

RAINES LAW AMENDMENTS.

SWEEPING CHANGES WITH REGARD TO HOTELS.

PROVISIONS WHICH, IF ENFORCED, WOULD DO AWAY WITH "FAKE" HOTELS AND CLUBS.

—OTHER CHANGES PROPOSED.

Albany, March 11.—The special committee which investigated the operations of the Raines Liquor Tax law will submit its report and proposed amendments to the law to the Senate tomorrow. The bill providing for the amendments is voluminous. The amendments proposed by the committee cover in the main the following propositions:

A sale of five gallons of liquor, to be exempt from the tax, and to constitute a sale of five gallons of wholesale, must be of the same kind and quality of liquor. The distribution of liquor by, between or on behalf of members of a corporation or association in quantities of less than five gallons is "trafficking in liquor." This latter part of the amendment which covers clubs. It is also provided that a sale of five gallons or more, if the liquor sold is to be delivered in a less quantity than five gallons at one time, is a sale of less than five gallons and is taxed.

The discretion of the State Commissioner of Excise in requiring bonds from his subordinates is abolished. Each official is required to give a bond. Specific provisions are made requiring certain reports from the Commissioner of Excise. He is also to have power to remove at will any subordinate. The number of special agents is proposed to be increased to 100, in the discretion of the Commissioner. Special agents are to have the powers of a constable or other peace officer to make arrests for a violation of the Liquor Tax law.

No change is made in the amount of taxes levied, except as regards pharmacists. For New York City the tax on pharmacists is to be \$35; Brooklyn, \$30; Buffalo and cities over 10,000, \$25; cities less than 50,000 but more than 10,000, \$20; cities and villages having less than 10,000 but more than 5,000, \$15; villages of less than 5,000 but more than 1,200, \$10; other places, \$5.

There is a provision which makes it more definite that a tax is levied for each bar at which liquor is sold. Penalties are provided for the non-payment, by Deputy Excise Commissioners and County Treasurers, to the proper authorities of the moneys collected by them within the time required by law.

The local option clause is amended to give more certain effect to the result of the votes cast at town meetings on the several propositions submitted, as, for instance, if the proposition for a store license is defeated, the hotelkeeper can only sell liquor to be drunk on the premises. The section in relation to applications for liquor-tax certificates has been amended to make it more definite and to require specific answers to the questions which are now required to answer.

In measuring the distance of a place selling liquor from a church, schoolhouse or dwelling, it is provided that the measurements shall be made on a straight line. It is provided that a person who has been or shall be convicted of felony, or has in his employ a person who has been so convicted, shall not have a liquor-tax certificate.

The prohibition as to granting certificates to places in which saloons, hotels and hospitals is amended to include the institution established for the care and treatment of epileptics. A complete system is established for the payment of rebates on the surrender of certificates.

In addition to the provisions forbidding the sale of liquor in certain places, it is provided that it cannot be sold or delivered to them for any other person. It is provided that where the traffic is carried on in an interior barroom, no view of the street, sidewalk or open area, and each room occupied by the family and servants, each room properly furnished to accommodate lodgers and separated by partitions at least four inches thick, extending from floor to ceiling, and having at least ten square feet of floor area, and at least 600 cubic feet of space. The dining-room must have at least 300 square feet and be suitably furnished. A guest is defined as a person who is a temporary boarder, and pays the regular and customary charge for such occupancy, but who does not occupy such room for the purpose of having liquor served therein, and a person who, in the absence of his family, is regularly served, resorts to the hotel for the purpose of obtaining, in good faith, a meal.

A provision is made for the issuing, upon a permit granted by the Mayor of the city and the Chief of Police, or by the president of a village, and upon the payment of a specified tax, of a certificate which will allow the sale of liquor between 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning of certain days.

Provision is made for a civil action for a penalty of \$50 for violations of the law. Judgment of recovery carries with it the forfeiture of the certificate.

