Supt. Preston has been informed that Treasurer Morgan, of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank, has confessed to a defalcation of from $15,000 to $20,000.

WAR MAY BREAK OUT TO-DAY.

Mexico's Cabinet Expected to Declare It Against Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 25—4 A. M.—There is great excitement, and nothing is heard on the streets and seen in the newspapers but war talk. A meeting of the Cabinet has been called early this morning, at which time, it is thought, war will be declared. Mexico, it is said, has 6,000 men on the Guatemalan frontier ready for action.

Guatemala's answer to Mexico's ultimatum was received last night, and it is said to be to the effect that the territory disputed belongs to her, and if any indemnity is to be paid, Mexico owes it to Guatemala.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Consul-General J. Dix Duran, of Guatemala, has been recalled by the President to take command of a military force if the war, which he believes to be impending, with Mexico, breaks out. He has received a despatch from the Guatemala War Department, confirming the news that the situation is critical, and stating that every able-bodied Guatemalan is needed by his Government. Duran says that an alliance has finally been formed by Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras, with a joint force of 100,000 men to march against Mexico.

Consul-General A. K. Coney, of Mexico, on the other hand, declares that there will not be war between Mexico and Guatemala.

NOGALES, Ari., Jan. 25.—Le Independite, printed on the Mexican side of the line, publishes the statement that the Mexican Consul at Guatemala had been given passports by the Guatemalan Governments. The Mexican Consul here friendly relations existing between the Governments. The Mexican consul denied the statement.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

A Senator May Ask Gresham If He Tried to Prevent War.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The imminence of war between Mexico and Guatemala, it is rumored, will cause a resolution of inquiry to be introduced in the Senate as to whether the State Department has followed the precedent of Mr. Blaine and used the good offices to avert a conflict.

It is believed that Secretary Gresham has done nothing, though importuned by both Minister Gray, at the city of Mexico, and Minister Young, at Guatemala City.

Correspondents' Case Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The arraignment of correspondents E. J. Edwards and John E. Shriver, in connection with the Sugar Trust investigation, has been indefinitely postponed pending the action of the United States Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings.

Every-Day Economy.

One rounded teaspoonful of Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder does better work than a heaping teaspoonful of any other. Cleveland's is wholesome, leavens best and leavens most.

ALLEN FOR ANNEXATION.

Populist Senator Talking on Hawaii To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the Senate to-day the resolution of Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.), calling for detailed information as to the amount of sugar bounty claims was agreed to.

The Hawaiian question was then taken up, and Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) addressed the Senate. He urged that Minister Stevens's initial act was a flagrant violation of international law. The Minister should have been promptly recalled, but this was not done. The wrong had gone unimpaired, and the present government was now firmly established.

Mr. Allen said he did not believe in a "strong foreign policy" or in "bully" procedure, but under existing circumstances it was the plain duty of this Government to recognize these conditions and open negotiations towards annexation.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) followed, and arraigned the sugar interest as responsible for the constant excitement over Hawaii. "This interest," he said, "is manifesting itself in the United States Senate in demands for intervention in the affairs of Hawaii. It is manifesting itself in the arraignment of the President of the United States, because he does not use the power of the United States Navy to maintain its interest in Hawaii."

Mr. Mills proceeded to lay down the proposition that the Senate was going too far in directing the executive branch as to what use it should make of the navy or the army. If the legislative branch can call on the executive, it could also call on the judicial branch. If this doctrine was conceded, then the executive branch was powerless. The President of the United States could be brought to the bar of the Senate at any time to give his reason or to direct his course.

Mr. Mills thought Admiral Walker had been trying to play diplomat. The Senator denounced the present Hawaiian Government as "an oligarchy masquerading as a republic."

"Perhaps the annexation of Hawaii would give us two new Sugar Senators to protect the interests of the Sugar Trust," said Mr. Mills. He said there was much reason that we should annex Newfoundland or raise our flag at Vancouver as that we should occupy Hawaii. In conclusion, Mr. Mills expressed the hope that he had shown why this resolution, intended as a censure on the President, should not pass.

Throughout the speech the galleries were well filled, and he was followed with greater interest than has attended any previous Hawaiian speech. The vigor of his arraignment of the Sugar Trust came little short of creating a sensation.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) then introduced a resolution indorsing the policy of President Cleveland towards Hawaii, and reciting that the course of this Government should be to withhold from entangling alliances.

DELAYED BY RED TAPE.

