1890, when Tillman was first elected Governor, the venerable Wade Hampton, for years the military "hero" whom the State most delighted to honor, was rudely rejected from the United States Senate to make place for the obscure and youthful county lieutenant of Governor Tillman, John L. M. Irby.

But the story of Tillman's two acrimonious campaigns is as well known as his success in both has been unqualified and decisive. By an assiduous fanning of the passions of class against class, of country against city, he has now beyond question divided the white voters of the State into two hopelessly divergent and irreconcilable factions, solidifying under his own leadership the entire "poor white" vote in the counties, which numbers perhaps three-fourths of the total electorate. Full credit for this result should be ungrudgingly given to Mr. Tillman's undoubted political talents. Bold in speech and action to the point of rashness, ready and eager to fight with any challenger, careless to the point of uncouthness in manners and with a rude eloquence and passionate intenseness of feeling which appeals to the bluntest intelligence, Governor Tillman adds to these qualities the astuteness, tenacity and readiness of resource which make him the true leader of the ignorant and turbulent Democracy on whose shoulders he has mounted to power. What is it, if 'tis not his genuine ability, that has enabled him to accomplish in South Carolina what Polk and Kolb failed so signally to accomplish in North Carolina and Alabama under far less aristocratic and far more democratic conditions, both political and social?

REACHED THE POINT OF SOCIAL OSTRACISM.

The three years of Governor Tillman's administration have naturally only accentuated the bitterness of feeling with which the once dominant conservative party in the State, in the cities and towns regard his followers. To be a Tillmanite now involves practically the same social ostracism which formerly attached to being a Republican in any Southern State. The city populations and the old aristocratic element in the country loathe and despise the existing State Government not for any one act it has done or proposes to do, but for everything that it is or promises to be. So it is not to be hastily assumed that the Dispensary law, odious as it is in the municipalities, is responsible for the extraordinary bitterness of factional feeling here on every hand—a bitterness equalled perhaps in intensity only by that shown in the political feuds of Ku-Klux times. The Dispensary law has undoubtedly imposed material hardships in the larger towns, but in most of them it is evaded with impunity, and its enforcement, however rigid, would not alone account for the unusual displays of hostility to the State Government which have occurred within the last week. When the militia of Charleston, Columbia, Sumter, Newberry, Florence and nearly all the other principal cities in the Stte declined absolutely to serve under the Governor's orders for the expressed purpose of protecting the State constabulary, the real extent of the dangers which still threaten the public peace of South Carolina became suddenly and vividly apparent. With only the country or "wool hat" militia obeying its orders, the government at Columbia is practically powerless to suppress any disorders which may arise from this time on in the effort to enforce the Dispensary act. The opposition in the State, embittered and revengeful, is fully conscious of its opportunities to harass and annoy the State administration, and it will be lucky for Governor Tillman if out of the uncertainties and perils of the present situation some serious and bloody conflict does not spring in which his generalship will be taxed by more practical military operations than the issue of bombastic proclamations and the seizure of newspaper correspondence from the "seat of war."

## TILLMAN RESTORES THE CIVIL STATUS.

A PROCLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR DECLARING THE "INSURRECTION" AT AN END.

Columbia, S. C., April 5 (Special).—The "insurrection" in Florence and Darlington counties has been officially declared at an end and the civil status is restored in those counties. To-night Governor Tillman issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, By proclamation issued Saturday, March 31, the counties of Darlington and Florence were declared to be in insurrection and the militia were ordered there to suppress the same; and,

Whereas, The commanding general has just informed me that the insurgents have dispersed and that peace and order are restored, and that the civil authorities are now able to uphold and enforce the law, now therefore, I, B. R. Tillman, Governor of the State of South Carolina, do issue this my proclamation and declare that in the said counties of Darlington and Florence there is no longer insurrection, and the civil status is hereby restored.

The troops will be withdrawn to-morrow. Sixteen of the spies went to Darlington last night and testified before the coroner's jury. The session was held all night, and spies left there early this morning for Columbia. Although the military was in control, it was thought best not to irritate people by their presence. Only a few citizens were at the depot when they arrived, but no indignity was shown to them. The building where the inquest was held was guarded by six companies of infantry.

