DRYGOODS DEALERS HEARD.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE SAXTON LABOR BILL.

ARGUING THAT IT WILL UNJUSTIFIABLY HAMPER THEIR BUSINESS—THEY DON'T LIKE THE IDEA OF BEING SUPERVISED BY FACTORY INSPECTORS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, March 9.—The Senate Judiciary Committee gave a hearing of great interest to-day upon Senator Saxton's bill "to regulate the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments, and to provide that the State Factory Inspector shall enforce the same."

Representatives of leading drygoods firms of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany and other cities appeared in opposition to the bill. They see in it a serious interference with their business. The power given to the factory inspectors especially is resented by them, in view of the fact that these inspectors are usually political heelers out of work. Undoubtedly such a measure would be used as a blackmailing machine in times of intense political excitement. Among those from New-York were William E. Moore and J. B. Throckmorton, of Edward Ridley & Sons; J. R. Leghorn, of Ehrich Brothers; S. S. Matley, of Stern Brothers; E. W. Bloomingdale, of Bloomingdale Brothers, and A. L. Kinkead, of R. H. Macy & Co.

Ex-Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling informed the committee that the representatives of about twenty-five leading drygoods firms of New-York were present to oppose the bill. He criticised the measure at length, saying that if it was passed it would greatly hamper business in New-York City, and especially so at Christmas time. Section 16 forbade persons under sixteen years of age from working after 9 o'clock at night. This would cut off large numbers of persons under that age from employment. The bill also gave a preposterous length of time for luncheon (forty-five minutes). It would be impossible for firms employing from 1,600 to 2,000 people to allow so much time for luncheon. In order to save time, restaurants had been established in the stores, which were used by the employes. What was epecially objectionable about the bill was its giving to the factory inspectors the arbitrary powers to interfere with business enterprises. "We do not believe the factory inspectors," said Mr. Conkling, "who are usually merely mechanics, have the mental capacity to supervise these great mercantile establishments. They would use their powers so as to harm business. Elbridge T. Gerry, the president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, disapproves of this measure. He says that it is unnecessary paternalism; that the children and women are already protected.'

"Section 1 of the bill prevents any person from doing extra work for extra pay after 9 p. m. or before 6 a. m.—surely an unjust provision. For example, dressmakers are employed in the large stores. An order for a mourning outfit must be filled at once. Under this section a sewing woman could not do 'piece work' for extra pay late at night or early in the morning in a large, well-lighted room. Moreover, boys under eighteen who work on the delivery wagons cannot always finish their work at 9 p. m. In busy times, as at Christmas, goods could not be delivered at five minutes past 9. It would be a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment to do so. A failure to deliver goods at a definite time might result in great loss to the employer. The employes come to the store at 8 a. m., but they have little to do till 9:30 or 10 o'clock. The law of competition virtually prevents abuse of employes.

"The bill says that no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed. If a parent cannot send his large-sized boy of thirteen and a half years to college, he must seek employment for him. Is there no opening in a factory or a drygoods store for such a boy? Section 4 also is objectionable. It prohibits persons who are under sixteen years of age and who cannot read or write English from working on Saturday evenings except during vacations of the public schools. Under this bill an ambitious, well-educated German boy lately landed in the United States could not work in a large store till he had learned to read and write the English language. Section 13 makes the violation of the act a misdemeanor, subject to fine and imprisonment. This is far too severe. Under Section 8 seats must be provided in every store. This is a law already, passed in 1881. Help do not sit down when not busy, for customers do not like to see them seated. Are factory inspectors qualified by their training to supervise these big stores? A mechanic or day laborer should not have discretionary power to control a mercantile house employing 1,000 or more persons. The bill also would prevent children from working."

"How long do the children work?" inquired Senator McClelland.

"Not above six or seven hours," replied Mr. Bloomingdale.

Mr. Moore then spoke. "The bill, if passed," he said, "would work an injury to juvenile labor. I contend that the merchants of New-York are philanthropists. They give employment to children who are the bread-winners of the family. If this bill passes they will be crowded out and older persons will take their places. They usually remain in the business. Seventy-five per cent of our hands came into our service when they were under eighteen years old."

"The sole question is whether this bill is necessary," said Senator Saxton.

"It is not necessary," said Mr. Moore, "and we do object to the state sending a man in its garb to interfere with our business."

"But the factory inspectors have done good in factories," said Senator Mullin.

"You cannot compare a factory hand with an employe in a drygoods store," said Mr. Bloomingdale. "The work is different, their training is different, and the result is different. There is no particular set of circumstances which requires the supervision of our establishments by state employees who know nothing about our business. The bill also gives to discharged employes who may be actuated by malice, power to make complaints against us. I have said that our employes remain in the business. Three of our junior partners entered our store when fourteen years of age."

