that the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary departments should be separate and distinct."

Six of the States that adopted constitutions after the Revolution expressed this distinction in one form or another in their several constitutions. The most pointed instance was that of Massachusetts. The declaration of principles in that constitution has been continued without change to this day, and is as follows:

"In the government of this Commonwealth the Legislative Department shall never exercise the Executive and Judicial powers, or either of them; the Executive shall never exercise the Legislative and Judicial power, or either of them; the Judicial shall never exercise the Legislative and Executive power, or either of them; to the end that it may be a government of laws and not of men."

At another time Madison said:

"But the great security against a gradual concentration of the several powers in the same department consists in giving to those who administer each department the necessary constitutional means and personal motive to resist encroachments of the others. The provision for defence must in this as in all other cases be made commensurate to the danger of attack."

Hamilton, in discussing the same subject of the three great divisions of power, says:

"The Judiciary, on the contrary, has no influence over either the sword or the purse, no direction either of the strength or of the wealth of society, and can take no active resolution whatever. It may truly be said to have neither force nor will, but merely judgment, and must ultimately depend upon the aid of the Executive arm for the efficacious exercise of this faculty. This simple view of the matter suggests several important consequences. It proves incontestably that the Judiciary is, by comparison, the weakest of the three divisions of power; that it can never attack with success either of the other two, and that all possible care is requisite to enable it to defend itself against their attacks."

A CORNERSTONE OF LIBERTY.

Professor Brice, in his great work entitled "The American Commonwealth," in discussing the doctrine of the limited powers of the Executive, says:

"This is a consequence of the English doctrine that all executive power is strictly limited by the laws, and is, indeed, a cornerstone of English liberty."

He further says, when discussing the American system of government:

"Each organ of government, the Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary, is made a jealous observer and restrainer of the others. Since the people, being too numerous, cannot directly manage their affairs, but must commit them to agents, they resolved to prevent abuses by trusting each agent as little as possible and subjecting him to the oversight of other agents who will harass and check him if he attempts to overstep his instructions."

The English people point with pride to the fact that executive usurpations were practically stamped out between the time of the Norman Conquest and 1688, when English liberty was established upon the rock of strict constitutional limits to executive power.

The abuse of executive power was the thing dreaded by the founders of the Republic. They had studied deeply the history of nations that preceded them. They exerted all their ingenuity and ability to guard and limit the powers of the people's servants when placed in authority, as the only way of preserving the liberties of the people.

A capital offence by David B. Hill, while Governor of this State, pending the controversy over the late election, was his unwarrantable invasion of the proper domain of the Judiciary. It is not claimed nor pretended that he exercised judicial functions, as such, in a technical sense; but the proper domain of the Judiciary may be invaded in various ways. Anything which thwarts and defeats the working of that part of our system is a dangerous usurpation and is revolutionary.

THE VERDICT OF THE BALLOT BOX WITHOUT EFFECT.

We have the unusual spectacle of three Senatorial seats occupied by men claiming to represent their respective districts, no one of whom received a majority or a plurality of the votes of their districts. So far as those districts are concerned the verdict of the ballot-box and the voice of the people have been ineffectual. Others than the people of the district have named and designated the Senators to occupy those seats.

The situation after the decision was, in brief, as follows: There were seventeen Republican Senators elected by the votes of a majority of the electors in their respective districts, fourteen Democratic Senators were in like manner elected in their respective districts, and one Independent Senator, making a total of thirty-two Senators. The Constitution provides that "a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business." Seventeen Senators are a quorum. The problem presented to the Democrats was how to secure three Republican seats, so as to increase their number of Senators to seventeen, just a quorum. Threats were made against a number of districts, but as up to date they have taken possession of only three, the XVth, the XXVth and XXVIth Districts, these are the only districts we shall refer to in this paper.

In the XVth District, commonly known in this controversy as Senator Deane's District, a majority of the supervisors acting as a canvassing board threw out for frivolous reasons enough Deane votes to elect Osborn, the Democrat. The County Clerk refused to sign the false returns. The supervisors appointed a clerk pro tem. by the name of Myiod, who signed the false return, and the same were forwarded to Albany, and thus an apparent return from Dutchess County got on the files in the State offices.

STEALING THE CORRECT RETURNS.