Governor Tillman is going to reorganize the State militia, and to-night he is making up a list of those to be dealt with. Only eighteen companies responded to his call, while there are probably 100 in the State. There will likely be a series of courts-martial. He gave orders to-night for Assistant Adjutant-General Watts and Colonel Mixson to proceed to Charleston in the morning and to collect all the rifles and other State property which are in the hands of the Fourth Brigade, the crack corps of the militia, which refused to obey Tillman's orders. All property will be brought here and stored in the State armory. He has already taken all rifles, etc., from the three Columbia companies. He will continue this work until all companies who refused to go have been disarmed. Tillman says he would rather have twenty-five companies that will obey orders than 100 who will not. The newly organized militia will be composed largely of his political followers. One company of thirty-five men of that kind has been organized in this city already. The disbanded companies propose to keep up their organization. Subscriptions are being collected in all towns and cities to purchase them arms and equipments.

Charleston, S. C., April 5.—The Town Council of Camden, at a meeting held last night, decided to send the following memorial to the Supreme Court of the State, which has held back its decision on the constitutionality of the Dispensary law since last December:

Hon. Henry McIver, Chief Justice, and Samuel McGowan and Y. J. Pope, Associate Justices of South Carolina.

Gentlemen: In view of the fact that great uneasiness and disquietude prevails throughout South Carolina because of the enactment by its Legislature of the Dispensary law and the subsequent efforts by our State authorities to enforce the provisions of that law; that the lives of good citizens have been lost, the blood of others shed, and property endangered, and feeling assured by the temper of our own people that should a similar occasion arise as that which recently provoked that lamentable outbreak against law and order in the cities of Darlington and Florence other cities would be subjected to the same inconvenience (or indignity) as that under which these two cities now rest, and that the life, blood and property of our own citizens would be endangered, we, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Camden, S. C., most respectfully, but most earnestly, urge upon your honorable court that as speedily as may be possible you render your decision upon the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Dispensary law in its several provisions, which decision is now pending, believing as we do that a prompt decision will tend to allay the fears of our people, to promote the cause of law and order, to strengthen the hands of all lovers of constitutional law, to save life, blood and property, and to preserve our State from the horrors of civil war.

In reply to a request for a statement as to the status of the proceedings involving the constitutionality of the Dispensary law, Judge Pope says: "No member of the Supreme Court has made, or will make, any statement regarding matters pending in that court."

Darlington, S. C., April 5.—The spies who came in last night to give their testimony before the military inquest were hustled off on a special train at 7 o'clock this morning. Last night, when they were disarmed, previous to giving their testimony, forty-three revolvers were taken from eighteen men. The inquest was adjourned at 1 o'clock this morning by an order from the Governor. It reconvened at 10 o'clock behind closed doors. The Governor sent a telegram to General Richbourg, commander of the State Guards, at a few minutes past midnight, in which he charged the General with acting in opposition to the interests of the spies, and censured him roundly for not having had them represented by an attorney. The censorship of the press continues, much to the annoyance of the numerous newspaper correspondents here. Conservative men say it is only a question of time when troubles will break out again if further efforts to search private houses are made.

Clarence S. Nettles, who has been one of the leading counsel in the dispensary litigations since they were first begun, and who filed the original bill to test the constitutionality of the Dispensary law, said to-day that the State officials had, from the beginning of the litigation to the present time, occupied a novel position. Instead of seeking to get a speedy decision from the court, in order that the question might be finally settled, they seemed to use all means in their power of procrastination and delay. Said he:

"Yes, I filed the original bill to nullify this law upon various constitutional grounds. This action was brought in June, 1893, just prior to the time when the law went into effect. The case was heard on the circuit by Judge Hudson, one of the ablest jurists in the South, who promptly decided the law to be unconstitutional and enjoined the State from opening a dispensary at Darlington. The State authorities appealed the case to the Supreme Court. In view of the fact that that court would not meet until late in November, I then addressed a letter to the Attorney-General asking him to join me in a letter to the Governor requesting him to convene the Supreme Court in extra session for the purpose of getting an immediate and final decision, as the case was one of great importance to the people and to the State. The Attorney-General did not take this view of it, however, and the case was left to take its regular course on the docket. I have been anxiously expecting a decision since that time. It is difficult to account for such delay in a matter of such unusual magnitude. I am very confident that the court will hold this law to be unconstitutional, and believe that the decision will be rendered at a very early day."

It is reported from Columbia that a stormy scene took place yesterday at the Governor's mansion. W. C. Coker, president of the Darlington Woollen Company; E. Keith Dargan, president of the People's Bank, and George W. Dargan, ex-member of Congress, three of the most prominent citizens of Darlington, called on Governor Tillman, and asked him to withdraw his guards from the town, telling him they would be sponsors for its peace and good order. The Governor indignantly refused to accede to their request. A discussion followed, in which ex-Congressman Dargan was the spokesman, in which there was a wide difference of opinion between the visitors and the Governor as to the wisdom of his acts. The discussion became angry, and, it is said, finally ended by the Governor threatening to "knock the devil out of Dargan," and ordering them out of his presence. These statements were current on the streets of Columbia last evening, and when the three callers were seen they refused to say whether it was true or not.

