TRUSTS TO BE RAKED OVER

SENATORS VOTE FOR ANOTHER LEXOW INVESTIGATION.

A LIVELY DEBATE OVER THE RESOLUTION, IN WHICH EACH SIDE ACCUSED THE OTHER OF INSINCERITY—SUBSTITUTES DEFEATED.

Albany, Jan. 20 (Special).—The Republican Senators at their caucus last night rewrote the Lexow resolution against trusts and put more backbone into it. This action somehow did not please the Democratic Senators, who have been posing as such ardent champions of an oppressed people, and they therefore, with one exception, opposed its adoption. The amended resolution read as follows:

Whereas, Combinations of capital, in the form of trusts or otherwise, appear to exist and to be increasing in number and influence in this Commonwealth, resulting in concentrating in the hands of a few various important branches of industry, creating monopolies, shutting out competition, displacing labor and driving the citizens of moderate means out of business, with the effect that production and price are regulated, not by the natural laws of supply and demand or the rules of normal and healthy competition, but by the arbitrary decision of combinations operating together to destroy competition and exact unreasonable charges from the people; and

Whereas, It is charged the combinations of capital enjoy special and peculiar privileges and advantages, detrimental to public interests, and that the laws hitherto enacted are inadequate to furnish relief; therefore,

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that a joint committee of the Legislature, consisting of three Senators and four Members of Assembly be appointed to draft such remedial acts as may be necessary, and in order that this may be intelligently done the said committee shall have full power and authority to institute and conduct an investigation for that purpose; and the said committee is empowered to hold sessions wherever necessary, to employ counsel, a stenographer and such other assistance as may be necessary, to send for persons and papers, issue subpoenas and exercise and enjoy all the powers, privileges and authority of a legislative committee; and it is further

Resolved, That the committee make a report accompanied by a bill or bills on or before the first day of March next.

As originally presented to the Senate by Mr. Lexow, the resolution did not instruct the special committee to be appointed to prepare remedial legislation, nor was it instructed to complete its work by March 1. Senator Lexow to-day submitted the resolution as amended and made a speech in its behalf. It was assailed, however, by Senator Cantor, who made the point that the special committee could investigate trusts or not, as it pleased. It was not required to make any investigation, but could at once introduce bills against trusts. In this case no special committee was needed. The work could be done by the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Lexow replied that the Judiciary Committee was overburdened with work. Senator Cantor had called for remedial legislation against trusts and now he did not want it.

"The Republicans are trying to smother anti-trust bills," said Senator Guy. He also declared that the Republicans had attempted to defeat Assemblyman Robbins, who last year had introduced an anti-trust bill.

"Well," said Senator Raines, "it is clear that Mr. Robbins was elected by Republican votes, and I must say that in attending a Republican caucus and abiding by its decision he is in a better position than Senator Guy, who has just bolted a caucus of his own party associates."

Senators Wray and Humphrey supported the amended resolution. Senator Humphrey, in concluding his speech, accused the Democrats of having by indirect methods attempted to defeat the anti-trust bill last year. Senators Cantor and Grady had both voted to send the bill to a committee for amendment at a time when such a recommittal would have killed it. Senators Cantor and Grady hotly denied the truth of the charge, but Senator Humphrey thereupon read abstracts from a speech of Senator Grady last year suggesting the recommittal of the bill to a committee. "Your action last year and this year on trust bills," said Senator Humphrey, addressing the Democratic Senators, "is a play to the galleries."

Senator Grady then, with a simulation of great indignation, held aloft a piece of paper and shouted: "We will show the majority whether we are honest in favoring anti-trust legislation. I offer this amendment to the resolution and move the yeas and nays on its adoption."

The amendment was to the effect that no resolution for final adjournment be acted upon by either Senate or Assembly until anti-trust bills should be presented and acted upon by a decisive vote.

Senator Lexow opposed the amendment as unnecessary. The committee, he said, would report by March 1.

Senator Cantor asked if the bills to lower the price of gas in New-York would go to this special committee.

"That will be decided by the Senate," answered Senator Lexow.

Senator Grady made a long speech accusing the Republicans of not intending to pass any genuine anti-trust bills.

Senator Lexow then spoke at length in support of his resolution, saying in part:

We are dealing here with a cancer which has developed marvellously within recent years—a class of combinations which seeks to secure absolute control of a product necessary to the welfare or convenience of the citizens—one which by use of the vast resources of wealth absorbs every competition and finally reduces the consumer to a condition of dependence upon the whim or caprice of a grasping monopoly. The people recognize with deep solicitude the rapid development and expansion of these creatures of greed and avarice, and are justly alarmed at the vast influence and power of concentrated wealth, revealed by their continued existence and their open defiance of public opinion. All conditions of men feel the weight of this unnatural and degrading bondage. The poor are the special targets of their avarice and the helpless victims of their grinding oppression.