While the Supreme Court was proceeding with the investigation of the case in the usual manner, Governor Hill removed the Clerk of Dutchess County, and appointed one subservient to his will. The judicial determination of the controversy was in favor of Deane. Then came the struggle to compel the clerk appointed by Governor Hill to sign and forward the true returns, as determined by the Court. Finding no way of escape, the clerk mailed the returns to Albany on the afternoon of December 21, and hearing of a stay he immediately followed to Albany, and had an interview with Governor Hill at about 7 o'clock on the morning of December 22, and asked the Governor what he should do. The Governor referred him to Maynard, as counsel for the State Canvassing Board. Soon after that and at about 9 o'clock that morning Maynard took one copy of the true returns from the Controller's office. Rice, the Secretary of State, delivered a copy of the true returns in his office to the County Clerk, and an office boy in Governor Hill's employ allowed the County Clerk to take from the Governor's table a third copy, all of which copies were carried away by the County Clerk of Dutchess County, who had applied to Governor Hill at 7 o'clock that morning for direction in the new situation. It has since been judicially decided that these three returns were a part of the lawful files of the State at the time they were removed.

The situation then was that the former false returns remained alone on the files.

Turning now to the XXVth District, Peck, Republican, had a fair majority of 373 votes. In some of the election districts the clerk had sent ballots intended for one district to another district. This was held to be a fatal error by the Court of Appeals. Whole districts were disfranchised so that about fifteen hundred electors had no voice in electing their Senators. It chanced that the Republicans were in the majority in the disfranchised districts, and Nichols, the Democrat, got the seat to which Peck was elected.

SHERWOOD'S.

Going now to the XXVIIth District, Sherwood, the Republican, was elected by about 1,700 majority. The returns sent to Albany showed him elected, but he was ineligible by reason of holding another office.

Coming now to the State Canvassing Board, let us see how they managed their part in the drama. They had no difficulty in giving to Nichols, the Democrat, the seat to which Peck, the Republican, was elected. No blame can attach to them for this act under the decision of the Court of Appeals, however unjust it was to the district to have a man seated to represent them who was never elected.

The effect of this was to raise the number of Democratic seats from fourteen to fifteen and reduce the Republican seats to sixteen. The Democrats were still two seats short of seventeen Senators.

The State Canvassing Board had returns before them showing a Republican elected by over 1,700 majority in the XXVIIth District; knowing that they had nothing to do but to canvass returns, and could not go behind them to consider Sherwood's eligibility, they refused to give a certificate to anybody. The effect of this was to take from the Republicans one seat, reducing them to fifteen, but did not for the time being give the Democrats a seat.

In fact, for the time being and pending the organization of the Senate, soon to take place, that seat was vacant.

DUTCHESS THE PIVOTAL DISTRICT.

The Dutchess District, the XVth, was the pivotal district; a true and honest return had been made under the orders of the Court, it had been duly sent under the orders of the Court, and arrived in the rooms of the Governor, the Secretary of State and Controller, and it was just here that the convenient tool appointed by Hill as Clerk of Dutchess County had performed the important and delicate act to consummate the scheme to deprive the State of its chosen Senators, the details of which are stated above. It would have been awkward for the State Canvassers to have disregarded the true returns from Dutchess County had they been on their files at the time they were making their canvass. After the conference of the County Clerk with Governor Hill that morning at Albany, these true returns all disappeared, being taken from the State offices by the Clerk of Dutchess County, thus defeating all the efforts of the Judiciary to determine who was elected in the XVth District, and the State Canvassers canvassed the false returns that bore the judicial stamp of fraud and gave the seat to a Democrat. This gave the Democrats sixteen seats, the Republicans fourteen seats and one Independent Republican. Thus closed the State Canvassers' work. When the Senate assembled there were thirty-one Senators and one vacancy—Democrats sixteen, Republicans fourteen and an Independent.

The Independent voted with the Democrats to organize the Senate. The Senate immediately filled the vacancy in the XXVIIth District with the Democrat, who gained over 1,700 votes of being elected, and the coveted quorum of seventeen Democratic Senators was secured and the Senate made solidly Democratic.

NEW ELECTIONS SHOULD HAVE BEEN HELD.

An honest administration of the law called for a new election in at least two of the districts, the XVth and the XXVIIth. In the XVth, because of the death of Deane, and in the XXVIIth because of the ineligibility of the man elected.

There were numerous actors in this drama of political crime, and it is not possible, within the limits of this paper, to discuss all the phases of the conspiracy and to point out the part which each actor performed.

It was possible and proper, touching the legal status of these three several districts, to have disposed of them through the action of the Judiciary, without the intervention of the Governor, in the proceedings being carried on by the Judges. Judge Gray states, in his opinion in the Rice case, that:

"The Constitution provides for elections by ballot, and the Legislature enacts laws respecting such elections, and prescribes the mode of declaring and certifying the result. For the settlement of contests over elections, courts exist, with adequate powers to investigate the causes of complaints, and for that end to take proofs and to adjudge accordingly."

HILL'S INTERFERENCE WITH THE JUDICIARY.