As the train from Columbia pulled out from Florence yesterday with its cargo of constables and other passengers, three discharges in quick succession, resembling the report of Winchester rifles, were heard, and the train checked up. All the passengers except the constables threw themselves on the floor, or as low as possible in their seats. The constables drew their revolvers and stood up ready to shoot any enemy who might show himself. As no enemy materialized, comparative quiet was restored, and it was found that the fright was the result of three dynamite cartridges on the track.


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## *RAILROAD INTERESTS.*

### JUDGE DUNDY'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

JUDGE CALDWELL'S EMPHATIC OPINION ON THE UNION PACIFIC WAGES QUESTION.

Omaha, Neb., April 5.—Judge Caldwell—Judge Riner concurring—delivered the opinion in the wages question of the Union Pacific employes, who protested against the cut of pay of enginemen and trainmen which the company had proposed and Judge Dundy ordered March 1, but which had been suspended pending appeal to Judge Caldwell. Judge Caldwell ordered that the old schedules, rules and regulations shall continue, subject only to such modifications as had previously been agreed to, and he set aside the Dundy order. He held that the Union Pacific employes were not paid more than those on similar roads under similar conditions, or more than was just. He said, further, that the said railway labor organizations were conceded by both parties to be beneficial to the men and to the road. He censured the issuance of the Dundy order, reducing pay without first giving the men a hearing, as like unto hanging a man first and trying him afterward. He also characterized the non-union strike order as unnecessary, insulting and dangerous, and as tending to incite men to revolt. Four of the five receivers—Doane, Anderson, Coudert and Mink—he said, were without practical knowledge of operating a road, and therefore incompetent to make up a wages schedule. But for the erroneous course of a majority of the receivers, he believed the wages question could have been settled in conference. It was not necessary to reduce the wages of men to pay interest or dividends on bonds or stock issued like that of the Union Pacific. The employes of the Union Pacific are rejoicing over the decision as being a sweeping victory.

The petition of the employes whose monthly salaries were cut last September for a restoration, Judge Caldwell said he could not entertain now, for lack of time; neither could he that of the employes for control of the hospital fund. He advised that both these petitions be sent to the receivers, to make an answer, before they should be submitted to the Court.

### TO PLACE CINCINNATI EXTENSION BONDS.

There were about $2,500,000 Cincinnati extension bonds represented at the meeting held yesterday at the office of Poor & Greenough, at Wall and Nassau sts. A committee was appointed consisting of John Greenough, James Swann, R. G. Erwin, Frederic Taylor and George Coppell. Mr. Swann is a member of the firm of Inman, Swann & Co., and Mr. Erwin is connected with the Plant Investment Company. They are large holders of the bonds, and it was deemed best to place them on the committee instead of the other members, who had been originally contemplated. The committee is authorized to sell the bonds, or to take other steps deemed necessary to protect the property. The bondholders acting with the committee will place their bonds with the Central Trust Company. The committee will submit any proposition it decides upon at a future meeting of the bondholders for ratification.

### NEW-ENGLAND ELECTS OFFICERS.

The directors of the New-York and New-England yesterday elected James W. Perkins secretary and George B. Phippen treasurer. Both men live in Boston. There was no meeting of the Reorganization Committee.

### A DISCRIMINATION CASE POSTPONED.

New-Haven, April 5.—The case of Wood against the New-York and New-England Railroad, in reference to the application of T. C. Platt and other receivers against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which came up before Judge Townsend in the United States District Court to-day, was postponed until April 9 to await the decision of Judge Colt, of Boston, before whom a similar case is pending.

### E. TENN., VA. AND GA. TO BE SOLD.

Louisville, April 5.—A dispatch to "The Courier Journal" from Knoxville, Tenn., says: "Judge Horace H. Burton, of the United States Court of Appeals, yesterday ordered the sale of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad system. The sale was ordered at the instance of the Central Trust Company only. There was no objection made on the part of the road's bondholders. The sale will take place some time in June. J. W. Caldwell was appointed as special master to sell the road. The minimum price asked is $1,500,000."

### A BOYCOTT ON THE C. AND O.

Atlanta, April 5.—Lines in the Southern Railway and Steamship Association have been instructed by Commissioner Stahlman to boycott the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for cutting rates against lines that are members of the association.

### SALARIES CUT IN TWO.

Chicago, April 5.—As a measure of retrenchment in expenses the directors of the Lake Street Elevated road have made a cut of from 50 to 60 per cent in the managing officers' salaries. They have also decided to consolidate the offices of vice-president, purchasing agent and general ticket agent in charge of the vice-president, and the offices of secretary and treasurer, now held separately. The president's salary is reduced from $12,000 to $5,000.