No one will deny that a spirit of general discontent is in the air. It springs from the conviction, whether right or wrong, that existing law is favorable to the development of these trusts and discriminates against individual effort. Certain it is that no legislation hitherto devised has been adequate to cope with or check the spread of this evil. Laws which at the time of their enactment seemed sufficient were no sooner placed upon the statute books than expedients and subterfuges were resorted to which enabled the trusts to evade prosecution and continue on their peculiar methods with absolute immunity. Constitutional limitations aggravate the difficulty of reaching a proper solution of the question. But failures in the past should not deter us from resolutely grasping this problem and solving it fairly and justly, but without fear or favor, in the light of experience, with the aid of honest effort and in accordance with our best judgment.

This is no war on thrift, no attack on industry, no assault on the honest accumulation of toil and energy. It is rather a protest against the debasement of American manhood and a promise that the individuality of the citizen shall not be undermined by unlawful combinations and his welfare and happiness shall not depend upon the caprice of oppressive trusts. We who are in the majority in the Legislature are directly responsible to the people for any act of commission or fault of omission. Ours is a duty to initiate remedial legislation where abuses exist. Ours is the duty to so adjust our laws that equal rights and equal opportunities shall be the unchallenged birthright of American citizenship.

Senator Grady's amendment was then defeated by a vote of 23 to 14, the Republicans voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative.

Senator Cantor then offered a substitute for the Lexow resolution, declaring that in the opinion of the Senate there was no necessity of making any further investigation upon the subject of trusts and combinations, but the Legislature should proceed at once to the enactment of such remedial legislation on this subject as would destroy these combinations and prevent their formation hereafter.

The Senate then defeated Senator Cantor's substitute by a vote of 29 to 13, but Senator McCarren, Democrat, voted with the majority. The resolution of Senator Lexow was then adopted by a vote of 30 to 12, Mr. McCarren again voting with the Republicans.

SENATE BILLS.

Albany, Jan. 20 (Special).—Senator Page to-day introduced another measure to regulate the height of buildings in New-York City. It is drafted on the lines of the Austin bill, already before the Assembly, and differs so slightly from that measure that the one advanced most rapidly might easily be substituted for the other. As in the Austin bill fifteen times the square root of the width of the street is to be the height allowed, but if the building is set back from the street, an additional height of twice the distance so set back is permitted.

The Senate passed Senator Mullin's bill providing for New-York State's representation at the Tennessee Exposition, and Mr. Rohr's authorizing appropriations for charitable institutions in Brooklyn.

These bills were introduced:

By Senator Ford—Two bills making it a misdemeanor to sell silverware marked "sterling" which is not such, and providing that manufacturers of silverware file a bond with the Secretary of State for $5,000 each.

By Senator Higgins—Authorizing Commissioners of Highways to lay or maintain drains or sewers through highways for the purpose of draining swamp lands.

By Senator Davis—Appropriating $45,800 for improvements to the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

By Senator McNulty—Appropriating $60,000 for the completion of the 23d Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

SLAPS AT POLITICIANS.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS RESENT STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

THEY ASK THAT SELECTIONS OF MEN FOR HIGH PLACES IN THE SERVICE BE MADE FOR MILITARY RATHER THAN POLITICAL REASONS.

Albany, Jan. 20.—This afternoon's session of the National Guard Association of the State was full of spice. The delegates put themselves on record as condemning political selections of men for high places. The members of the Governor's staff came in for a share of criticism and a pretty severe slap was administered to the deposed Inspector-General McLewee. Major Smith, of the 71st Regiment, New-York, offered the following resolution, which was apparently aimed at General McLewee's methods, pursued in the canvass for the office of Adjutant-General:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the practice of circulating or signing by officers of the National Guard of petitions requesting or recommending the selection or appointment of staff officers or their assistants is unmilitary, unwise and prejudicial to the best interests of the service.

The resolution was adopted without debate.

General Robert Shaw Oliver, of the Third Brigade, made what was regarded as an attack on the present system of distributing high offices in the Guard to civilians. The business of the session was about to close, when General Oliver arose and said he would like to see an expression given of the desire of the association that politicians and political generals and colonels be wiped out. He believed that all the high offices in the Guard belonged to the National Guard and that the Governor would meet them halfway in the matter. He did not see why these places should not be a reward to the officers of the Guard who had done well and were qualified by the duty they had performed and the ability they had shown as members of the Guard and not by work they had done at the primaries. He moved the appointment of a committee of three or five to convey to the Governor and the Legislature the desires of the association and the sense of the meeting that high offices be bestowed only on men who have served in the National Guard.