Miss Woodbridge, a representative of the Working-women's Association, also made an argument in favor of the bill. A speech in favor of the bill was also made by Douglas H. Pratt, of the American Federation of Labor.

THE STATE WILL TAKE FIRE ISLAND.

THE BILL TO REIMBURSE GOVERNOR FLOWER PASSED—DEMOCRATIC HARMONY EXEMPLIFIED.

Albany, March 9 (Special).—The harmony which beats in the breasts of the members of the Democratic party at present was again exemplified in the Senate to-day by a savage attack upon Governor Flower by Senator McCarren, one of the two Democrats from Kings County. Mr. McCarren hung his assault upon the peg of Mr. Fish's bill to reimburse Governor Flower for his payment of $210,000 for Fire Island for a quarantine station. Mr. McCarren criticised the bill on the ground that Governor Flower had been imposed upon when he was led to pay $210,000 for the island, which in reality was "only worth $50,000." In his judgment the State would be swindled out of $160,000 by this arrangement. It was scandalous, he said, that Governor Flower was putting personal pressure upon Senators to induce them to vote for the bill. Senators who criticised the Brooklyn Senators for opposing the establishment of a permanent quarantine station at Fire Island did so, undoubtedly, on the theory that "the place for a boil is on the other fellow's neck."

These remarks of Mr. McCarren led Senator Cantor to declare that the Brooklyn Senators were opposing the Fire Island bill merely out of pique because Governor Flower had vetoed the bill legalizing the acts of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen in appropriating $60,000 for the Columbian Celebration. It was under these circumstances that Senator McCarren made his declaration of war upon Governor Flower in a speech which he had previously written out, but which he now delivered as though in reply to Senator Cantor's remarks. It was a speech which referred to Hugh McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, as "a distinguished leader" in the Democratic party, who had not been treated with courtesy by Governor Flower.

Senator Aspinall made a vigorous assault on the bill, declaring that the property was worth only from $100,000 to $110,000.

Senators Erwin, O'Connor, Saxton, Coggeshall and Cantor spoke in favor of the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 23 to 3, Senators Floyd Jones, McCarthy and McCarren voting against it. Senator Aspinall, who was absent when the vote was taken, made a statement that had he been present he would have voted against it.

MAYOR MANNING'S LIST OF INSPECTORS.

Albany, March 9 (Special).—The Democratic muddle over the appointment of inspectors of election for the municipal election continues to grow more dense. Judge S. L. Mayham, who stayed Judge Fursman's order directing Mayor Manning to publish the Hill list of inspectors as those adopted by the Election Commission, revoked his stay last night, and to-day granted an order to show cause before Judge Herrick on Saturday why a stay should not be granted. Judge Herrick is the frontispiece of the Cleveland Democrats here, and under his directions, it is alleged, Mayor Manning has been acting. The Hill men assert that they will prosecute Mayor Manning for contempt of court in refusing to obey the mandamus and have the lists published as directed.

A STEP TOWARD PURER ELECTIONS.

THE BALLOT REFORM LAW AMENDED AND PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

Albany, March 9 (Special).—A substantial gain was made this morning by the friends of honest elections when they secured the adoption by the Assembly of amendments to the Ballot Reform law allowing the use of party symbols on the tickets. This was one of the amendments to Richard Croker's election bill which the Republican members of the Assembly decided some time ago to ask the adoption of, but then they did not think there would be a sufficient number of independent Democrats in this Tammany-ridden Legislature to carry the amendment. The bill was a special order for this morning, and immediately after it was reached Mr. Ainsworth moved the adoption of an amendment that provided for the use of the party symbol. The Republican symbol is to be a star, the Democratic an eagle, the Prohibition an empty pitcher, and the Labor an uplifted arm. This symbol is to be placed beside the party name at the head of the column of candidates.

Mr. Ainsworth said that the bill had been perfected since the last discussion of it, and that in case his amendment was not adopted, yet he would vote for it on final passage.

Mr. Quigley opposed the amendment, but he did not do so with any degree of enthusiasm, nor did he give any very clear reason why he opposed it. Mr. Martin, of New-York, made the opposition to the amendment on behalf of Richard Croker. He did not think that the ballot ought to be encumbered with a sign telling the illiterate voter the party for whose candidates he was voting.

Mr. Malby spoke in favor of the amendment. He declared that the present system of voting, with the paster ballot, was coarse and cumbersome. He pointed out the heavy election printing bills that the counties of the State now had to pay, and said that the assessments upon candidates for printing paster ballots were quite as heavy now as before the law went into effect. Mr. Butts, a Tammany Hall member, surprised some of his associates by speaking in favor of the amendment. He said that he wanted to see the intelligence of the voter put to the test, if it were only so far as discriminating between an empty water-pitcher and an uplifted arm. Mr. Fish applauded the independence of Mr. Butts. In no sense of the word was this question a party one, and he was glad to see a member of Tammany Hall break away. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 62 to 57. All the Republican members voted for it.