### A NEW TRANSPORTATION LINE.

Detroit, Mich, April 5.—A new transportation line was opened here yesterday under the title of the Duluth and Ogdensburg Transit Company. The line will operate as the Lake Superior end of the Central Vermont Railroad, competing for westbound freight.

### A BIG CONTRACT AWARDED.

St. Louis, April 5.—The Interstate Construction Company, of New-York, has been awarded the contract for the construction of that part of the Lake Superior, Southwestern and Gulf Railroad extending from Springfield, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark., with branches, a total distance of 285 miles. The work is to be completed in two years.

### POWERS GRANTED TO SANTA FE RECEIVERS.

St. Louis, April 5.—Judge Caldwell yesterday filed three orders giving the receivers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad certain powers. The first order gave authority to Messrs. Reinhart, McCook and Wilson to advance $3,500 to the Eureka Investment Company. The second order instructed the receivers to adopt and live up to the terms of the lease which the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway made with the Fort Smith and Van Buren Bridge Company in April, 1885, for ninety-eight years. The bridge has a bonded indebtedness of $389,000, the interest on which the 'Frisco pays. The third order empowered the receivers to pay the interest on several series of bonds issued by the 'Frisco road. The first are known as the A, B and C bonds, which amount to $5,666,500, and are a first lien on the section of the road between Pacific and Seneca, Mo. The second series are the Missouri and Western bonds, amounting to $1,054,000, and being a first lien on the road between Pierce City, Mo., and Oswego, Kan. The third series are the St. Louis, Wichita and Western bonds, amounting to $2,000,000, and a first lien on the road between Oswego and Wichita, Kan. The fourth series are known as first mortgage trust sixes of 1889, amounting to $1,080,000, and resting as a mortgage on the road from Monett to Fayetteville, Mo., and from Carl Junction to Girard, Mo. The last bonds are the equipment sixes of 1884.


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## TWO RAPID TRANSIT BILLS.

MR. HEWITT EXPOSES THE MANHATTAN ELEVATED-TAMMANY SCHEME.

HE CHAMPIONS THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PLAN AND WARNS THE RAILROAD COMMITTEES AGAINST ANOTHER "COURT-HOUSE JOB."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 5.—It would appear that the Legislature has narrowly escaped passing, while asleep, a bill giving the present elevated railway companies of New-York a monopoly in New-York City of the elevated railway business, and also granting to Tammany Hall authority to build and operate an underground railway costing $50,000,000. This measure is the Rapid Transit bill brought here by Charles B. Stover, a lawyer, of New-York, ostensibly as the agent of labor organizations, and introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Butts, one of Tammany Hall's representatives, and in the Senate by Senator Lexow. The bill slipped through the Assembly and was passed by that body late Tuesday night without the inspection, apparently, of any one but Tammany Hall Assemblymen. It is on the order of third reading in the Senate, also, by the same process of inattention to its character.

An analysis of it made by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, of New-York, before the Senate and the Assembly Railway Committees to-day showed clearly that it must have been drawn up in the interest of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, since its chief provision was one giving that company exclusive possession of the right to build elevated railways on Manhattan Island, and authorizing that company to extend its lines without making any compensation to the city. Further, the bill openly conferred upon Tammany Hall authority to build and operate an underground railway.

"Better no rapid transit forever," said Mr. Hewitt, in a most earnest manner, "than that the men in control of the present city government of New-York should be intrusted with the expenditure of the money to build a rapid transit road, and then have the authority to name the men to run it. It would be an endless Court House job, with millions upon millions to expend in constructing the road and then million after million in running it. You would have politicians putting their heelers everywhere upon the work of building the road; its cost would be enormously enhanced, every district leader would demand places for his followers; and then you would have the firemen, the enginemen, the ticket-sellers and choppers all appointed by a political machine. Give New-York anything but that horror."

These sentiments were uttered by Mr. Hewitt in the Senate Chamber this afternoon at a hearing which was given upon the rapid transit bill of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. Mr. Hewitt came here with a committee of members of the Chamber to favor the measure. Besides Mr. Hewitt, this committee was composed of John Bigelow, Hugh N. Camp, H. H. Cammann, Fordham Morris, Jacob Wendel, Logan C. Murray, Henry R. Beekman, Constant A. Andrews, William H. Robertson, Stephen R. Lesher and Henry Hentz.