While this legal and constitutional method was progressing in the Dutchess District, Governor Hill, in a summary and extraordinary way, removed from office the Clerk of Dutchess County, and placed in power a man subservient to his will. He knew that the court was then investigating the election controversy at that place; that it had ample power to examine and adjudicate upon the rights of the contestant, and to cause that judicial determination to be transmitted in due form to the proper authorities at Albany. Fearing that this result might not be satisfactory to himself, the Governor removes the former clerk and appoints as clerk a man whom he could and did afterward use to defeat and thwart the Judiciary. It was Governor Hill's acts by his appointed Clerk of Dutchess County that prevented the judicial determination in that district ripening, in the ordinary course, into a final determination in favor of the election of Deane as Senator, and without Governor Hill's intervention the present incumbent, Osborne, could never have taken his seat in the Senate.

In the Onondaga District, while the court was proceeding to maintain its dignity and to enforce obedience to its orders by punishing, by fine and imprisonment for thirty days, a supervisor for contempt of court, in not sending back returns for correction, Governor Hill again showed his contempt for the Judiciary by immediately pardoning the offender against the authority and dignity of the court, so that his incarceration did not exceed two hours.

While it is true that in the Onondaga District the acts of Governor Hill did not in the sequel lead to so important results as in the Dutchess District, that does not soften in any manner nor abate one iota from the gravity of his offence in interfering with the judiciary.

Wherever there were legal proceedings in this controversy the hand of Governor Hill was seen to defeat and thwart those proceedings, whenever and wherever they were supposed to be adverse to his interests and to the interests of his party.

He seems to have a great regard for judicial decisions in his favor, but great contempt for judicial decisions that are against his schemes. The regard he expresses for the decisions in his favor does not count for that true regard for the judiciary which is due from the Executive for an independent and co-ordinate branch of the Government. Our charge is not that he thwarted and defied all judicial decisions. The gravamen of the charge is that he thwarted and defied some of them.

The very thing which the fathers of the Republic tried to prevent has happened in this State, through the intervention of Governor Hill. He has disturbed that balance of power which is essential to the working of a government of laws for a free people. He has made the Government of this State, in the substantial language of the Constitution of Massachusetts, a Government of men but not of laws.

TOO SERIOUS AN OFFENCE TO BE OVERLOOKED.

It is a serious matter when an ambitious man, high in authority, thwarts and defeats the ordinary processes of the courts and robs the people of the sacred right of choosing their own rulers. It is an offence which ought not to be overlooked by a free and self-respecting people.

It is not claimed that Governor Hill performed every act which brought about this wrong. Many men of different grades were co-operating with him, and it would take a history of considerable length to detail the act of each person. The purpose of this paper is to focalize the attention of the public upon the acts performed by Governor Hill, that their attention may not be diverted to acts performed by his co-conspirators. Without his active participation in the great crime, it would never have been attempted. Governor Hill is responsible and chargeable with the whole wrong. No one man performs every act in a conspiracy. Different parts are to be performed by different persons. When we see several persons doing different things in a conspiracy, but all acting in harmony to produce a result, which result is finally consummated, the conclusion is inevitable that each one understood the part the other was to perform. Each actor is held responsible for the act of others, and is chargeable with the knowledge of the parts the others are to play. It is particularly so of a leader in a conspiracy. When a leader boldly and vigorously performs his part, which completes the whole conspiracy, he cannot escape the charge of being a guilty party to the conspiracy in all its parts. Men co-operating for a general result cannot escape the odium of conspiracy by pointing to somebody else as having performed some of the acts. It was by the acts of Governor Hill and those associated with him that at least two of the three seats are now occupied in the Senate by persons not chosen by a majority or a plurality of the voters in those districts.

CONSUMMATION OF THE CRIME.

The final consummation of the political crime came when the State Canvassing Board canvassed the fraudulent returns, in the Dutchess County case, well knowing that there were then in existence true returns that gave the seat to Deane. The members of the Board may live long enough to repent of the great crime, but they will not live long enough to remove the stain from the fair reputations they had possessed before this crime was committed. Charity for them can go no further than to hope that they did not appreciate the enormity of their offence against the American system of government and against the American people. The shame and the humiliation of this is a part of the history of the State of New-York. It will be dealt with hereafter by the people as a serious political crime. It is a matter of solemn import to the people. If it shall become established as a part of our political history that the fruits of the ballot-box shall be snatched away from the people by those high in authority as their rulers, then elections are a farce, and the Government becomes the spoil of ambitious partisans who may be clothed with power.

It is of the highest importance that we turn back and contemplate the system of government founded by the Fathers of the Republic, and study and ponder deeply the principles upon which it is based, before it is too late to rescue that system from destruction. This matter comes home with peculiar force to the people of the State of New-York. The shame and degradation are ours.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD STUDY HIM CLOSELY.