When the bill came up for final passage Mr. Quigley made another one of his meaningless speeches. He tried to be exceedingly bitter, but only obtained ridicule for himself. He voted against it, and fourteen more Kings County members did likewise. Mr. Terry, of Saratoga County, was the only Republican who voted against the bill. The bill received 101 affirmative and 16 negative votes. As the bill now stands, it is a wonderful improvement over its condition when it first left Richard Croker's hands. With the exception of the retention of the paster ballot, it is much nearer true ballot reform than the State ever has seen since the adoption of the present method of voting.

KINGS COUNTY'S REVOLT.

IT FORCES THE PERSONAL REGISTRATION BILL BACK INTO COMMITTEE.

Albany, March 9 (Special).—The Democratic white-winged doves of peace and harmony are in a deplorable condition to-night. Their wings are broken and they refuse even to make the attempt to hover over the Democratic camp. Early to-day orders came from the bosses of the State Democratic machine to pass the Personal Registration bill in the Assembly to-night. A caucus of the Democratic members was called, but all of the Kings County members refused to attend it. As one of the Kings County leaders here said:

"We've made the break now and we might as well go the whole hog or none."

Those who were at the caucus decided to obey the orders of the bosses, thinking that the Kings County members would not stay out and refuse to support the bill when the final test came. But the Kings County men did not show any signs of backing down when the evening session was called to order. One reason for that was that Senator McCarty appeared in the chamber a few minutes and talked with the Brooklyn members as fast as they came in. They were instructed to vote to recommit the Personal Registration bill to the Judiciary Committee, but not to vote to kill it absolutely. The bill was the second order of business on the calendar, but before it had been reached Speaker Sulzer saw that if an attempt was made to pass it the machine would suffer another disastrous defeat, and that this time it might be of such a serious nature that the recovery would not be as rapid as it was the last time the bill came up. Mr. Sulzer sent for Daniel F. Martin, who has taken the place of James F. Quigley as the leader of the Democratic majority, and Charles R. Defreest, the Clerk, who is Senator Murphy's representative, and the three men discussed the best plan to get out of the predicament. They thought that the best thing to do would be to send the bill back to the Judiciary Committee and hold it there until something had been done to patch up a peace.

When the bill was reached, Mr. Ransom, of Niagara County, moved to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee. He said that he had some important amendments to make to it. No one believed that this was the reason for the motion, and a general laugh went up at the open confession of the weakness of the machine. Only three members voted against the motion, and they did so more in a spirit of jest than anything else.

The machine Democrats are talking of offering an amendment to the bill which will change it materially. This amendment is to provide that the list of the men who voted last year will be carried over, and after that there shall be personal registration. This is simply an excuse, however, for the motion to recommit the bill to the committee. The Republicans do not look at all kindly at this suggestion, and they will oppose the bill in any shape.

NEW BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Albany, March 9 (Special).—Assemblyman Kempner, of New-York, introduced this morning a bill seeking to do away with poolrooms in this State. His bill differs from those introduced yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Saxton and in the Assembly by Mr. Prescott in that it confines its provisions simply to betting on races.

Mr. Davidson presented a bill to provide for the erection of an eye and ear infirmary in New-York City, between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth sts. The cost is not to exceed $200,000. Mr. Keleher sent in a measure requiring that trust companies should be taxed the same as banks.

Thomas Finegan, of Rockland County, does not think that the New-York and Brooklyn representatives are attending to their business. He presented a measure this morning that requires the elevated railroads of New-York and Brooklyn to build more guard rails along the edge of the platforms and to put up metal drip pans over the crosswalks. Timothy D. Sullivan dropped in a bill allowing the erection of flower stands in front of houses in New-York City.

Mr. Southworth, one of the Tammany Hall members from New-York City, made open confession this morning that the present Superintendent of Public Instruction is not competent to perform the work he is expected to do. He put in a bill requiring the appointment of a commission to consist of one member from each judicial district to act as an advisory board to help the present Superintendent and suggest to him new methods of procedure.

FOR A PUBLIC LIBRARY IN BRYANT PARK.

Albany, March 9 (Special).—An amendment was inserted this morning by Mr. Farquhar in the bill introduced by Colonel Webster, providing for the removal of the City Hall in New-York City, that allows the Commission charged with the erection of the new municipal building to erect the City Hall in Bryant Park and turn it over to the trustees of the Tilden estate for a public library. The bill was on second reading when the amendment was proposed. Mr. Farquhar said that the city authorities were in favor of the amendment, and that Colonel Webster had agreed to accept it. Colonel Webster supported the statement, and the bill as amended was sent to third reading.

TO REPORT THE ADIRONDACK PARK BILL.