Earlier in the day Senator Lexow had attempted to push his Rapid Transit bill, already alluded to, through the Senate, but Senators Mullin and McMahon had strenuously objected to the consideration of his bill before a hearing was given upon the Chamber of Commerce bill. Senator Lexow said that 55,000 workingmen supported his measure. Senator McMahon said that these workingmen were "mythical" and then boldly declared: "It would be a most dangerous innovation, in my belief, for the authorities of New-York to build and operate a rapid transit road."

In the face of this opposition Senator Lexow gave way and allowed his bill to be laid aside.

When the Railroad Committees met, however, Senator Lexow went before them, and, prior to the time when the committee of the Chamber of Commerce was heard, attacked its measure and praised his own. The chief feature of his bill, as he considered it, was its provision that the voters of New-York should decide at the polls in November whether or not the city authorities should build and operate a rapid transit road. The bill also provides for the immediate appointment of three new rapid transit commissioners by Mayor Gilroy.

Senator Lexow questioned the constitutionality of the Chamber of Commerce bill in providing for the membership of the new commission; he also objected to what he termed the "hereditary principle" embodied in the provision that the president of the Chamber shall always be a member of the Commission. He thought his bill was recommended by the fact that it applied the principle of the referendum to the expenditure of $50,000,000. If the Mayor of New-York could not be trusted to appoint rapid transit commissioners the city should be deprived of its charter.

Assemblyman Butts objected to "loaning the credit of the city of New-York to a private corporation."

Charles Blandy, Assistant Corporation Counsel, opposed the Chamber of Commerce bill on behalf of the New-York City authorities. The appointment of the "perpetual commission," he said, "would be an insult and affront to the Mayor of New-York."

"The local authorities of New-York," he said, "are unwilling to have their treasury levied upon it to the extent of $50,000,000. I am advised that the road would cost $100,000,000. The local authorities say that if the people of New-York vote to expend $100,000,000, then it will be all right. Pass the Lexow bill and let the people decide."

Senator McMahon, interrupting, said: "But the Butts-Lexow bill says the city shall operate the rapid transit road. I think that would be very disastrous—to have the city operate the road as well as build it."

Mr. Blandy then offered amendments to the Chamber of Commerce bill, making it conform to the Lexow bill. Lawson N. Fuller also opposed the Chamber of Commerce bill.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt spoke in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce measure, saying in part: "The Chamber of Commerce comes forward at this moment and proposes a new scheme. The general plan is for the city to build a road through some corporation; that the road shall remain the property of the city; that a company shall operate it and pay a certain rental for it. The rental is to be used in paying the interest upon the bonds, and in accumulating a sinking fund to pay off the bonds. The city thus comes eventually into the complete possession of the road. The scheme does not contemplate any restriction as to the kind of road. It may be underground, open tunnel, or elevated. There is no loaning of the credit of the city; it is not subject to the constitutional inhibition. This bill provides that the Rapid Transit Commission shall first try to sell the road."

"It is also said that the act invades home rule by depriving Mayor Gilroy of the appointing power. I am sure the Chamber of Commerce is willing to withdraw that feature of the act if the objection is pressed. It is not unconstitutional to name the commission. The Croton Aqueduct was built by a commission named in the bill. The sole object of the Chamber of Commerce was to put into the Rapid Transit Commission men whose well-known good character would assure the people that the work would be done honestly. The gentlemen named have been selected for their fitness and high character.

"Now, as to the necessity of the work. If any other method will bring about rapid transit I will accept it. The road must be built by the city. The Lexow bill says that the work of building the road shall be done by the city. It will not be safe to entrust the building of the road to the city. You all know that the money would have to be expended upon the orders of political leaders. All public work of that nature is extravagant. The people of New-York, I am sure, would favor the construction of the road by a private corporation rather than by the city. The corporation would build the road as economically as possible in order to pay off their debt. Governor Flower has just signed the bill extending the terms of the Subway Commission. That recognizes the commission idea.

"What is the Lexow bill? It is a bill to enable the Manhattan Railroad to extend its lines and to perpetuate the monopoly of the present Elevated Railroad Company. It says that no other elevated railroad shall be built south of One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. That turns over the city of New-York, body and breeches, to the Manhattan Road. The Lexow bill is wholly in the interest of the elevated railroads and of the present city government of New-York. The whole patronage of the road in its construction and operation would be given to politicians. The Chamber of Commerce would be willing to go without rapid transit for a generation rather than have this Lexow bill. I admire the astuteness with which the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company have taken advantage of a wave of popular enthusiasm for rapid transit and devised this bill in its own behalf. It is an atrocious measure, wholly in the interest of the elevated railways."