In a larger and broader sense it is important for the people of the United States to study well and carefully the character and conduct of Governor Hill while acting as Governor of this State. He is now posing as a candidate for President of the United States. The people of the United States should calmly and deliberately determine whether they are prepared to intrust the government of these United States to a man who is so regardless of the principles upon which our form of government is founded. It is not too much to say that such a man is a dangerous man to intrust with power, where that power can be recklessly used to promote his ends and defeat a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

It is not believed that the Democratic party have yet, as a whole, ceased to love and revere the institutions of our country. In this State there is a large body of them who are sensitive and who have resented the innovations of Governor Hill in a simple matter of party usage—in calling a State convention—showing that they appreciate the dangerous effects of transgressing, even in party usage, the practices and rules of a party. How much greater, then, is the offence of this man in bending all the great powers of a Governor of a State to the work of defeating the verdict of the people at the ballot-box, and injuring and impeding the progress of the Courts of the State while investigating contested claims arising under the laws of the election? While we admire the spirit of those Democrats who resent the usurpations of Governor Hill in the routine of party politics, it would have been a pleasing spectacle, and one creditable to those who were assembled at Cooper Union, if they had taken occasion to devote a part of their time to the arraignment of Governor Hill for his invasion of the domain of the Judiciary. It would have shown them not only to have been loyal partisans in their party, but also devoted lovers of the institutions of their country. It is unfortunate that those who protested against the conduct of Governor Hill as a politician should have laid themselves open to the suspicion that they were willing to avail themselves of the benefits of his wrongful acts without condemning him for his offense against the ballot-box and Judiciary.

Washington, in his first inaugural, said: "The destiny of the Republican model of government is justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people."

The question of the hour is, Do the people of this State, and of the United States, possess sufficient patriotism and love for our American system of government to defend it from such encroachments upon its fundamental principles as have been made upon them by Governor Hill?

We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That this club accepts and adopts the foregoing report as the report of the club.

Union League Club,
New-York,
February 29, 1892.
C. C. BUEL,
Secretary.

F. B. HINSDALE, Chairman.
CEPHAS BRAINERD.
D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.
MORTIMER C. ADDOMS.
THOMAS L. JAMES.
RICHARD B. IRWIN.
BENJAMIN S. CHURCH.
WILLIAM T. SCHLEY.
JEFFERSON CLARK.

LAW AND ORDER AGENT ACCUSED OF PERJURY.

Pittsburg, March 10.—Robert McClure, the agent of the Law and Order League, who has been conducting a warfare against the Sunday newspapers, was held for court this afternoon in $1,000 bail for perjury. The information was made by a South Side newsdealer named Sharp, who alleges that McClure swore falsely in testifying that he purchased a paper from Sharpe a week ago last Sunday. Sharpe was fined $25 and costs on McClure's testimony, notwithstanding his sworn denial of the charge. Nineteen additional informations have been made by McClure during the last few days against newsdealers for selling papers on Sunday.

The medical profession, judiciary and clergy recommend Simmons Liver Regulator for all diseases arising from the liver and kidneys.

HAVE some H-O for breakfast.

TALK ABOUT TURF AFFAIRS.

Not long ago Captain Nelson, who had been presiding judge at the Gloucester races, resigned his position. He found it inconsistent with his self-respect and his reputation to retain the place any longer. Mr. Thompson, the proprietor of the track, was inclined to side with swindlers and tricksters and to interfere with Captain Nelson's decisions. Naturally Captain Nelson objected to this, and insisted that his decision as presiding judge should be respected. He had endeavored to make racing as clean and honest as he could make it, and to mete out prompt punishment to evildoers. As Mr. Thompson desired to shield and protect the dishonest elements, Captain Nelson was compelled to retire in the interest of honesty and decency. He had a similar experience before he went to Gloucester with the managers of Guttenburg. He acted as presiding judge there for some time, and used every effort in his power to prevent frauds and jobbery, but he found some of the managers were so deeply interested themselves in swindles and tricks of all sorts that he could not endure their performances, and threw up his position in disgust. No honest man with any self-respect ought to accept any position from the Guttenburg and Gloucester managers. They are so tainted and corrupt that no man who wishes to stand well with his fellow-men, to preserve any desirable reputation, can with justice to himself remain in the service of so depraved and disgraced turfmen-politicians as those who control Guttenburg and Gloucester. They would necessarily smirch the fairest fame, and anybody who accepts office from them must inevitably not only touch pitch and be defiled, but actually plunge himself heels over head in the profoundest depths of a caldron of tar. They are a bad lot altogether.

The Guttenburg managers announce that there will be no more interference with the racing on their track. The bill which was passed by the New-Jersey Legislature Tuesday, allows them to have their own justice of the peace and police at the track.

It has been said that the Monmouth Park Association would race this summer, but there are many who believe the gates will remain closed another year, although racing could be conducted in Monmouth County under the same methods as the Hudson County racing is managed. What the Monmouth association will do is not known, as one of Mr. Withers's closest friends said yesterday that there was no ruling spirit in the association now and just what was needed most was a firm leader. "Dinny" was jubilant yesterday. As the "Crimes bill" passed the Assembly it gave him the power he required to defy the law. He told his friends that "Lon" would sign it and there would be no further trouble.