The report of the committee accompanies the proposed amendments to the Raines law, and is signed by Senators Raines, Ford, Nussbaum and Higgins, Senator Foley, the Democratic members of the committee. It presents a minority report. Senator Ford dissents from the recommendation that all social clubs should be taxed the same as saloons. He says: "The 'fake' clubs and saloons, which have been so successful in their baleful influence on good order, public morals and the sanctity of the Sabbath only exist because of the 'fake' hotel. It must be abolished along with its twin evil, but I cannot assent to the recommendation that an order be issued to the effect that it is necessary also to tax out of existence thousands of bona fide social, political, dining, literary and similar clubs. The club is the most important factor in municipal life, prominently so in New York, where the terms neighbor and neighborhood have lost their time-honored significance and find their substitute in club life. I desire, also, to be recorded in favor of halting the tax on restaurants and family hotels, which keep no bar, and in which liquor is served with meals exclusively, and on weekdays only."

The majority report estimates that if all the "fake" clubs had paid their taxes, they would have been \$2,452,250 greater than they are, and if all social clubs, real and ostensible, had been taxed the increase would have been \$3,016,250. The amendments demand that the "fake" clubs and the "Raines law" hotels were obnoxious to the Republican leaders in New York and Brooklyn, who said that to interfere with Sunday beer drinking would defeat the Republican cause. The amendments were introduced next fall. The upcountry sentiment, however, overcame the objections from New York and Brooklyn, and Senator Raines will introduce his amendments to the law just as it has been drafted.

ANOTHER PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

TO AUTHORIZE THE LICENSING OF RESTAURANTS AT \$50 A YEAR TO SELL LIQUORS WITH MEALS.

In addition to the proposed amendments to be incorporated in the Tribune yesterday to be incorporated in the Raines Liquor Tax law, another has been drafted that may revolutionize the restaurant business of this and other large cities in the State.

This is an amendment that will authorize the

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY.

Information is quickly drawn to the surface and cured by the absorption of the powerful and highly efficient medicaments which

Benson's Porous Plasters

They have found their way into every civilized country on the globe, and have proved themselves indispensable for the relief of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Back-Ache, Pleurisy, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, etc. Have them in the house ready for emergency, as delay in such cases is dangerous. Be sure to get a BENSON'S. Refuse substitutes. Price 25 Cents.

Wine of India? The Ideal French Tonic FOR BODY AND BRAIN. Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty. Immediate lasting efficacious agreeable.

MORE POWER TO THE MAYOR.

A BILL WHICH WOULD LET HIM REMOVE THE POLICE BOARD.

SENATOR WRAY INTRODUCED IT AS AN OFFSET TO THE MACHINES GREATER NEW-YORK POLICE COMMISSION SCHEME.

Albany, March 11 (Special).—Senator Wray, of Brooklyn, to-day introduced a bill which would authorize to remove at pleasure during their terms the heads of any of the city departments. The bill amends the Power of Removal act of 1895 so as to read as follows: "The Mayor of the city of New York may at pleasure remove from office any public officer now or hereafter holding office by appointment from the Mayor of said city, except officers for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution."

BONDS NOT TO BE TAXED.

THE CONTROLLER'S BILL PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

ABELL SCORES A POINT IN HIS FIGHT FOR THE SAVAGE RIFLE—STANISLAND POLICE BILL CARRIED—ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

Albany, March 11.—The Assembly to-day took up as a special order Senator Ellsworth's bill amending State bonds from taxation. Mr. Armstrong entered into a vigorous opposition to the measure. He began by declaring that the motive which induced the drawing of the bill was the desire to make a present of these bonds to a number of favored people who were awaiting legislation which would permit them to purchase at a ridiculously low figure. He denied that the sale of bonds subject to taxation was an impediment to the issue of bonds. He cited the case of the Lake Shore Railroad, which had recently refunded part of its debts and floated bonds easily at a premium that were not exempt from taxation. Who knew but what at this very moment there were bids lying in the Controller's office? There was no doubt that capital was eager to invest in New York State securities. The State was never more solvent. Most commonwealths were bonded nearly to their constitutional limit, but New York was a shining example to the contrary.

Mr. Dudley, of Niagara, spoke next. He apprehended that most of the opposition to the bill grew out of a misunderstanding of its provisions. The State authorities believed it was the only feasible plan to place the bonds upon the market. "Will the gentleman inform me why it is that the financial heads of the State are in such a philanthropic mood, when \$1,000,000 of the bonds have already been sold at a premium and subject to taxation, and the same amount of money is now being offered at a discount to dispose of that \$1,000,000?" answered Mr. Dudley. They were taken up by foreign investors residing in Scotland. It was impossible to find domestic buyers.