The special section of the Lexow-Butts bill, to which ex-Mayor Hewitt objected as giving a monopoly to the present Elevated Railroad Company, was as follows:

The Commissioners shall not adopt the plans of or provide for the erection of an elevated railway in the city of New-York south of One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., or on any street, avenue, public park or place south of the Harlem River, and not already traversed by an elevated railway. The said Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, within three months after the next general election which follows the passage of this act, and not later, may, upon application of any railway corporation owning or actually operating an elevated railroad wholly or in part within the limits of any city in which the said board has power to act, if, in the judgment of said board, the public interests so demand, by the concurrent vote of all the members of said board, fix and determine the route or routes by which any such railway company may extend its lines within said city, and may authorize any such railway company to lay a third track on any or all of the so-called Second Avenue, Third Avenue and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railway lines; provided such third track shall not extend south of First-st. on the Second Avenue line, nor south of Ninth-st. on the Third Avenue line; nor south of Rector-st. on the Ninth Avenue line; and provided such third tracks shall in no case extend north of the Harlem River.

Henry R. Beekman pointed out that the bill of the Chamber of Commerce did not provide for the perpetual ownership of the rapid transit road by the corporation which should build it. Safeguards were thrown around the sale of the road. The city's rights were protected in every way. Mr. Beekman also pointed out that the Lexow bill limited the rapid transit road to an underground system. While thus limiting the construction of a rapid transit road, it carefully enlarged the powers of the present elevated railroads. It enabled them to build third tracks upon the Second, Third and Ninth-ave. lines. Further it authorized them to construct cross-town elevated railroads.

Mr. Beekman then turned upon Mayor Gilroy. "It is well-known," he said, "that Mayor Gilroy is in favor of an extension of the present elevated railways. You therefore confer upon him this tremendous power of increasing the present great privileges of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. It is a great monopoly now; you would increase it."

Charles B. Stover said he appeared for labor unions favoring the bill, which he and some friends had drawn up.

"It appears to me," said Senator Coggeshall, "that pages 6 and 7 give a monopoly to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company."

"That was not the intention," replied Mr. Stover.

"Well, it is there," said Senator Coggeshall.

"The bill was well drawn," insisted Mr. Stover.

"Yes, wonderfully well drawn," said ex-Mayor Hewitt, "in the interest of the elevated railway and of the present city authorities of New-York."

This ended the hearing.

### THE LEXOW POLICE BILL.

FULL TEXT OF THE MEASURE WHICH PASSED THE SENATE ON WEDNESDAY.

Albany, April 5.—The full text of the Lexow non-partisan Police bill, which was passed by the Senate yesterday, is as follows:

Section 1. Section 37, of Chapter 410, of the laws of 1882, known as "the New-York City Consolidation act of 1882," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 37. The office of Police Commissioners of the city of New-York shall be abolished, and the terms of office of the persons now occupying the place of Police Commissioners of said city shall cease and determine from and after the appointment and qualification of the persons appointed Police Commissioners as hereinafter provided. Thereafter the head of the Police Department, which shall be called the Board of Police, shall consist of four persons, to be known as Police Commissioners of the city of New-York, not more than two of whom shall at any time belong to the same political party, or be of the same political faith and opinion on State and National issues. Within ten days after the passage of this act, the Mayor shall appoint four Police Commissioners, two of whom shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and two of whom shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and until their successors shall respectively be appointed and shall have qualified, and each of whose successors in office shall hold office for a term of six years, and until his successor shall be appointed and shall have qualified. One of the commissioners who shall hold for the term of four years, and one of the commissioners who shall hold for the term of six years, shall belong to and be of the same political faith and opinion on State and National issues as the political party which shall at the last preceding general election for State officers have cast the greatest number of votes in the city of New-York, and the other two commissioners shall belong to and be of the same political faith and opinion on State and National issues as the party which shall at such election have cast the next greatest number of votes for such officers. In case of the removal, resignation or death of any Police Commissioner, his successor shall, within ten days thereafter, be appointed by the Mayor for the remainder of the unexpired term, and the successor so appointed shall be of like political faith and opinion and belong to the same political party as the commissioner whose removal, resignation or death shall have created such vacancy; and at the expiration of the term of office of any Police Commissioner, the Mayor, in appointing commissioners for the full term, shall not appoint more than one commissioner from the same political party, and one of such commissioners shall belong to the political party polling the highest number of votes as aforesaid, and the other of such commissioners shall belong to the political party polling the next highest number of votes as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Section 266 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 266. The Superintendent of Police shall be the chief executive officer of the force. He shall have sole power to assign to duty the inspectors, captains, sergeants, roundsmen and patrolmen of the force, and may from time to time change such assignments or any of them. He shall have power to correct or discipline the members of the force below the rank of captain for minor offences, and to enforce fines not exceeding in amount ten days' pay for any violation of duty. No such fine shall be imposed except upon a charge stated in writing and served upon the person accused, nor unless the opportunity is given him to answer the same. The proceeding shall be summary and in accordance with general regulations to be prescribed by the superintendent. Sections 250 and 272 of this act shall not apply to proceedings taken by the superintendent. Punishment by the superintendent shall be a bar to punishment by the Board of Police for the same offence. The superintendent may grant leaves of absence to members of the force for a period not exceeding five days. He shall report to the board all changes or assignments of officers, all fines imposed and all leaves of absence granted. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Superintendent of Police, and in the absence or disability of said superintendent, the president shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the office, subject to the orders, rules and regulations of the Board of Police. But the Commissioners of Police may, by resolution, designate such other officer of the police force as the may choose, to execute and perform the duties of superintendent during the period of such absence or disability.