Albany, March 9.—The Assembly Committee on Public Lands and Forestry gave a hearing this afternoon on Mr. Smith's Adirondack Park bill, embodying Governor Flower's views. Warden Fox, of the Forestry Commission; ex-Senator Collins, of Albany; Mr. Linson, of the Revision Commission, and others spoke in favor of the bill. The committee decided to report it favorably.

FOR A HOMOEOPATHIC LUNACY COMMISSION.

Albany, March 9.—The Assembly Ways and Means Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on Mr. Morris's bill providing for the appointment of a Homoeopathic State Lunacy Commission. Dr. M. O. Terry, of Utica, said that the present Lunacy Commission showed favoritism in sending homoeopathic patients to other than homoeopathic institutions. Rhode Island had such a commission. In answer to a question from Mr. Fish, Dr. Terry admitted that there was nothing to prevent the Governor from appointing homoeopathists on the present commission. Dr. H. M. Paine, of Albany, said that the homoeopathists could not get their rights from the present commission. They desired a homoeopathic asylum in Oneida County and one in the western part of the State. They did not want to have anything to do with the present Lunacy Commission.

THE SPEEDWAY BILL SIGNED.

MAYOR GILROY'S PLAN FOR A GREAT DRIVEWAY APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Albany, March 9.—Governor Flower has signed Senator Plunkitt's bill providing for a driveway in New-York City, which embraces the plans of Mayor Gilroy.

Mayor Gilroy received the news yesterday of the approval of his speedway project by the Governor with satisfaction. The Mayor said that the improvement would now be pushed with vigor, and that bids would be advertised for as soon as the Park Commissioners received a certified copy of the law. He thought the work might be expedited by dividing it into two sections, so that separate contracts might be made and the construction begun simultaneously at both ends. He believed the driveway might be ready for use in a year. The Mayor still adhered to his estimate of $1,000,000 as the probable cost.

Commissioner Daly, of the Department of Public Works, said that his department would build the speedway. There were about eighty city lots to be secured through condemnation proceedings.

The speedway, as planned by the Mayor, is to extend along the westerly bank of of the Harlem River, beginning at the foot of the bluff at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st., and continued to Dyckman-st., covering a distance of a little more than two miles. Its width is to be 125 to 150 feet, and its level will be only a few feet above high-water mark. There are to be two approaches to the driveway on the south, one by an extension of Bradhurst-ave. under the One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. viaduct, and the other from or near One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. and St. Nicholas-ave., sloping down the hill to about One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-st. At the northern end the driveway will connect through Dyckman-st. with the Hudson River and all the broad avenues and drives on the West Side. The speedway is to be an important connecting link in a system of drives over twenty-five miles in length.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY LIQUOR-SELLING.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES PROTEST AGAINST THE ROESCH AND SULLIVAN BILLS.

Albany, March 9 (Special).—The proposition to authorize the voters of New-York, Brooklyn, Rochester and Buffalo to vote upon the question of whether or not the liquor shops of those cities shall be opened on Sundays was debated before the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Assembly Excise Committee to-day. The bills containing this remarkable proposition were introduced by Senator Roesch and Assemblyman T. D. Sullivan. The Senate Chamber, where the meeting was held, was crowded with opponents of the measure, a large number of members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union being present. There appeared to oppose the bill, Robert Graham, of the Church Temperance Society; Thomas D. Fulton and John Jay Chapman, of the Excise Reform Association; George F. Elliott, of the Public Safety League of Brooklyn; Father Walworth, of St. Ann's Church, Albany; the Rev. Dr. J. H. McLeod, of Albany; Mrs. R. L. Jump, of Albany, vice-president of the State Division of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; the Rev. J. H. Knowles, of New-York, representing the American Sabbath Union, and many others. Nearly all the persons named made speeches denouncing the bill.

The supporters of the bill were represented by Morris Tekulsky and Gallus Thoman, of the State Liquor-Dealers' Association, and P. S. B. Smith, Editor of "The Wine and Spirit Gazette." In his speech against the bills, Mr. Chapman said:

Neither bill makes any distinction between the sale of liquor and the sale of beer and light wines, and, for this reason, among others, the Excise Reform Association is unalterably opposed to both bills. There is, however, a deeper reason why these bills should be defeated. Both bills represent an attempt by the Legislature to escape from its legitimate responsibility, by throwing the question back upon the people, and telling the people to make a law for themselves. Under the Constitution this cannot be done.

If the Legislature wishes to accomplish the end aimed at by these bills, let it introduce a Sunday-opening bill with a local-option clause. This Legislature will not pass such a bill, but certain members desire to escape responsibility for a measure of this kind, and, at the same time, make a show of referring everything to the people at large. The introduction of these bills in their present form is a dangerous symptom of moral collapse in the Legislature. It looks as if our legislators desire to be relieved of the liquor question. They will next desire to be relieved of the religious question, the school question and the ballot question, and the people at large will find that on election day they are called upon to enact half a dozen bills of a fundamental character, without opportunity for consideration, examination or discussion, and whose particular provisions are to be drawn by some star chamber board, even as the provisions of this law were drawn by the Excise Board.