Colonel Greene offered as an amendment that a committee of four be appointed to draft resolutions embodying General Oliver's ideas, which could be transmitted through the Adjutant-General to the Commander-in-Chief. The amendment prevailed, and the Chair appointed General Oliver and Colonels Greene, Seward and Watson as the committee. The committee presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the association it is detrimental to the best interests of the National Guard that appointments to high positions in the National Guard should be made for any other than strictly military reasons.

Resolved, That it would be beneficial to the National Guard if all staff officers should be subjected to the same examination as to their capacity and fitness for their positions as are now required of officers serving in the line in the National Guard.

Resolved, That it would benefit the National Guard if all appointments above the grade of major should be restricted to officers who have had not less than five years' service in the National Guard or the Regular Army, or both collectively.

Resolved, That this association request that permission be granted its Code Committee to prepare the necessary amendments to the Military Code to carry the above recommendations into permanent effect.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted through the Adjutant-General to the Commander-in-Chief, with the respectful but earnest request that he give them due consideration.

The resolutions were adopted.

These officers were elected: President, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Harris Luscomb, 13th Regiment, Brooklyn; first vice-president, Colonel Henry Chauncey, jr., 8th Regiment, New-York; second vice-president, Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Chapin, 65th Regiment, Buffalo; secretary, Captain John S. Pruyn, 4th Separate Company, Yonkers; treasurer, Captain David Wilson, 2d Battery, New-York; chaplain, the Rev. William N. Dunnell, 22d Regiment, New-York.

NOTHING BUT NEW BILLS.

THE ASSEMBLYMEN STILL BUSY PROPOSING LEGISLATION.

Albany, Jan. 20 (Special).—Another large batch of measures reached the Assembly bill box to-day. One of the most important bills is by Mr. Austin, of New-York, authorizing the Aqueduct Commissioners of New-York to investigate and report as to additional sources of water supply for the city.

Assemblyman Husted introduced a measure of importance to those interested in mutual fire-insurance companies. It provides that no such company shall be allowed to do business in New-York and Kings County unless it shall have entered into contracts with 400 applicants, each owning real estate to the value of at least $5,000, the premiums on which insurance shall amount to $200,000.

Among the other bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Hobble—Appropriating $42,000 for the erection of a State armory in Whitehall.

By Mr. Austin—Permitting the Board of Claims to audit the claim of New-York City against the State for water supplied to Sing Sing Prison.

By Mr. Finn—Authorizing the Controller of New-York City to grant permits for the erection of stands in Vesey-st.

By Mr. Gledhill—Providing for a five-cent fare on any railroad in the State for one continuous ride within the limits of any city or village; also providing for a transfer system entitling passengers to a continuous ride, and also compelling the sale of thirty tickets for $1.

By H. T. Andrews—Providing that the Superintendent or Deputy-Superintendent of Buildings in New-York City shall be a civil engineer.

VILLAGE LAWS CODIFIED.

Albany, Jan. 20.—The Statutory Revision Commission has been at work all summer on a bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Downs, of Orleans, chairman of the Committee on Villages, which repeals all laws in relation to villages and substitutes an entirely new codification. It patterns after the Constitutional classification of cities, classifying the villages of the State into the first class, with a population over 5,000; second class, from 3,000 to 5,000; third class, from 1,000 to 3,000, and fourth class, under 1,000. The bill makes entirely new provisions for the incorporation and government of villages, not affecting those incorporated under special acts.

PLEA TO BLACK FOR GOOD ROADS.

Albany, Jan. 20.—A delegation from the State Farmers' Congress in advocacy of the good roads movement called at the Executive Chamber this afternoon and paid their respects to Governor Black. They were introduced to the Governor by Senator Higbie. The delegation was composed of General Roy Stone, E. G. Harrison, special agent of the Road Inquiry Bureau, of Washington, and Jonathan Wyckoff. The Governor expressed sympathy with the movement they represented.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Albany, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society was held here to-day. The following officers were elected: Benjamin F. Tracy, Brooklyn, president; James B. Docharty, Albany, corresponding secretary; Frederick C. Schraub, Lowville, recording secretary; W. Judson Smith, Syracuse, treasurer; vice-presidents, Dr. G. Howard Davison, Millbrook; James Hilton, New-Scotland; W. B. Weed, Potsdam; William Cary Sanger, Sangerfield; Dr. C. S. Barney, Milford; T. M. Osborne, Auburn, and H. P. Hopkins, Buffalo. Executive Committee, A. C. Chase, Syracuse; A. W. Palmer, Syracuse; Henry Newland, Stillwater; S. D. Willard, Geneva; F. O. Chamberlain, Canandaigua; Milo M. Acker, Hornellsville; J. Gero Dutcher, Pawling, and Thomas H. Perry, Hempstead. Dr. H. B. Howard Davidson introduced a resolution, which was adopted, indorsing the action being taken by the various societies in the good roads movement.