Jerome Park is now a factor in racing, as with the plan proposed of making a kite-shaped track out of it so that all races up to one and a quarter miles could be run with only a single turn, it could compete with any track in this section of the country. William A. Duer represents 7,500 shares of the property, and, of course, can negotiate with any persons desiring to lease the property, but could not close with them until after the Monmouth Park option was void. Mr. Duer said the other day that the option was open until the 11th of this month, but on looking at the contract yesterday, it was found that the option held good until March 15.

The story of the conflict with Morris Park in 1889 is ancient history. The Jerome Park people quit the fight against Morris Park. Then an effort was made to secure dates, but the Monmouth management would not give up the necessary days, and the other tracks sided with Monmouth, so the old "Saddle Bags" track was closed. Improvements that were suggested to make the track safe and to do away with the dangerous clubhouse turn were ignored, as some members did not want the coach drive destroyed, although there were only five coaches on the lawn in two years. The double turn was left, and the English system of different finishing posts was substituted, so that endless confusion and dissatisfaction to both the jockeys and the public were the result, and Jerome Park lost its prestige as a racetrack. The racing war in New-Jersey revived Jerome, and it was used by the Morris Park and Monmouth Associations to run off their summer and fall meetings. Brighton Beach raced in opposition to them thirty days, and the result was a serious loss to both associations.

Jerome bobs up serenely this year as a dangerous competitor of the Board of Control tracks. Many reports having gone abroad as to what would become of the property, the Guttenburg management thought seriously of securing it, but "Dinny" secured the passage of the "Crimes bill."

James Galway said yesterday that the Monmouth Park Association would keep Jerome Park another year, so that if Mr. Galway is right the question is settled for the present.

There is much indignation expressed by bettors about town by the assertions made by a man who never bets that there is only one trustworthy bookmaker laying the odds against the handicap candidates. If he will cash some of the tickets signed by a bookmaker whom he recommended to the public in the same manner in 1886 he may cause some confidence to be placed in the people whom he commends to the public.

A number of horses have been backed in the Brooklyn Handicap. Among the number are Russell, San Juan, Fairview, Reckon, Bermuda, Pessara, Terrifier, Bolero, Longford and Cassius.

The racing at Guttenburg has reached a stage that its defenders have to hold their nostrils to avoid the stench, and many of them are outspoken in their condemnation of its methods. It will die of its own accord if let alone. Yesterday the $25,000 a year starter complained of the barefaced manner in which a 5 to 3 on favorite was pulled by his jockey.

There is a demand for good racehorses, and many attempts have been made recently to buy good performers, without success. B. J. Treacy, of Lexington, put a price on Irish Chief last week, but the Eastern buyer did not secure him, as it was over his limit.

J. E. McDonald may secure one or two in California, but they know how to ask for them there as well as in Kentucky, he writes his friends.

W. S. Barnes, of the Melbourne Stud, will breed forty-six mares to the best sires in Kentucky this year. Jim Gore, his own stallion, will be bred to twenty mares bred in the purple. Many of them were well-known performers on the turf.

John Morris, trainer for the Bashford Manor Farm, is in the swim, report says, as Bashford and Arra are in great form, and Morris thinks are up to giving any Western three-year-olds any kind of a race.

MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

A concert will be held at Music Hall on March 19 for the benefit of the Normal College Alumnæ Library. Among the patrons are Chancellor Maccracken, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, President Hunter, Oswald Ottendorfer, Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Henry Villard, Richard Watson Gilder, Miss Grace W. Dodge, Stephen H. Walker, General Alexander S. Webb, the Rev. Abbots E. Kittredge and Mr. and Mrs. De Witt J. Seligman.

A lecture under the auspices of the American Dante Society, by Thomas Davidson, on "The Four Great Religious Poems—Book of Job, Oresteia, Divine Comedy and Faust," will be given in All Souls' Episcopal Church this evening.

Hamilton W. Mabie, of "The Christian Union," will address the students of Packard's College and their friends on "Literature as a Personal Resource," at No. 101 East Twenty-third-st., at 11 a. m. to-day.

A meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held in the hall of the Society's building, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, when Charles K. Adams, president of Cornell University, will read a paper on "Some Recent Discoveries Concerning Columbus."

Professor Eugene Lawrence, recently of Columbia College, will this evening address the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society at its hall in the Berkeley Lyceum on the subject of "Governor Cosby of New-York and the Freedom of the Press, 1730-1743." After the address a number of pictures will be exhibited which were received yesterday from a member of the society now travelling in India.