The Rev. Mr. Knowles also made a strong speech in opposition to the bill. He said in part:

I am commissioned by our society to remind you of a serious obligation to the whole country and to entreat you to consider that this action which is proposed will strengthen the forces of evil in localities more or less remote from this centre, and will encourage those who are now demanding not only the overthrow of one-half of Sunday, but of the entire day. It cannot be that you would lend your influence in bringing to pass such a disaster. Whatever might be the gain to the venders of intoxicating liquors, irreparable losses to society, its youth, its homes, its schools, its social elevation, would follow. We entreat you to pause. I cannot conceive of a more desperate violation of the law, "remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy," than to devote any hour or moment of the sacred day to the sale of that which impoverishes the family, degrades the intellect and corrupts the conscience.

The committee took no action on the bill, taking under consideration the request for another hearing.

ANNEXATION OF NEW-UTRECHT TO BROOKLYN.

Albany, March 9.—A hearing was had this afternoon before the Senate Cities Committee on Senator McCarty's bill annexing New-Utrecht to Brooklyn. Corporation Counsel Jenks, of Brooklyn, was present, to show, as he said, that Mayor Boody was not opposed to the bill. George W. Wingate, James D. Lynch, M. J. McGrath and James A. Townsend argued in favor of the bill, and James C. Church in opposition. Mr. Church asked that another hearing be given, and this was granted for next Wednesday afternoon.

A HEARING ON THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

Albany, March 9.—The Assembly Ways and Means Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on the World's Fair Appropriation bill. Ex-Senator McNaughton said that the present appropriation was insufficient to prepare a proper exhibit. There was a rivalry between the States as to their representation at the Fair, and whether New-York was to compare with her sister States was for the committee to decide. It was found that departments had to be provided with exhibits by the commission because they had no funds of their own. Mr. Fish thought a week's delay could do no harm. Mr. McNaughton said that a week's delay would cost the commission at least $50,000. It was almost too late now to make certain contracts at advantageous figures, and delay would only increase their cost. Action on the bill was deferred until next Tuesday.

A COMPANY TO PROSECUTE A BIG LAND CLAIM.

Hazleton, Penn., March 9.—The Burkhart-Moser Company has been chartered under the laws of New-Jersey for the purpose of pushing the long-disputed claim to the estate in Schuylkill County between the Moser heirs and the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company, which involves some $12,000,000. The capital stock is $80,000, divided into 4,000 shares, at $20 per share. The stock is not all held by heirs, some of it being in the hands of politicians. Speaker Flynn, of the New-Jersey House of Representatives, is said to be in the syndicate. That the coal company is frightened is evinced by the fact that it has filed a squatter's claim to the tract, claiming right to it by an occupancy of twenty-one years.

MR. CLEVELAND MAY GO AROUND THE WORLD.

Cincinnati, March 9.—Passenger Agent Clifford, of the Canadian Pacific, who is in the city, is authority for the statement that President Cleveland has virtually promised that, if nothing turns up within the next four years to alter his intentions, he will take a trip around the world. The circuit will be made in this way: Over the Canadian Pacific from Quebec to Vancouver by rail, 5,666 miles; from Vancouver to Yokohama, 4,283 miles; from Yokohama to Hong Kong, 1,897 miles; from Hong Kong to San Porte, 1,437 miles; from San Porte to Colombo, 1,274 miles; from Colombo to Aden, 2,093 miles; from Aden to Port Said, 1,395 miles; from Port Said to London, 2,570 miles; from London to Quebec, 2,661 miles.

SMALL HOPE FOR REPEALERS

ADVERSE VOTE ON THEM IN THE HOUSE AT TRENTON.

TRYING TO SMUGGLE THROUGH A COAL-COMBINE BILL—GOVERNOR WERTS'S FOOT ON THE HUDSON COUNTY RING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Trenton, March 9.—What many considered to be the last gasp of the struggle to pass the racing repealers was heard in the House to-day. Mr. Holmes, of Hudson, moved to relieve the committee that has possession of the bills of their further consideration, and the motion was lost by a vote of 26 to 31. There was no debate whatever. There is another set of repealers in the Senate, and they may pass there, but they can go no further. The House Committee, which agreed to sit to-day to hear further arguments against the repealers, did not do so for lack of time. The racetrack men did not complain, however. The less the committee does, the better "the Duke of Gloucester" and his friends will be pleased. There will be a caucus to-morrow to fix upon the day and hour for final adjournment, and the belief now is that Saturday noon will see the end of the session. That the break-up is close at hand is evidenced by the large number of vicious bills appearing. An innocent-looking one was introduced a day or two ago by Mr. Daley, of Middlesex. It related to the consolidation of railroads and was favorably reported. As soon as it was produced it received close scrutiny, and among those who read it with special attention was Attorney-General Stockton. A reporter asked him to-day whether he had seen the bill, and this is what he said:

"Yes, I have seen Assembly bill No. 448 introduced by Mr. Daley, of Middlesex, referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations and reported favorably. It repeals the act of 1885, which forbids any railroad corporation to lease its road or franchise to any foreign corporation or to unite, consolidate or merge its road property or franchises with those of a foreign corporation unless consent of the Legislature of the State thereto shall have been obtained. The bill repealed by the act is the one on which the Chancellor decided that the coal combination was illegal. It is the act of May 2, 1885, entitled an act respecting the leasing of railroads. The Chancellor held that the act was constitutional; and on page 39 of his printed opinion he said: "The law of 1885 is constitutional, and is applicable to the lease now questioned, and it follows that the lease was made not only without legislation, but in defiance of an expressly prohibitory statute.' This is the statute proposed to be repealed by Assembly bill No. 448. The act might have been entitled 'An act to legalize the Reading Coal Combine and to authorize monopolies in the necessaries of life.' Assembly bill No. 448 conceals the fact that it repeals the act of 1885 by making it a supplement to the general railroad law authorizing the leasing of roads to foreign corporations and repealing all acts inconsistent with its provisions."

All the State officials "jumped on" this bill, with the result that it was sent back to committee, where it will undoubtedly die.

The afternoon session of the Senate was the briefest one on record. It lasted just one minute by the clock. The calendar was loaded with bills, and a three-hour sitting was looked for. Immediately after roll call Senator Daley, of Hudson, arose to call up his bill to curtail the powers of Mayor Wanser, of Jersey City. This is the bill that Governor Werts has vetoed, and that the Democratic Senators in caucus decided to pass over the Governor's head. Senator Daley sits only a few yards away from President Adrain's chair, and although he made the motion to take the bill up in loud tones, and repeated it, he failed to make the president hear him. Senator Barrett, of Essex, sits a good deal further away from the president than the Senator from Hudson does, but his motion to adjourn was heard by the president, and instantly put and carried. The incident deprived Senator Daley of his breath for a second or two. When he recovered he "sailed into" his colleague from Essex. "Bob" Davis and Commissioner Cook, of the Jersey City Board of Public Works, also threatened Senator Barrett. They threatened that his bills should be blacklisted, and that when the great electric railway scheme which he is interested in should come before the Jersey City Board of Works, it should "stick" there. It seems that although the Senators caucused on this bill and decided to override the Governor, they want to back out. The Governor has himself taken a hand in the matter, and it is believed that his was the influence that prevented the bill from being taken up to-day. The Democratic leaders are more or less at loggerheads over the special bills, and unless they agree upon them in to-morrow's caucus, final adjournment may have to be postponed for a week. Senator Daley had a bill passed to allow cities to enter into combination with railroad companies to change grades, elevate tracks, etc. Now there is pulling and hauling by one set of leaders to have Governor Werts sign the bill, and by another to have him kill it. The object of the bill is to allow the West Shore Railway Company to build over the tracks of the Pennsylvania at a point near Jersey City. The Pennsylvania is fighting the scheme.

MONMOUTH KEEPS ITS LICENSE.

A MOTION TO REVOKE IT VOTED DOWN—THE FEE RAISED FROM $1 TO $5,000, HOWEVER.

Eatontown, N. J., March 9 (Special).—At a meeting of the Town Committee to-day Chairman Van Note moved to revoke the license granted to the Monmouth Park Racing Association. The motion was lost by a vote of two to one, so that the license stands. It was voted to make the license fee $5,000 a year, instead of $1, as in the first license granted. One member of the committee said he doubted if the $5,000 license fee could be collected for 1893. The announcement of the action of the committee was hailed with delight by the residents of Eatontown.

It is possible that the Linden dates for racing may be decided over Monmouth Park's long stretches. Horsemen of every class are delighted at the turn affairs have taken in Monmouth County.

Freehold, N. J., March 9 (Special).—Rulliff P. Smock, the Sheriff of Monmouth County, to-day returned the summons that he was directed to serve upon "The Monmouth Park Association," ordering that body to appear and answer to the indictments found against it by the Grand Jury at the January term of the court. The answer given by this sheriff to the court is embodied in the words "not served." He makes the usual affirmation that due diligence was exercised, and that he had conformed to all the statutory requirements in the pursuit of the alleged malefactors, citing the president, secretary, directors or other persons whom he was in search of as not being in the jurisdiction of his bailiwick. In other words, he proclaimed his inability to do his duty. He forgot apparently the habitation of his near neighbor, Lucius O. Appleby, one of the acknowledged promoters of the enterprise; neither could he find Secretary Croft, who is generally to be found on the grounds or at Eatontown, near by. On application of the County Prosecutor the Court issued an order directing the Association to enter an appearance to answer the indictments at the May term of the court. This notice is to be published in the county papers. Should the Association then fail to appear for trial, Prosecutor Ivins will move for judgment against the defendants.