Pope's Encyclical Arrives, but Custom Rules Retard Transmission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Pope Leo's long-expected encyclical, extending the power and dignity of Mgr. Satolli and defining the status of the American church, is now suspended between New York and Washington by the formalities of the custom office. This important document arrived on the French steamer La Burgogne last Saturday, in care of Pitt & Scott, customs forwarders at New York. It had been expected in the usual course of the mail, but the presence of it had been taken to send the package as an article of express.

Messrs. Pitt & Scott notified Mgr. Satolli of the arrival of the document and that it would be sent to Washington as soon as the package could be got through the customs office. As the package contains no dutiable matter, there is some surprise at the delay. It is expected, however, that it will reach Washington to-day or to-morrow.

It is looked upon as likely to be the most comprehensive statement of the attitude of the Vatican toward the Catholic Church in America that has ever been made. The general features of the encyclical are well known, but it is certain that the document does not create the American delegate a Cardinal, as the Vatican Consistory, which designates cardinals, is not expected to meet before April.

At the outset Mgr. Satolli's mission was somewhat tentative, but it is believed the encyclical will make it permanent, and will give it final and supreme jurisdiction over disciplinary questions. This will not affect questions of faith and morals, but is likely to cover all the internal questions between bishops, priests and parishes, in which matters of discipline are involved.

REPORT ON JUDGE RICKS.

Submitted to the House To-Day by Harrison, of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The report on the Ricks case submitted to the House to-day by Representative Harrison, of Alabama, was very terse. The Committee reports concerning the charges:

That they have made diligent inquiry touching the same, have taken testimony through a subcommittee at Cleveland and in the city of Washington by the Committee as a whole, which testimony embraced all the evidence tendered by both sides, all of which being duly considered in connection with said memorial and of the charges therein made, has adopted the following:

The Committee then recited the resolution adopted by the Judiciary Committee, censuring the fee system without making further comment.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) obtained leave to file the minority report later.

SUGAR BILL COMES NEXT.

Will Follow Sundry Civil Measure in the House.

(Special to the Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, gave notice this morning that immediately on the disposal of the Sundry Civil bill, he would move to take up the bill repealing the Sugar differential. The Republicans will offer several amendments, but the bill will go to the Senate without material change.

Maguire Bill Reported to Senate.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Maguire bill for the relief of seamen in the American merchant marine, which passed the House two weeks ago, has been favorably reported to the Senate from the Committee on Commerce.

Butler and the Pooling Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Butler said to-day that he would make an effort to get up the Pooling bill as soon as the Bankruptcy bill could be disposed of. The Bankruptcy bill, Mr. Butler thinks, will not require more than ten days.

We're not doing business for profit now—simply preparing for next year.

More than two-thirds of the Boston stock of Overcoats has been reduced to . . . $10

Certainly. Yes, $10. Wouldn't think it, would you? One of Thompson's.

Kerseys, Meltons, Llama Thibets; all well made. Lined with cassimere or serge, just as you like—

simply a question of price.

That's the only reason people buy here. If they could get an overcoat cheaper anywhere else, they'd go there in a minute.

Overcoats at $8.

Real Llama Thibets; some serge-lined and some cassimere-lined. If other stores sold them, their price would be $15.

Overcoats at $10.

Blue and Black Kerseys, kersey-finish Thibets and Meltons, lined with cassimere; raw edges, etc. Sold in Boston for $20.

Overcoats at $12.50.

Imported Meltons; mostly light colors. Have been in Boston for two years; some fairly dark brown among them. No better coats are made. $15 was the price.

Overcoats at $15.

Beautiful, lustrous, blue and black Kerseys. Bright cassimere linings. Very latest styles. Made with more care to details than usual. Worth $30.

Overcoats at $20.

Luxurious silk-lined Kerseys and Meltons. The best overcoats made. Look bright and new as long as you'd care to wear them.

Fur Overcoats at $60.

The fur they are lined with is worth this much. Best kersey outside. About a dozen of them. They were from $100 up.

E. O. THOMPSON.

Tailor, Clothier and Importer,

245 Broadway,

OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 7 P. M.

CABBY'S WILD RIDE.

A Drunken Clubman Drives Into a Green Car on Broadway.

Cabman Owen J. Carelif, whose cab stands at Thirtieth street and Broadway, had an exciting experience after last midnight with two drunken passengers.

He was complainant this morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court against William Brown, of 317 Broadway, Brown and a clubman engaged Carelif at Thirtieth street to drive them to Burns's restaurant, at Forty-third street and Sixth avenue. They said they were painting the town.