A concert in aid of "The Boys' Subscription to St. Christopher's Home for Children" will be given in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church to-night.

The Schoolmasters' Club will meet at the St. Denis at 5:30 p. m. to-morrow. After an address on "Herbartian Ideas on Pedagogy," by Dr. Charles de Garmo, president of Swarthmore College, there will be a reception to Dr. A. R. Poland, State Superintendent-elect of New-Jersey. A dinner will follow.

Edward Muybridge will give an illustrated lecture on "Animal Locomotion in Its Relation to Design in Art" at the Century Club, No. 7 West Forty-third-st., to-morrow evening.

The free lectures to the people under the auspices of the Board of Education were delivered last evening in Grammar Schools Nos. 9, 15, 18, 23, 32, 33, 82 and 83, and in the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson-st. Several thousand people listened to them.

The Catholic Club is about to make arrangements for holding a reception at the new clubhouse in about three weeks' time.

The Archæological Institute of America will hold a meeting at Columbia College to-morrow evening. A. F. Bandelier, who is a well-known archæologist, will address the meeting. It is the society's hope that they can furnish $12,000 a year for three years to enable them to make a thorough search through Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia for ancient relics. A gentleman has guaranteed $7,500 a year on condition that he retain control of the collections made by the party.

A musical reception will be given to-night at the Van Norman Institute, Seventy-first-st. and West End-ave., by the Sonnenoib College of Music. A number of well-known people have been invited, and the programme is an attractive one.

TRYING TO FIND A MISSING LINK.

The Quill Club dined at Clark's, in Twenty-third-st., last night. About sixty members were present. At the speaking which followed the dinner the president of the club, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson, presided. The subject for discussion was: "What is the Missing Link Between Capital and Labor?" The formal speakers were R. Fulton Cutting, Professor N. P. Gilman, of Boston, the Editor of "The Literary World," and Professor George Gunton. A general discussion then followed.

Smith & Angell's Black Hosiery is Unsurpassed For color and wearing qualities, is the best and cheapest, and retails at popular prices.

RACERS ALL CLOSE TOGETHER.

LIVELY BICYCLE CONTESTS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

If the attendance at the bicycle tournament at Madison Square Garden can be taken as any criterion, New-Yorkers enjoy at times the kind of sport which savors of horror, brutality and suffering. Last October, when the six-days' race was run, the building was crowded day and night. Then the riders were pitiful-looking objects after the second day, with sunken cheeks and hollow eyes. Under the present arrangements the men ride only twelve hours a day and have plenty of time for refreshment and rest.

Yesterday the seven athletes went around that peculiarly shaped track apparently as fresh and vigorous as when they started on Monday; but this is evidently not what the public wants, for the attendance was even smaller than on Wednesday. Unless there is a decided improvement in the crowd to-day and to-morrow, the management will lose a pretty penny, variously estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000.

The distance riders continue about in the same relative places they have occupied since Monday. Ashinger, Martin, Lumsden, Lamb and Reading are only a few feet apart and all appear to have an equal chance of winning first prize. Schock, the German waiter, is falling behind and he is probably out of the race. Stage is certainly out of it, unless some accident should happen to the leaders, something not likely to occur. Schock has about given up hope and ascribes his ill luck to the collapse of his favorite machine, the pneumatic tire of which exploded on Wednesday. It could not be repaired and the waiter's courage oozed out with the wind in the tire of his bicycle.

The desperate attempts of the leaders to gain on each other aroused considerable enthusiasm last night. The men were continually spurting and a continuation of the terrific pace to-day may cause one or two breakdowns. Lamb is the favorite; at least he was in the betting last night. The following is a sample of several pools: Lamb, $100; Lumsden, $80; Ashinger, $25; Martin, $25; Reading, $20, and Schock and Stage, the field, at $10.

To-morrow there will be a change of programme. The race will start at 10:30 a. m. and close at 10:30 p. m. The short distance races and trick riding will be kept up until 11:30. Between 12 and 3 there will probably be a free fight at the Putnam House between the riders and the management.

The short races were all well contested and the time made was generally good. The first sprint was at five miles between McDowell and Howell. The little fellow won amid loud applause in 16 minutes 19 1-2 seconds. O'Flanagan had a walkover over Arthur Robb. Howell then defeated Alfred Robb in a mile race in 3:15. Wood then defeated Alfred Robb in a three-mile race in 10:50. McDowell again defeated Howell in a one-mile race, going the distance in 3:18. Arthur Robb defeated his brother Alfred, three miles, in 9:30 1-5, and in a special race Howell defeated Wood, three miles, in 9:30 1-5. Alfred Robb then won his first victory, defeating McDowell in a one-mile race in 3:04 1-5.