CAMDEN HOMOEOPATHISTS STIRRED UP.

Camden, N. J., March 9.—The homoeopathic physicians are indignant at the action taken by their allopathic brethren, who met last night and denounced the bill passed by the Legislature authorizing the establishment of a homoeopathic State insane asylum in this county. The allopathists will send a committee to Trenton to urge Governor Werts to veto the bill.

OUSTING THE CAMDEN POLICE FORCE.

Camden, March 9.—After attempting for over a year to obtain complete control of the Camden police force the Democrats to-day took the first step looking to the removal of the forty-five Republicans who have been members of the force. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed which was intended to give the Democrats the right to remove the policemen. After the adjournment, however, it was discovered that the bills worked all right, inasmuch as it created vacancies on the force, but by a clause in the city charter the appointing power was vested in the Mayor, who is a Republican. Further legislation was necessary and no steps were taken to oust the old force until the bill remedying the defects of the first one was passed by the present Legislature. Chief of Police Dodd and Lieutenant Lee were dismissed a year ago, but refused to give up their places and have been drawing their salaries ever since.

ACCIDENT AT THE NIAGARA RESERVATION.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 9. (Special).—About 3 o'clock this afternoon the mass of ice that had gathered during the winter on that portion of the inclined railway building below Prospect Park on the State Reservation slid down and crushed in the roof of the waiting shed and office below. At the time the slide occurred Edward Lane, the ticket seller, an employe of the Reservation, was in the office and was crushed under the falling roof. The stove in the office was upset and started a fire. The floor of the office burned through, and Lane dropped into the cellar, from which place he was rescued with difficulty. He was badly burned and bruised, and little hope is entertained of his recovery. While the firemen and others were at work he cheered them on by calling "Hurry up, boys!"

IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

THERE ARE NINE GIANTS NOW.

DOYLE SIGNS A CONTRACT—OTHERS EXPECTED SOON TO FOLLOW HIM.

Nine men have now signed New-York Baseball Club contracts, and a team could be put in the field to-morrow. John J. Doyle, who joined the New-York team last season, and whose clever work made him one of the most popular men on the team, signed with the club yesterday. Doyle called with Ward upon E. B. Talcott, at the latter's office in Broad-st., in the afternoon, and, as the terms offered him were acceptable, he at once put his name to a contract.

Doyle and Kelly may do most of the catching, and when not behind the bat Doyle will play in the outfield. He was one of the best batsmen and base runners last season, and it is Ward's idea to have him play in every game. Doyle first played with the Lynn team in 1888, and then went to the Canton (Ohio) team. He played in Columbus in 1889, and he joined the Cleveland Brotherhood team in 1890. When the Players' League surrendered Doyle joined the Cleveland League club, playing there in 1891 and a part of last season. He was the captain of the New-York team last fall when Ewing was not playing, which was about three-quarters of the time.

The local club now has Ward, Doyle, Davis, Burke, Tiernan, Lyons, Crane, Keeler and McQuaid under contract. Connor may be secured later and Kelly may sign before the present week is out. Rusie, Boyle, Fuller and King are the only other players desired by the New-York club outside of Sharrott, the pitcher, who will have a trial. The local club has arranged to play at Holyoke, Mass., on Fast Day. Welch and Doyle live in Holyoke, and Welch will pitch against his old team.

The presidency of the Eastern League was yesterday offered to P. T. Powers. He will accept the place if satisfactory arrangements are made at the annual meeting of the organization to be held at Buffalo on Monday.

Ward has selected the uniforms for the New-York team. The dress to be worn at home grounds will be of white cloth, with black stockings, belts and caps. The uniforms to be worn on their tours will be gray and black.

Edward von der Ahe, the treasurer of the St. Louis club, is not dead, as was reported. He was run over by a cable car in St. Louis several days ago. A telegram received last night said that the young man was improving, but that he was not out of danger.

Taylor, of last year's Louisville club, may be secured to cover first base for the Giants in case the deal for Connor falls through. Brouthers yesterday refused to sign with the Brooklyn club at the terms offered him.

THE CYCLING ASSOCIATION MEETS.

BASEBALL MEN TO MANAGE RACES ON WHEELS.