Sec. 3. Section 271 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 271. Promotions of officers and members of the police force shall be made by the board on grounds of meritorious police service and superior capacity, and shall be as follows: Sergeants of police shall be selected from among patrolmen assigned to duty as roundsmen; captains from among sergeants, and inspectors from among captains; but except by the unanimous vote of all the members of the board, no promotion shall be made unless the same is recommended by the superintendent in writing, stating the reasons for such recommendations.

Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

### FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF HAZING.

Albany, April 5.—Governor Flower has signed Senator Coggeshall's bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $30, nor more than $100, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, or both, to practise hazing in colleges and institutions of learning.

### FATHER MALONE IS NOW A REGENT.

Albany, April 5.—The Rev. Sylvester Malone, of Brooklyn, this afternoon took the oath of office as Regent of the University of the State of New-York at the office of the Secretary of State.

### IN MEMORY OF HAMILTON FISH.

Albany, April 5.—Memorial services in honor of the late Hamilton Fish were held in the Assembly Chamber to-night. The Governor and State officers and many guests, including memners of the Fish family, were present.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Doane, of Albany. The address of the evening was delivered by ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont.


**Never enter society** through the gate of sham and pretence. To the youthful debutante personal appearance and adornment are serious matters. They will be light, however, if one has first read "The Truth About Beauty." (Lovell, Coryell & Co., Publishers.)

**If in want of durable furniture** attend the bargain sale now going on at Flint's, 14th-st. and 6th-ave. Off styles are offered at half price.

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### SULZER'S BULLYRAGGING POLICY.

FAILING TO PASS HIS BILL, HE CHARGES THE CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY WITH UNFAIRNESS.

Albany, April 5 (Special).—Ex-Speaker William Sulzer attempted to-day to force through the Assembly one of his buncombe bills, but he was prevented from so doing by the work of Speaker Malby, who took the floor in opposition to him. The bill was one increasing the number of factory inspectors of the State from twenty-four to thirty. Mr. Malby asked Mr. Ainsworth to take the chair so that he could go down on the floor and make his speech. The Speaker made a strong argument against the principle of passing any bill increasing any salaries or increasing the number of employes of any State department.

Mr. Sulzer was exceedingly angry because the Speaker had taken so active a part against the bill, and he almost split his throat shrieking out abuse of various sorts because Mr. Malby had dared to leave the Speaker's chair to talk against a measure. In reply to him Speaker Malby showed up the hypocrisy of Mr. Sulzer's actions in pretending to be in favor of a bill which he had promised to kill in the Senate.

The rollcall was followed with great attention, and every effort possible was put forth by Mr. Sulzer to secure sixty-five votes for his bill. The roll was called the second time, and then a detailed statement of the vote was given by the clerk. All this was done by Mr. Sulzer to gain time in the hope of getting some Republicans to change their votes. He was successful in some respects, but he did not get enough votes to pass it. Fifty-nine members voted for the bill and fifty-one voted against it. A minute or two after the death of the bill had been announced Mr. Sulzer questioned the correctness of the count. He charged the clerk with having failed to record all of those who had voted, and told him that he wanted the result changed and an honest count.

Mr. Malby declared that the count was a correct one, and that he, as a Republican, did not intend to see an official of the Assembly who honestly did his duty charged unfairly with the commission of injustice; he would stand by the clerk as long as he was a member of the House. This sentiment was received with applause by the Republicans.