The score at 1 o'clock this morning was:

	Miles.	Laps.
Ashinger	692	4
Lumsden	692	3
Martin	692	3
Lamb	692	2
Redding	692	2
Schock	684	1
Stage	646	1

COPPER MEN MANŒUVRING.

SOME WANT TO COMBINE AND OTHERS HAVE A DIFFERENT SCHEME.

The owners and representatives of the largest copper mines in the country for some time have been making an effort to come to some understanding about an established price for copper. The production is so much in excess of the demand that the prices are kept low, copper at the present time selling at only 10 1-2 cents a pound, while it is considered to be cheap at 15 cents. But a large owner in one of the largest mines in the United States cannot be persuaded to enter into the combination under the conditions proposed. "The combination or trust would have been brought about and a uniform price fixed by the largest producers if a certain big company did not desire to get control of all the copper mines in the West," said a man who knows all about the conferences which have been held between the copper men. "There are big mines in Arizona and New-Mexico as well as in Montana, and if one company were in control of all these mines it would be in a better position than it is at present to fix prices to suit itself. The mining companies in Arizona and New-Mexico are not making much money at present and they are perfectly willing to enter into any agreement with the Anaconda Company, of Montana, and the Calumet and Hecla Company, of Northern Michigan. But they are not willing to sell the controlling interest of their property to any other company, and as the Anaconda Company wants to get hold of these companies the big Montana concern proposes to oppose any measure that will place these mines in an independent position. It is to the Anaconda's interest to keep the price of copper down at present, so that the Arizona and New-Mexico companies can more easily be brought to terms, and for that reason the Anaconda Company will not at present consent to sell copper at any fixed price."

J. B. Haggin, when seen last evening, denied that it was the Anaconda's intention to add any Western mines to its plant. He declined to say anything about the effort of the producers to fix a uniform price or limit production.

The two members of the firm of Lewisohn Brothers, who have large interests in copper mines, were also reticent.

Boston, March 10.—The statement is made here on good authority that the proposed combination of copper-mining properties (with the exception of the Quincy Company, which declined to join) has been practically effected. It is stated that the annual production of the Anaconda Mine is fixed at 70,000,000 pounds, and that of the Calumet and Hecla at 60,000,000 pounds.

AT LIBERTY TO FIGHT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Portland, Me., March 10.—The five cattlemen from East Boston who created a riot on board the steamer Tremont on her downward trip from Boston a few nights ago were tried in the United States Commissioner's Court to-day and discharged, because there is no United States law governing such a case, and the vessel, at the time of the trouble, was outside the jurisdiction of any State. Consequently, although they half-killed the captain, assaulted the crew and attempted to take possession of the vessel, they cannot be held on any charge. This is the first time this point has ever been raised, and it is generally admitted that it establishes a precedent. The effect of this decision, as admitted by counsel for the Government, is that passengers may fight to their heart's content, so long as they are on the high seas, and providing they use their fists. They can do all but kill each other, and not commit a crime. The officials of the Portland Steam Packet Company intend to have a bill drawn up to present to Congress, which shall afford them redress in the courts of the United States against riot and disorder on the high seas.

WRECK ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

New-Orleans, March 10.—Passenger trains arriving on the Illinois Central Railroad due in this city last evening were over eight hours late, the delay being caused by a serious wreck on the line between Martinsville and Hazelhurst, Miss. The accident, which was caused by a head-end collision of two freight trains, resulted in the fatal injury of a fireman, severe injury to a conductor, slight injury to the two engineers, the complete demolition of two locomotives and the destruction or serious damage to nine freight cars, and the killing of forty head of cattle.

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP ALEXANDER.

The Rev. Dr. William Alexander, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, Ireland, accompanied by his daughter, arrived here on Wednesday on the steamship Teutonic. He comes to deliver a course of six addresses on "Primary Convictions" before the students of Columbia College. These addresses, which will be free to the public, will be given in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the first one on Sunday evening. Bishop Alexander will be the guest of Bishop Potter. Next month he will go to Cambridge, Mass., to deliver a course of lectures before the students of the Episcopal Theological Seminary there. Bishop Alexander occupies a prominent place in the Church of England. He was made a Bishop in 1867. In 1868 he made an able and eloquent plea against the disestablishment of the English Church in Ireland, before the House of Lords, which attracted wide-spread attention. In 1869 he retired from the House of Lords on account of the pressure of clerical duties, which have since occupied his time.

Elegant afternoon train for Detroit and Chicago. North Shore Limited, via New-York Central.

WAITING TO HEAR FROM LORD SALISBURY.

NO DISPOSITION TO YIELD ANY OF THIS GOVERNMENT'S CLAIMS.