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COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
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Remnants are going quickly. A few choice ones still remain. Measure your room—just the length you need may still be here.

Amazing values in Furniture Department. To close out some discontinued patterns, we offer special bargains.

Ladies' Solid Quartered Oak or MAHOGANY FINISHED DRESSING TABLES, $8.00.

THE EASY TERMS OF OUR "LONG CREDIT" MAKE BUYING A PLEASURE.

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COWPERTHWAIT & Co.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
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BOARD OF TRADE DINNER.

HENRY WATTERSON TALKS OF THE DAYS WHEN UNCLE SAM WAS YOUNG.

A BREEZY COMPARISON OF PAST SIMPLICITY AND PRESENT SOCIAL DANGERS—GENERAL BUCKNER, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WOODRUFF AND THE REV. MADISON C. PETERS AMONG THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

The banquet-room of the Waldorf echoed once more last night with "the song of them that feast," and the ears of some two hundred guests were charmed with the harmony of post-prandial wit and eloquence which lends an added appreciation to a good dinner. The occasion was the annual dinner of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation. Two graceful groups of palms, in the northerly corners of the room, were the only decoration, beyond the flowers that adorned the seven tables it contained. The guests of honor were seated at a raised table at the north end of the room. William H. Parsons, vice-president of the Board, presided in place of Darwin R. James, who was absent. His neighbors were Henry Watterson, General Simon B. Buckner, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, Postmaster Dayton, Commissioner C. H. T. Collis, James T. Kilbreth, George W. Aldridge, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, J. E. Simmons, C. N. Jordan, Charles S. Fairchild and Isidor Straus.

Mr. Parsons referred to the defeat of the Forestry Constitutional amendment in his opening remarks as a result, to a considerable extent, of the efforts of the board. He also expressed his belief that the country was entering upon an era of unprecedented prosperity, but added that increased Governmental revenue, sound financial legislation and peace with England were necessary to a restoration of confidence.

Senator John M. Thurston was to have been the next speaker, but was absent, so that Henry Watterson's response to the toast, "When Uncle Sam Was Young," was first on the programme. He said, in part: "In these degenerate days, with their deep, dark and dire contrasts—when not to be a millionnaire is to be a pauper—when if a man cannot draw his check for $100,000 he is apt to be in need of an overcoat—and on a solemn occasion like this, it seems fitting, indeed, it is both a privilege and a pleasure, to revert to the older and better days of the Republic, when nobody had anything, and when, as a consequence, everybody had something.

"When Uncle Sam was young one could walk the whole length of Broadway, between Chambers-st. and South Ferry, and reach his destination without having his pockets picked or his virtue assailed. But then the man had not become the machine; the game of speculation was played with a limit; water was used but sparingly, even in stocks; and if amid the plans and schemes of a certain hardy pioneer—nay, if among his wildest dreams as he wrapped his furs about him and lay down to blissful slumber on the banks of the Mohawk—so much as a vision of this gorgeous palace crossed his fancy, he failed to mention it in his will or to leave his descendants any specific sinking fund or architectural suggestion.

"Those were brave days, gentlemen; and, whatever else we may say of them—of their primitive conditions, their provincial limitations and their clumsy, upright business methods—they laid the National foundations in a type of civilization which has come to be known and respected, and is beginning to be feared, throughout the world as American manhood, and which of all our possessions is still the best we have. If we can hold to this manhood we are safe; and, while no one can exceed me in admiration for the Secretary's latest and greatest diplomatic achievement, I am not so sure that it will eliminate war.

"I am myself a man of peace. I had my fill of war when I was young enough to enjoy it. If, by grace of God and permisison of Mr. Olney, we may have another experience of that kind I want to go into the Quartermaster's Department or be connected with the commissariat. But if we are not going to have any more battles, if we are to go on piling up riches; if, instead of shouting with exultation, 'Behold our "young barbarians all at play,"' we are to fecilitate ourselves in their accomplishments as gentlemen of leisure and pleasure—as amateur athletes and professional dinner-givers—where shall we look for our boasted manhood, and what will become of our surplus population? Really, the Secretary of State—who comes of good New-England stock, and has not merely the blue but the buff blood of old Continentals in his veins—must revise his line of universal peace somewhat, and leave us at least one—just one—dear little loophole for a fight in case our Uncle Sam, getting his second wind, and reminded of his younger days, should turn over the pages of his 'American Songster' and read or chant the familiar refrain:

Sound the bold anthem—war dogs are howling—
Proud bird of liberty screams through the air!