Mr. Dudley then went on to say that because of the trouble in floating tax-bonds, the National Government and the municipalities issued by them and Brooklyn all exempted those issued by them from taxation. It was a well known problem in arithmetic, and he showed figures in favor of the State selling.

Mr. Marshall, of Kings, favored the bill, and maintained that it would be hard to find the holders of bonds to collect a tax if it were imposed.

Mr. Nixon closed the debate. He termed Mr. Armstrong's opposition to the bill as all right theoretically, but a failure when it was practically carried out. Unless these bonds were exempt from taxation, they would be sold at a discount, and individual buyers could have as good an opportunity as others.

Mr. Nixon then moved the adoption of the bill. Mr. Garby's bill for the reorganization of the Bill County Police Department met with considerable opposition, headed by Mr. Finn. The measure was returned from the Senate yesterday with amendments, and it was passed with amendments by a vote of 50 to 34.

Mr. Murphy's bill to authorize the exchange of Benjamin's rifle into possession of the United States Government was next taken up. The bill, which was introduced by Mr. Murphy, provided that the rifle should be exchanged for a new one, and Mr. Van Keuren declared that there was more back of the bill than was apparent on the surface. The rifle had been proved to be an arm superior to all others. Mr. Murphy complained that Mr. Van Keuren was not talking on the question under discussion, which was not the adoption of the Savage rifle. The Chair held the point not well taken, stating that the rifle had been found to be a good one, and that it had been found wanting in many actions, particularly in the battle of Little Bighorn, where it was killed.

Mr. Abel offered an amendment that ammunition for the Springfield rifle should be exchanged for the same rifle when the exchange of guns was made, and that the bill be recommitted. This was carried by a vote of 55 to 27.

Mr. Husted's providing that fireproof dwellings shall not exceed 60 feet in height, and 100 feet in width, and 100 feet in depth, and 100 feet in width in New York.

A resolution authorizing New York City to issue \$150,000 bonds to provide for a bridge and approach over the Bronx River near Woodlawn.

Roehr's, appropriating \$5,000 for the volunteer life-saving corps of the State of New York (inland waters).

McLaughlin's, providing that property purchased with the proceeds of a pension shall be assessed as other property, and that the exemption according to law.

TEN MILLIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

THE AMOUNT THE LEGISLATURE MAY AUTHORIZE THIS CITY TO SPEND.

Albany, March 11 (Special).—Assemblyman Austin to-day introduced a bill authorizing the city of New York to issue bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 for the erection of additional school buildings and the repair and improvement of buildings already erected. The money to be raised by this bond issue is to be used for similar purposes to that for which the \$5,000,000 authorized by an act of last year has been used, and is independent of a bill presented by Mr. Austin, which authorizes the expenditure of \$2,500,000 for the erection of four high school buildings in New York City.

PROPOSED BILL AGAINST TRUSTS.

Another plan for preventing trusts and corporations from influencing legislation and popular elections has been evolved by Henry D. Hotchkiss, a sachem of the Tammany Society, and will soon be laid before the Legislature by Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn, of this city, also a devotee of Tammany. The proposition, as formulated by Sachem Hotchkiss, is contained in a bill, entitled "An act to prevent the use of money for political purposes by corporations."

As prepared, it reads in part as follows: "No foreign corporation doing business in this State, or any domestic corporation, shall pay or contribute directly or indirectly any money, property or thing of value to any political party, organization, committee, or individual for any political purpose whatsoever, and for the purpose of influencing legislation of any kind or to procure or defeat the candidacy of any person for nomination, appointment or election to any political office."

A violation of this act is punishable by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, in the discretion of the court or judge before which the conviction is held; and upon any such conviction the corporation, if a domestic corporation, is dissolved. If a foreign corporation, its right to do business in this State ceases.

Any person who shall aid or abet a violation of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor, and a violation of this act shall be prosecuted in the county in which the principal office of the corporation in this State is located. This act shall take effect immediately.

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SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS OUT OF THE WAY—THE WEAKENED LEADER.

Albany, March 11.—The Senate this morning passed the Annual Appropriation bill and Senator Wilcox's bill prohibiting the playing of baseball on Sunday.

Senator Brush asked to have recommitted the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs yesterday, which authorizes the Governor to exchange the present arms of the National Guard for the Savage gun. He said there were a number of people who desired to give such a hearing on March 17. He wanted a joint hearing at that time. Senator Coughshall, who introduced the bill, offered no objection, and it was sent back to committee.