Washington, March 10 (Special).—The seal fishery arbitration treaty was not taken up for consideration again in the senate to-day, nor was there either a formal or informal meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which has still to submit a report on the proposed convention before the question of ratification comes directly before the senate. It is generally understood that the committee does not wish to hasten a vote upon the treaty, and that it would prefer to wait until a reply comes from Lord Salisbury to Mr. Wharton's note of March 8 before framing any recommendations. If, however, Lord Salisbury pursues his established policy of delay, and no answer seems likely to come from him for the next two or three weeks, the committee will undoubtedly recommend the ratification of the treaty, with the proviso that it shall go in effect only after an agreement is signed by the two countries for the protection of the seal herds during the progress of arbitration.

There is also little doubt that if Grtat Britain persists in a refusal to renew last year's arrangements for a close season, a vigorous policy of exclusion will be put in practice by this country in the sealing waters, and any general attempt of Canadian poachers to take seals will be met not only by Naval force, but also by severe retaliatory legislation aimed at Canadian railroads and Canadian commerce.

The Senate has shown little disposition so far to yield anything of the full claim of jurisdiction and authority asserted by this Government over the sealing industry in Behring Sea, and it will certainly endeavor to enforce during the coming season the laws now on the statute books against pelagic sealing, whether the present scheme of arbitration goes through successfully or not. The comments on the present situation telegraphed here from London only confirm the general impression that Lord Salisbury is inclined to enter upon a policy of bluster and sensationalism for the sake of political effect at home, and the British Prime Ministers "jingoism" will undoubtedly be met in the manner it deserves.

While the Senate was inactive to-day, the President and the State Department were busy over many details of the controversy, and at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting a long and earnest discussion of the situation is looked for.

THE QUESTION OF POLICING THE WATERS.

Washington, March 10.—General J. W. Foster, of the State Department, who is assisting the President in the Behring Sea fisheries negotiations, had a long conference at the Navy Department this afternoon, with Secretary Tracy and Commodore Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. While it is not possible to state positively what occurred at the conference, it is said to be a safe assumption that it related solely to the consideration of the course to be pursued by the Navy in enforcing the contention of this Government that pelagic sealing in Behring Sea should be wholly suspended pending the arbitration. In case this Government adheres to its policy of last year, it will send all the available vessels at its command to Behring Sea soon enough, if possible, to control all its approaches and prevent the entrance of all sealing vessels, American as well as others. The naval vessels that can be used for this service are the Charleston, Baltimore and Ranger, at San Francisco; the Mohican, now on her way to Port Orchard, Wash., with the Nipsic in tow, and the Yorktown and Boston, now on the way to San Francisco, from Callao. The revenue cutters Bear, Rush and Corwin, now fitting out at San Francisco for their annual cruise to the seal islands, would also assist in the work of policing the restricted waters.

A LITTLE STIR AT MARE ISLAND.

San Francisco, March 10.—The anticipated activity in Behring Sea this summer has caused some little stir at Mare Island. The Adams and Ranger are being made ready for duty as rapidly as possible, and men are being worked upon the Ranger overtime. The Albatross, which was preparing to make another sounding for the proposed Hawaiian cable, has been ordered to cease work in that direction. It is supposed the ship is intended for duty in Northern waters.

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE ON THE SITUATION.

London, March 10.—"The St. James's Gazette" (Conservative) to-day accuses the Washington Government of exaggerating the difficulty of arriving at a modus vivendi with Great Britain in regard to the Behring Sea seal fisheries. The paper suggests that each side go sealing as usual, each rendering an account of its catch, the party found by the arbitrators to be in the wrong afterward paying compensation.

GRAIN IN FARMERS' HANDS.

REPORT OF THE STATISTICIAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Washington, March 10.—The March report of distribution of wheat and corn by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture makes the stock of wheat in growers' hands 171,000,000 bushels, or 28 per cent of the crop—63,000,000 bushels of spring wheat and 108,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, much of the latter in States which have practically no commercial distribution, but entering into local consumption for bread and seed. This is the largest reserve ever reported, that of the largest previous crop (1884) being 160,000,000 bushels.

The exports from July 1 to March 1 were 164,000,000 bushels, the fall seed 36,000,000 bushels, the consumption, apparently, 290,000,000 bushels; but a larger proportion is taken for consumption in the fall and winter, and the actual consumption is proportionally greater than in the early spring and summer. The assumed consumption from March 1, 1891, to March 1, 1892, is 300,000,000 bushels, for a population of 64,300,000; the exports, 206,000,000 bushels; the seed 36,000,000 bushels; a distribution of 562,000,000 bushels. With 41,000,000 bushels visible and 171,000,000 bushels invisible stocks, there are 27,000,000 bushels not directly accounted for previously, which came, in the unprecedented squeezing of all sorts of reserves, mainly from the always uncounted stocks of flour between mill and mouth, and from small uncounted stocks between the farmers' granaries and the "visible supply."

The average weight of wheat is 58.5 pounds per measured bushel, which is the estimated weight of the crop of 1887,