The newly organized National Cycling Association of America held its first convention at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Many of the club owners of the National League are interested in the new association, whose purpose is to give professional bicycle races in summer. The association is entirely distinct from the National Baseball League. The idea is to have bicycle races at the baseball grounds when the teams are away from home. Chicago, Boston, Cleveland and Cincinnati have not yet joined the association. So many cities, however, have sent in applications for admission that a minor or alliance organization will be formed.

The delegates to yesterday's meeting were P. T. Powers, of New-York; C. H. Byrne, of Brooklyn; F. C. Richter, J. S. Dayton and F. S. Daudo, of Philadelphia; Henry R. Vonderhorst, of Baltimore; George W. Wagner, and F. S. Elliott, of Washington; James Franklin, of Buffalo; J. D. Maloney, of Troy; C. H. Byrne, as proxy for C. Von der Ahe, of St. Louis, and H. D. Quinn, of Milwaukee. A constitution and racing rules were adopted and officers elected. A governing board was also chosen, which will have full control of everything relating to professional bicycling. International races will be encouraged, and letters have already been received from England and Australia. The minimum amount to be distributed at one meeting will be $1,000, although the average purses will be greater than that amount.

The election of officers at last night's session resulted in the selection of C. H. Byrne, of Brooklyn, for president, and F. A. Eagan as secretary-treasurer. The governing board is composed of P. T. Powers, of New-York; C. Von der Ahe, St. Louis; F. S. Elliott, Washington, and F. C. Richter, Philadelphia.

NOTES ABOUT THE HORSEMEN.

M. F. Dwyer is hourly expected to arrive from Florida. It is said that the Elizabeth Board of Aldermen will grant a license to the Elizabeth Jockey Club at its next meeting. Mayor Rankin is likely to veto the action of the Aldermen. It is not generally known that the Parker bills which have caused such an uproar in New-Jersey are identically the same as the bills that were to be presented last year. The bills were approved by D. D. Withers, and he contracted the cold which resulted in his death by going to Philadelphia to consult with the representatives of the other New-Jersey racing associations. The sudden death of Mr. Withers put a stop to all racing legislation last year.

E. H. Garrison is at St. Augustine with his family. Matthew Byrnes is expected daily at Monmouth Park with the stable of Marcus Daly, of Montana. C. Enright is at the Hoffman House. He reports turf affairs in Lexington, Ky., as exceedingly prosperous, with little sickness on any of the farms in that great breeding district. Mr. Enright is the proprietor of the famous Elmendorf Farm, Paris, American, Southampton, the birthplace of Salvator, Firenzi, Tremont and other champions. The richness of the Elmendorf Farm may be judged by the fact that 3,500 bushels of bluegrass seed were sold last year. The farm consists of 510 acres.

Tenny's dam, the Belle of Maywood, is to be bred to Candlemas, brother to St. Blaise.

Pierre Lorillard has almost entirely recovered from his recent illness, so that the public is almost sure to see the Rancocas colors at the Brooklyn meeting.

The Metropolitan Handicap is being talked about wherever turfmen meet, and is almost sure to be a sensational race.

HARVARD TO PLAY YALE LAW SCHOOL.

Cambridge, Mass., March 9 (Special).—Manager Hill, of the Harvard nine, to-day received a letter from the manager of the Yale Law School nine, asking if a game between the two clubs could not be arranged to take place at Cambridge. Captain Frothingham and Manager Hill at once accepted the challenge. The date will probably be in the early part of June. It is possible that Harvard will go even further and try to arrange two games, if Yale will agree to play both of them in Cambridge.

BLOODED STOCK BURNED TO DEATH.

Baltimore, March 9.—Fifty blooded horses and several Holstein-Friesian cows were burned to death last night on the extensive stock farm Riverbank, in Baltimore County. The loss on buildings and stock is estimated at $45,000. The property mostly belonged to G. O. Wilson. The most valuable horse burned was Cabash, by Bashaw, jr., dam Cachuca. He was valued at $10,000.

Nashville, Tenn., March 9.—Fifteen fine racehorses belonging to Colonel W. M. Ewing were burned last night at Franklin. Loss, $20,000; no insurance. Among them was Rowena (dam of the great Dallas), valued at $5,000.

BOXING AT THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

The New-York Athletic Club will give its final professional boxing tournament of the season at the club-house, in Fifty-fifth-st., to-morrow night. Some interesting bouts have been arranged. The contests will be between "Jack" McGrath and Frank Craig, C. Coghlan and John Jackson, Charles McCarthy and M. J. Kearney, O. H. Ziegler and Edward Ryan, and "Billy" Weldon and "Jack" Lynch. All the contests will be at six rounds except the one between Lynch and Weldon, which will be at twelve rounds.

CLOSE OF THE HORSE SALE AT LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Ky., March 9 (Special).—The attendance was small at the Woodard & Shanklin sale of trotters here to-day. The sale closed after selling during the four days 225 head for $53,180, a general average of $208. No animal brought a