They sang loud and shouted. At Thirty-sixth street and Sixth avenue Brown grabbed the lines from Carelif's hands and struck the horse a blow with his cane. The animal ran like mad.

At Forty-second street the cab struck a street car. The driver of the car was thrown to the street and Carelif shot into the air ten feet. The car was smashed a little and the cab was damaged. The horse had an injured leg. The harness was torn and the shafts broken short off.

Justice Simms held Brown for trial at General Sessions in $300 bail, which he furnished. It was ascertained that Mr. Brown lives at Stamford, Conn., and is a member of the New York, Union League and Driving Clubs of this city.

BANK PRESIDENT DEAD.

James G. Grannis Dies Suddenly at His Home This Morning.

James G. Grannis, President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, of 291 Broadway, dropped dead from apoplexy at 1.30 o'clock this morning in his apartment at the Langham Hotel. He was sixty years old and married.

He had been out visiting friends, returned home with his wife and fell dead.

Four or five years ago Mr. Grannis succeeded Nathaniel A. Miles as president of the bank.

Last December the directors of the bank were dissatisfied with its business and employed James G. Cannon, of the Fourth National, to investigate and discover, if possible, why the bank had not paid any dividends for a year.

There was no charge of dishonesty, however, and it did not appear during the investigation that Mr. Grannis was held responsible for the bank's failure to make money.

SIX GOVERNORS HERE.

They See School Children Drill and Other Sights.

The invitation by Lafayette Post No. 140, G. A. R., to attend a meeting in Carnegie Music Hall to-night where the subject of military instruction in schools will be discussed, has met with a response from six Governors, while all have sent letters approving of the plan.

This afternoon the Governors met at the New Netherland. Later they attended a drill of 500 schoolboys in the Seventh Regiment armory.

The Governors who are in town to-day are: Urban A. Woodbury, Vermont; D. Russell Brown, of Rhode Island; O. Vincent Coffin, of Connecticut; Frederick T. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts; Daniel H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and George T. Werts, of New Jersey.

Lieut.-Gov. Saxton is here as the representative of Gov. Morton, who is unable to attend.

CAUCUS TOOK NO ACTION.

Republican Senators Think State Deadlocks Should Be Broken.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—At the Republican Senatorial caucus held this morning in the conference room, the matter of the deadlock in Senatorial elections in Delaware, Idaho and Washington, where Republicans have legislative majorities, was considered.

Though the opinion was generally expressed that they ought to be settled without further unnecessary delay, the caucus deemed it inadvisable to take any action in relation thereto.

Naval Appropriation Figures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The report on the naval appropriation presented to the House today by Mr. Talbott, of Maryland, shows that the bill carries a total of $31,807,622, an increase over the estimates which were $30,342,026.

Kumfort Shoe Co.

SPECIAL SALES.

750 PAIRS MEN'S French Patent Calfskin, HAND-SEWED WELT, LACE AND CONGRESS SAMPLE SHOES all styles, sizes and widths, $2.99;

REAL WORTH, $5.00 TO $7.00.

ONLY 350 PAIRS Boys' Lace Shoes, SEAMLESS UPPERS, CRIMPED VAMPS, sizes 11 to 5½, $1.24

WORTH $1.75.

STOP-CLOCK SALE!

Bring a copy of this ad. to us between the hours of 7 and 9 Saturday evening, and get one pair of above Boys' Shoes for 74c.

Sale Closes at 9 o'Clock Sharp.

Mail Orders accompanied by return postage will be filled if received before 10 A. M. Monday.

KUMFURT SHOE CO.,

2 STORES:

28 East 14th St. Bet. 5th ave. & B'way. 165 Grand St. Cor. Centre st.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

Makers, Wholesalers, Retailers.

Cheeks pinched—nose blue—looking like the horror picture of a before-and-after-taking advertisement—there when it's cold you have a picture of the man who's worrying through the winter without an overcoat or ulster and thinks he's smart.

Not smart a bit. Anything but smart—and that's what he'd say, too, we think, if he only knew how little he need pay for a first-class overcoat or ulster here.

We're bulls on quality—but on prices, bears.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

Bleecker St., cor. Greene

(Bet. B'way and 6th Ave. L.)

also

Broadway, cor Rector St.

(Opp. Trinity Church).