"Forgive the seeming levity. I do not mean to be flippant, or to deal lightly with serious things. There are dangers and dangers; and those that menaced the Republic, when its titular saint was young, are not those that menace it now. We were a Nation of individuals. We are a Nation of institutions. The lion across our path was the institution of African slavery. We survived it. The wolf at our door is the institution of professional anarchy. We shall survive that, too. We have had our new birth of freedom; but, before we can come out of the fiery ordeal a perfect Nation, we must have a new birth of morals.

"It is your own fault, gentlemen, if the Government, falling in with your own standards, fails to attain the ideal. I am no Cassandra. On the contrary, I believe that we are upon the ascending, not the descending, scale of National development, and that there are yet glories in store for us as a Nation and as a people. But it requires no seer to predict that if you do not set and keep your house in order—if the custodians of the Nation's accretions not only of wealth but of culture, and these moulders of public opinion, whose position gives them so great an authority, do not take from the long-haired demagogue every illustration of his claim of class distinction—if they do not stop making money long enough to consider as wise economists just systems of taxation—if they go on hugging, along with their riches, the delusion that, when the danger line is reached, they can buy the election—it is only a question of time when the hordes of disorder, taking advantage of some one of the years of famine which periodically visit us, and sufficiently organized and capably led, will sweep over the conservative barriers that now restrain them. Then we shall see done ruthlessly by the hands of the mob—perhaps at the ultimate cost of free institutions—what had been better done if committed in time to the hands of statesmen.

"We are to reconcile capital and labor, and to this end we must purify ourselves. We are to teach the lesson that the citizen exists for the Government, not the Government for the citizen. We may not be able to bring back the intense individuality of the days when Uncle Sam was young, but we can inculcate individual character and personal accountability. Ours is to protect the rights of property—not less sacred in the form of aggregations of capital than in that of private ownership—and to do this effectively we must not leave the prosecution and punishment of dishonest and unlawful combinations to the indiscriminate outcry of irresponsible agitation, but ourselves lead such movements toward redress and reform as the public interest and credit may require. Just policies, directed by wise men, never yet failed of their mark, the glory of nations and the good of humankind, and they never will. It is for this noble city to lead the way; it is for you, gentlemen, who represent so great a part of its wealth and worth, to say the word, and as surely as the night follows the day the rest of us will follow after."

General Buckner was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause as he rose to speak on "Patriotism, Country and Party." He paid a warm tribute to the patriotic spirit of the American people and then warned his hearers against the evils of class legislation, referring, in conclusion, to his experiences in the recent campaign.

Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff then responded to the toast, "The Prospective Benefits to Trade and Transportation Incident to the Creation of the Greater New-York." He was heartily received. Postmaster Charles W. Dayton followed with a speech on "The Postal Service, the Adjunct of Trade and Commerce," and the Rev. Madison C. Peters spoke on "Immigration." The Mayor had been expected to speak, but was kept away by a slight attack of illness.

Among the guests were Darwin R. James, jr., J. W. Vrooman, the Rev. D. P. O'Flynn, George S. Seabury, James Hartford, Charles H. Patrick, William Brookfield, Superintendent Stevenson Constable, Jordan L. Mott, W. H. Webb, Sheppard Knapp and H. H. Brockway.

BURIED IN THE LAND OF HIS PEOPLE.

Buffalo, Jan. 20.—The remains of the late General Ely S. Parker, the Indian chief, which have lain in the cemetery at Fairfield, Conn., were brought here to-day and deposited in Forest Lawn beside the bones of Red Jacket, the famous chief of the Six Nations. The removal was made at the request of the Buffalo Historical Society, and with the full sanction of Mrs. Parker, because it was considered fitting that the dead soldier, who was a full-blooded Seneca, should rest in the land formerly occupied by his people. The remains reached here at noon, and were accompanied by Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse. They were met by a committee of the Historical Society and escorted to Forest Lawn, where, after brief services, they were placed in a grave in the Red Jacket lot. The grave will be marked by a boulder suitably inscribed.

BERKELEY BEATEN AT HOCKEY.

The Montclair High School and Berkeley teams played an interesting game of hockey at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night. While it was the first game that the Montclair team has played in public, the High School boys played in splendid form, and won by the score of 5 to 0. Hornfeck won the honors of the night, and he was frequently applauded for his clever work. The teams played as follows:

Montclair H. C. (5).	Positions.	Berkeley (0).
McBurney	Forwards	F. Procter
Hornfeck	Forwards	Huntington
Cary	Forwards	F. Bien, jr.
Anderson, Brown	Forwards	Paulding
Tranischold, Phillips	Cover point	Pell
Lindsey	Point	Thomas
Griffin	Goal	Granbery

Referee—C. M. Pope. Goals—Cary, 1; McBurney, 1; Hornfeck, 3. Time—Two halves of 15 minutes each.