John Hennessy, who has become a sort of second to Mr. Sulzer, attempted to interrupt the reading of a resolution to get in a word of attack also. He refused to take his seat when Mr. Ainsworth, who was in the chair, ordered him to do so, but in a few seconds he was compelled to do so by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who forced him bodily into the chair near which he was standing. When the pending business was out of the way Hennessy was permitted to make his speech. All he had to say was that he had followed a count on one of his own bills which had had been defeated, and he did not think that the clerk had made the proper announcement.

The bill which allows the Albany Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to consolidate was called up this morning by Mr. Thornton, of Orange County, who secured its final passage.

The measure which legislates out an old and useless body of officials called the Albany Water Board also passed the Assembly this morning under a suspension of the rules. The measure was introduced by Mr. Ainsworth, and it is hoped that under it this city at some future time will have water which can be drunk without endangering the lives of those who are forced to use it.

Mr. Wells, of Syracuse, during the session moved that the privileges of the floor be accorded to Thomas G. Alvord, who was in the Assembly chamber.

Mr. Fish, who was in the chair, named Messrs. Sulzer and Ainsworth a committee to escort Mr. Alvord to the chair. After being introduced to the House, Mr. Alvord made a brief speech of acknowledgment.

### THE APPROPRIATION VOTED.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE POLICE INVESTIGATION—DEMOCRATS OPPOSE IT, OF COURSE.

Albany, April 5.—There was a small attendance of Senators in their seats this morning when the Senate was called to order. Senators O'Sullivan, O'Connor and Higgins are ill. Senator Coffey is away on business, and the others were slow about getting together. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Alvord visited the chamber shortly after the Senate was called to order, and a recess of five minutes was taken in his honor.

The Senate then took up the special order, which was the Lexow bill appropriating $25,000 for the expenses of the New-York Police Investigating Committee. Senator Lexow explained the necessity for it.

Senator Cantor said that the bill was unprecedented. The State could pay its debts when they became due. He moved to recommit the bill. Senator Lexow said the bill was made necessary because Governor Hill had vetoed the appropriations made for the last investigation, striking out even the allowance for the stenographer. Owing to this there was general distrust of the investigation, which would be justified if the bill was defeated.

Senator Saxton said that if the appropriation was not made there would be no investigation, and Senator Cantor knew it. No New-York City lawyer would act unless his pay was guaranteed. Senator Cantor argued at length to show that no money should have been paid to the persons employed by the Fassett committee, because the committee did not do any good. It would compromise the dignity of the State to yield to the threats of counsel who pretended to have the facts of the Police Department in their possession, and who refused to reveal them unless their counsel fees were set apart. It had been said that $100,000 was the price demanded by the lawyers.

Senator Lexow offered a few verbal amendments, which were adopted, and the bill was passed by a party vote, Senator Bradley voting in the affirmative.

The resolution of Senator Lexow allowing the Police Investigating Committee to sit during the summer, which was made a special order, was laid over until next Tuesday.

Senator Smelzer to-day introduced in the Senate, on behalf of the Special Senate Committee which has been investigating the wide existence of tuberculosis in cattle in this State, a bill providing for a further inquiry into the subject. The bill provides as follows: There shall be a commission, to consist of one member of the State Board of Health to be designated by said board; three breeders of thoroughbred cattle, each engaged in the breeding of a separate and distinct breed, to be selected by the directors of the New-York State Dairymen's Association, and Professor James Law, professor of veterinary medicine in Cornell University. The commission thus created shall organize by the election of a president and secretary. The latter shall receive a salary of $250 per month and expenses. No member of the commission shall receive a salary other than the secretary.

Fifteen thousand dollars is appropriated for the expenses of the commission.

As an accompaniment to this tuberculosis commission bill, Senator Smelzer also introduced a bill reducing the membership of the State Board of Health from nine to three, the members to hold office one, two and three years, respectively. The Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor by and with consent of the Senate, and not more than two shall be of the same political party. The president of the board, who is to be one of the Commissioners, shall receive a salary of $3,000, and the other members a salary of $2,000. The secretary of the board shall receive a salary of $1,800. The registration of the vital statistics is abolished, and the reports of such statistics shall be bound in book form for reference. This change alone will save about $9,000. None of the members of the present board receive a salary, while the salary of the secretary now is $4,500.

Senator Saxton introduced a bill, providing that each applicant for registration in New-York City shall sign his name to the registry, or make his mark, and that his signature shall be witnessed.

Among the bills passed was Senator Lexow's, providing that goods made in prisons outside the State shall not be sold in this State without license from the Controller; also, providing that prison-made goods must be clearly labelled.

Senator Pound's compulsory education bill was passed without debate by a vote of 20 to 1, Senator McMahon voting in the negative.

### BI-PARTISAN PARK COMMISSION BILL.

Albany, April 5.—Senator Robertson's bill providing for a bi-partisan