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE. GRAND OPERA, under the direction of HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU. TO-NIGHT, SEMIRAMIDE. Sat. Mat., Jan. 26, Manon. Sat. Eve. Jan. 26, at popular prices, Rigoletto. Sun. Eve., 10th popular Sunday Concert, when Stabat Mater will be repeated. Mon. Eve., Jan. 28, last time of Faust. Wed., Eve., Jan. 30, last time, Carmen. Fri. Eve., Feb. 1, last time, Manon. Sat. Mat., Feb. 2, last time, Don Giovanni.

AMERICAN. Matinee Saturday. TO-NIGHT. "A SUCCESS."—New York World. "A TRIUMPH."—New York Times. The District-Attorney

5TH AVE. THEATRE. To-Night at 8. 7TH WEEK. FANNY DAVENPORT in "GISMONDA." MAT. SAT. AT 2. Sunday Jan. 27: A new Lecture by Robert G. Ingersoll; "Which Way?" Seats Ready.

EDEN MUSEE. GRAND CONCERTS. MME. PILADI-DIMMITT'S COMIC OPERA CO. IN THE DRESDEN SHEPHERDESS. Every Evening, Wed. and Sat. Matinees.

PROCTOR'S. 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. 15c. & 25c. Vaudeville. Tiny Princess Paulina, 12 yrs. old, & 99 others. Sunday Sacred Concert, 2 to 10:30 P. M. Cont's.

THEISS'S 14TH ST. MUSIC HALL AND ALHAMBRA COURT. 1-4 and 1-30 East 14th St., near 3d Ave. THE MONSTER KINETOSCOPE EXHIBITION plays every afternoon and evening.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th ave. 100th Perf'ce Wed., Jan. 23. Elegant new specialties. PALMER BROWNIES. TWO WEEKS. CONT'S. Souvenir mats. Tues. and Thurs. Regular mat. Sat.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Last 2 days. From 2 P. M. until 11 P. M. to the Public. From 10 A. M. for the Trade. Grand Spectacular Exhibit of Bicycles. Music by D'Auria. Riding by World's Celebrities. Admission Afternoons, 25c.; Evenings, 50c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th st. 3D MONTH GREAT PLAY THE MASQUERADERS. Evenings 8.15. Matinees Wed. and Sat.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th st. & Irving pl. Prices $1.00, 75c., 50c. and 25c. LAST 2 NIGHTS. THE COTTON KING. Last Mat. Sat. at 2. Evening at 8.15. Extra Next Week, "Rory of the Hill."

PALMER'S. A. M. PALMER, sole Mang'r. EVES. AT 8.15. MAT. SAT. AT 2. "One of the sights of the town."—Herald. THE FATAL CARD.

NIBLO'S. Walter Sanford, Lessee & Manager. Prices 15c., 25c., 35c. and 50c. TOWN IN DIXIE.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Ave. & 23d st. At 8:30; Mats. Thurs. and Sat. THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN.

HARLEM ATHENEUM—125th st., near Lexington ave. Continuous vaudeville, 2:30 to 10:30, and Sunday evenings. Engagement of Lillian Russell in comedy, "Town Topics;" Gaiety Dancers, Ed Forester, Tenor; Shadowgraphs. Prices, Seats 10c., 25c., 50c.

IRVING Place Theatre. Evenings at 8. Sat. To-night and Sat. Vasantasena. Sat. Mat. Wilhelm Tell.

GERMANIA THEATRE. To-Night, 112th Time, "THE NEW YORK BREWER."

Brooklyn Amusements.

Bijou THEATRE. THE NEW SUPERBA. Matinee To-Morrow. Reserved Seats 25c. and 50c. Next Week—THE COTTON KING.

MANON. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND OPERA. TUESDAY EVE., JAN. 29. From the Metropolitan Opera-House, N. Y. Miles, Sybil Sanderson, Mravina, M. Plançon, Castelmary, Mauguiere & others. Popular prices.

COLUMBIA. Edwin Knowles & Co., Proprietors. Every eve'g. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Langtry. Mon., Tues. & Wed. eve. and Wed. mat., ESTHER SANDRAZ and A HAPPY PAIR. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. eve. and Sat. Mat., A WIFE'S PERIL.

AMPHION. EDWIN KNOWLES, Proprietor. Every Evening. Matinees Wed. and Sat. BLUE JEANS.

EMPIRE. Walter Sanford, L'see & Mgr. From the Empire, Jan. 21, 1895. 407 good Res'd Seats at 25c. Davis & Keogh's Big Production. THE STOWAWAY

STAR. Walter Sanford, Lessee and Mgr. Prices always 15, 25, 35 and 50c. 419 Good Reserved seats at 25c. KATIE EMMETT in "KILLARNEY."

GRAND OPERA