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

SERVED at the Banquets in Cherbourg and Versailles, tendered by the French Nation to the CZAR of RUSSIA.

pronounced dead. The autopsy was conducted at 2:30. The witnesses then signed the certificate of death and were excused.

Hoch's crime was the shooting of Minnie Ingersoll, at Martinsburg, near Lowville, Lewis County, July 10, 1895.

THE SCHOOL BOARD PROTESTS.

CHARTER CHAPTER ON EDUCATION DECLARED UNFAIR—COMMITTEES NAMED.

The members of the Board of Education, at their meeting yesterday, expressed their disapproval of that part of the Greater New-York charter which refers to the public-school system. They were particularly displeased with the idea of separating the city into the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and passed resolutions expressing their disapproval of that section, and also of the section which gives the Borough of Manhattan only five members in a central board of thirteen commissioners.

Commissioner Joseph J. Little then announced that there were certain other changes that he believed it would be wise to recommend; for instance, that the control of the colleges should be in the hands of the Board of Education and not in the control of the various borough boards. He believed that the Mayor of the Greater City should have the power of appointing the boards and the central board. The Borough of Manhattan, he said, contributed about $2,000,000 toward the school fund, while other boroughs would receive State aid and contribute little or nothing. The Manhattan Borough, he argued, did not receive proper attention, and therefore he moved that the attention of the Charter Commission be called to that fact and that the Board recommend that the power of appointing the local and central boards be vested in the Mayor.

Commissioner E. Ellery Anderson said that he was of the same mind as Mr. Little concerning the unfairness with which the Borough of Manhattan was treated. "You are going to get your medicine no matter what recommendations you make," he went on, "and this Board should speak out. I don't approve of the allotment of the heads. We have but five members, and the other boroughs eight. We should be seven out of the thirteen."

Several other Commissioners spoke in like vein, and then Mr. Little's motion that the Mayor have the appointing power was put and lost. Another motion was put by Mr. Little, that it be recommended that the Mayor appoint the eight members of the Central Board. This was lost by a vote of 7 to 9. Mr. Little's resolution calling for better representation on the Board and pronouncing against the division of the city was put and unanimously carried. This finished the Greater New-York discussion.

Superintendent Jasper reported that for a long time the teachers and himself had thought the course of study should be shortened. The boards of inspectors recommended that the course be simplified and had prepared a plan which was only temporary and could go into effect on February 1. The permanent plan, he said, would not be ready to take effect before April or May. The report was referred to the Committee on Instruction.

Superintendent Snyder, of the Department of Buildings, submitted a communication in which he set forth that no movement for the issue of school bonds for this year had been made yet, and that from a rough calculation, for improving sites, $2,000,000 was needed in addition to $3,000,000 for the cost of land for new sites.

President Charles Bulkley Hubbell announced the following committees for the coming year:

On Finance—Commissioner Little, chairman; Maclay, Ketchum, Speyer and Van Arsdale.

On Instruction—Commissioner Prentiss, chairman; Rogers, Taft, Agar and Greenough.

On Supplies—Commissioner Kelly, chairman; Mortant, Little, Peaslee and Andrews.

On Nautical Schools—Commissioner Mortant, chairman; Rogers, Adams, Kelly and Hurlbut.

On Bylaws and Legislature—Commissioner Anderson, chairman; Ketchum, Prentiss, Andrews and Eustis.

On Sites—Commissioner Agar, chairman; Van Arsdale, Adams, Eustis and Speyer.

On Buildings—Commissioner Peaslee, chairman; Maclay, McSweeney, Hurlbut and Mack.

On High Schools—Commissioner Taft, chairman; Mack, McSweeney, Anderson and Greenough.

Executive Committee Normal College Trustees—Commissioners Mack, McSweeney, Van Arsdale, Prentiss, Agar, Anderson, Greenough, Speyer and President Hunter.

Executive Committee College of the City of New-York Trustees—Commissioners Maclay, Montant, Little, Ketchum, Kelly, Taft, Eustis and President Webb.

On Evening Schools—Commissioner Rogers, chairman; Hurlbut, Kelly, Montant and Adams.

A GILROY-DE WITT CONTROVERSY.

MAYOR STRONG SAID THE EX-MAYOR WOULD DENY IT, BUT THE LATTER DECLINED TO TALK.

A report was published yesterday to the effect that a discussion came up in the executive session of the Greater New-York Commission on Tuesday which related to municipal corruption in New-York City under Tammany Hall. William C. De Witt, it would appear, had several times insinuated that extra precautions to prevent corruption were necessary in view of the scandals which had come out of Tammany administration. Ex-Mayor Gilroy, it was said, became restive under these repeated shafts from Mr. De Witt's bow, and replied to the Brooklyn Commissioner with some asperity. Mr. Gilroy thought, according to the report that leaked out, that such intimations came with bad grace from a gentleman who had been for fourteen years Corporation Counsel in a city which had furnished as many scandals possibly as New-York ever did. Mr. Gilroy went on to say, it was said, that all investigations of the Lexow Commission and all the later investigations of the Commissioners of Accounts, with a fund of $100,000 for sifting the conduct of Tammany officials, had shown no corrupt tendencies outside of the Police Department, and these, he alleged, had long existed, extending back through all kinds of municipal administrations.

The discussion, it was reported, was ended by Mayor Strong, who was disposed to take ex-Mayor Gilroy's side of the controversy, and joined the latter in saying that no serious imputations against any department of the city except the Police Department had been established.

Mayor Strong was asked yesterday what truth there was in the report detailed in the foregoing. "You ask ex-Mayor Gilroy," replied the Mayor, "and he will tell you that there is no truth in the report. The story as published was not founded on fact." The Mayor added that discussions in the executive sessions of the Commission were not proper subjects for repetition and publication under any circumstances.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy, when asked about the report, said: "I positively decline to discuss matters that occurred in the executive session of the Commission."

CHANGES IN THE CHARTER.

The members of the Greater New York Commission held another protracted executive session in the Mayor's private office yesterday afternoon. It was after 6 o'clock when the commissioners finished their labors. Secretary Pinney said that the first seven chapters of the report had been gone over and several slight changes made in the chapters relating to the Law, Park and Building departments. One of the changes calls for an increase of salary for the Corporation Counsel from $12,000 to $15,000 a year. It was also decided to place the power of appointing a president of the Park Board in the hands of the Mayor.

LOOMIS L. WHITE TO RETIRE.

Loomis L. White, who has been a member of the New-York Stock Exchange since July 3, 1856, or for more than forty years, will retire from business on February 1. On that date his firm, Loomis L. White & Co., with offices at No. 80 Broadway, will dissolve. His partner is L. K. Taylor. Mr. White has acted as broker for all the great operators, from Commodore Vanderbilt and Daniel Drew to Jay Gould and Addison Cammack. He passed through all the panics from 1857 and never has been in trouble financially. He is sixty-seven years old. He came to New-York in January, 1847. He began business in Wall Street as a member of the firm of Worth & White. He paid $300 for his seat in the Stock Exchange. Seats have since sold as high as $36,000, and they are now quoted at $18,500. He has sold his New-York home, but he does not intend to sell his Stock Exchange seat. He expects to spend six months of the year at his country place, at Pomfret, Conn., and the rest of his time will be spent in the South and in Europe.

THE BEST PARTS OF THE BEST CATTLE IN
Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef
THAT'S WHY IT'S THE BEST.
PUREST AND OF FINEST FLAVOR.

FAYERWEATHER SUITS RENEWED.

ONLY ONE POINT IN THE LITIGATION SAID TO BE DECIDED.

PAPERS IN A THREE-CORNERED ACTION OVER THE MISSING FOURTH CODICIL TO THE WILL SERVED—REGRETS THAT THE TESTATOR DID NOT HIMSELF DISTRIBUTE HIS MILLIONS.

The decision in the celebrated Fayerweather will contest handed down by the Court of Appeals on Tuesday, although in favor of the colleges, virtually sets at rest, so far as is known, only one important point raised in that bitter and long-fought litigation. The Court may have given its final judgment upon another important phase of the contest, but whether this is so will not be known until the papers in the case have reached this city. The point decided is that Justus L. Bulkeley, Thomas G. Ritch and Henry B. Vaughan are only trustees of the will, and not residuary legatees, and, as trustees, will have fulfilled their obligations to the testator when they have executed the rulings of the court relative to the case. The point on which several lawyers interested in the litigation believe the Court of Appeals has given a final decision is as to whether the widow and those next of kin waived their rights to the estate when they made over leases of the millions involved in favor of Ritch, Bulkeley and Vaughan.

In view of the decision of the Court of Appeals the litigation is now brought down to a three-cornered fight among the estate of the widow and those next of kin, the twenty or more colleges named as beneficiaries, and Henry B. Vaughan, the executor of the fourth codicil of the will. According to testimony already submitted, this codicil was thrown into a stove by Vaughan a few hours before the testator died. When this was done, the ink on the fifth codicil, which gave the residuary estate to the three executors, was still wet. Counsel for the widow and those next of kin have declared from the beginning of the litigation that the fourth codicil, which was made four days before Mr. Fayerweather's death, was to the effect that the widow and the relatives should receive handsome legacies from the residuary estate before the colleges mentioned in it received a cent of the sums willed to them. It is alleged that the amounts of the legacies were specified in the codicil, which will be the basis of another interesting suit to break the will. Papers opening this suit were filed before the Special Session of the Supreme Court on January 6 by William Blaikie, of No. 206 Broadway, counsel for the estate of the widow and those next of kin. Complaints have already been served on Henry B. Vaughan and Prescott Hall Butler, the lawyer who drew up the codicil. The bringing of this suit means that it will be many months yet before the chain of seemingly endless litigations in the contest is completely woven and a decision given that will be sufficiently sweeping in its nature. Should the present case be won by the widow and those next of kin, it would set aside, it is believed, the decision of the Court of Appeals handed down on Tuesday.

The news that the legal battle over the Fayerweather will would yet go on for a long time caused many persons to express their regret yesterday that Mr. Fayerweather did not himself dispose of his millions in his lifetime. If he had done this, those whom he desired to benefit would not now be compelled to seek in the courts to acquire their rights. Of all the suits brought to break the will, the one now pending is one of the most interesting. It is asserted that Vaughan's act in burning the fourth codicil of the will out of the presence of the dying testator was a violation of law, and counsel for the contestants will try to build up a sufficiently strong case on this point to compel the courts to decide that the fourth codicil is still valid. Evidence as to the truthfulness of these allegations is said to be exceedingly strong. It is intimated that the question of the mental condition of Mr. Fayerweather at the time when he lay dying and the fifth codicil was made may also be called in question.

When William Blaikie was seen at his office yesterday afternoon he said that it would be a long time before the contest ended. "The decision of the Court of Appeals," he said, "only puts out of the battle Messrs. Vaughan, Ritch and Bulkeley. They are declared to have no power to divide the estate in any other way than is specified in the will. The opinions on the decision are based on telegraph reports from Albany as printed in the newspapers, however. Until I have read the papers in the case, I cannot express an opinion on many important points. We hope to win the suit pending and will continue to fight for the rights of the estate of the widow and those next of kin with unrelenting vigor."

Colonel E. C. James when seen at his office yesterday in reference to the decision said that the dispatches led him to believe that the Court of Appeals had not ruled on one of the main questions raised—namely, that the releases had been obtained by a suppression of the facts in relation to the trusts.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT SAILS AGAIN.

THIS TIME WITH A NEW CAPTAIN AND MATE, AND A CREW OF NEGROES WHO REFUSE TO WORK.

The brigantine Electric Light sailed from this port on January 11 for Rio Grande do Sul. Three days later she put back, and Captain Corning and Mate Currier explained their action by saying they were unwilling to go to sea in a leaking vessel. Inspectors were sent to the ship by insurance companies and by the British Consul, and the verdict of all was that the ship was perfectly seaworthy. A new captain, Christopher Edwards, of No. 68 South-st., and a new mate were sent aboard her by her agents, Swan & Co., and she sailed for her destination yesterday.

The crew consisted of four negroes, who for a time flatly refused to man the ship or get her under way from her anchorage off Staten Island, as they held with Captain Corning that the ship was unsafe. When the vessel was last seen going out of the harbor in tow, the crew of negroes were sitting on deck, having declared that they would not work the ship after she got to sea.

BIG STEEL FIRMS COMBINE.

SHEFFIELD STEEL TO BE MADE IN THIS COUNTRY BY THE NEW CONCERN.

Pittsburg, Penn., Jan. 20.—The consolidation of the American crucible steel business of Thomas Firth & Sons, Limited, of Sheffield, England, with the Sterling Steel Company of Pittsburg, under the title of the Firth-Sterling Steel Company, has been effected. The capital stock has been increased from $300,000 to $800,000, and the company's works at Demmier will be enlarged to meet any requirements or demand.

The steel department will be under the direct management of Lewis J. Firth, managing director of the Sheffield company. C. Y. Wheeler, founder and president of the Sterling Steel Company, will have sole control of the projectile department. By this consolidation, for the first time in the history of America, Sheffield steel will be manufactured here under the same process that has made the product world-famous.

Negotiations are also in progress for similar working arrangements or consolidation of interests with manufacturing firms in Germany, Belgium, Russia, Japan and Italy.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Charles Lanier, the general treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, No. 17 Nassau st., reports the following additional contributions to the General Fund of the collection now in progress:

FROM CHURCHES.

Collegiate, Reformed	$827 37
Trinity Chapel, Episcopal	521 57
Messiah, Unitarian	302 01
Intercession, Episcopal	17 59
Christ, Lutheran	10 00

FROM GENERAL SOURCES.

Produce Exchange	$398	George Ringler & Co.	$10
Henry de Coppet	100	Kress Brewing Company	10
Proctor's Café Box	42	John G. Heckscher	10
Ferd. Sulzberger	25	J. H. Alexandre	10
J. Hoffman's Brewing Company	25	T. H. Robbins	10