The resolution offered yesterday by Senator Ahearn, providing for the appointment of a special joint committee to investigate the question of labor in prisons coming in competition with outside labor, was called up, and Senator Ellsworth moved that it be referred to the Prison Commission. The resolution was treated for the purpose of making just such investigations.

Senator Cantor objected to this. He said the theory of these commissions was to be appointed to make such investigations as to furnish such information as was all right, but if anything were to be referred to the State would soon be governed not by the Legislature, but by commissions. He offered as a substitute to Senator Ellsworth's motion that the matter be referred to the Committee on Penal Institutions of the Senate.

Senator Raines thought that the matter should go to the Senate committee. He spoke at some length about the legislation concerning prison labor, and said in his opinion the only solution of the present difficulty was an amendment to the Constitution which would permit a return to the State account and piece-price plan employed a few years ago.

Senator Ellsworth finally withdrew his motion, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Penal Institutions.

The nomination of Robert B. Miller to be Port Warden of the port of New York was reported from the committee on Commerce and Navigation and confirmed without objection.

The following bills were introduced: By Appropriating \$2,000 for a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the 14th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, who fell in the Battle of Gettysburg, who are now provided in reference to running tracks, and limiting trotting races to fifteen days and steeplechasing to five days on any one track, and the number of racing animals on any one track is increased from thirty to forty.

GOOD SHOW FOR DOLLAR GAS.

Albany, March 11.—The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations to-day appointed a sub-committee, composed of Senators Malby, Shaheen and Sullivan, to examine all the bills relating to the sale of gas at different rates, and the evidence submitted at the hearings and prepare a report which shall be ready to submit to the full committee not later than next Monday night.

The regular monthly meeting of the Princeton Club of New York was held at Delmonico's last night. About 25 members were present. After routine business had been disposed of Professor Charles Howard Hinton, the inventor of "Princeton gun," which is used to train candidates for the Yacht club team in butting, described the merits of his invention and gave a practical demonstration of its working. After the meeting a dinner was served. Among the guests were: Dr. H. C. H. Chapin, the Rev. A. A. Brownie, William B. Hornblower, Fred Horcherling, Peter Vredenburg, the Rev. Dr. Dwight L. Hubbard, Vincent M. Underhill and Horace C. Hanks, and George Flint Warten, Jr.

MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

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The members of the Baptist Social Union held a meeting last night at the Hotel Savoy, Fifty-ninth and Fifth-ave., in honor of John D. Rockefeller's gift of \$50,000 to the Baptist City Mission Society. A dinner followed the meeting, at which Charles A. Canfield, president of the union, presided. After dinner the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Marble delivered a speech on "Debtorship to Christ." The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders spoke on "Debtorship to Man" in answer to Dr. Marble's address. The Rev. Dr. Dwight L. Hubbard spoke on "The Duty of the Hour." Among those present were the Rev. Drs. Dwight L. Hubbard, Vincent M. Underhill and Horace C. Hanks, and George Flint Warten, Jr.

The New York Literary Club, which is largely composed of women, held its regular monthly meeting last night in the Astor Library, in Lafayette Place. The attendance was large. Dr. John S. Billings presided. A discussion on "Recent Bibliography" was taken up, and papers were read by Thorwald Solberg, of Boston, formerly of the Congressional Library, on "The Unpublished Catalogues," and George H. Barker, on "The Dewey System."

Ex-Governor Charles A. Towne, of Duluth, talked for two and a quarter hours last night on the "Theory and Practice of Bimetallism," at Carnegie Hall. There were about 300 persons present, and before the lecture began those from the balcony and galleries were invited to seats in the parquet. President McDaniel, of the Bimetallist Association, said that although the association had no money on the lecture series, the next lecture by George Fred Williams, on March 19, would be free. He said that those who held tickets could get a rebate if they wanted it, as he hoped to see the hall filled. Mr. Towne, in the course of his address, said that he had been asked to give a lecture that claimed the right to take a 200-cent dollar from the debtor, but that debtor was said to be a villain if he wanted to pay with a 100-cent dollar.

The Nineteenth Century Club interested itself at its meeting at Sherry's last night with a discussion of "Fabian Socialism" between Mrs. Stanton Blatch, of London, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the Rev. John W. Chadwick. Mrs. Blatch was much in earnest in favor of Fabian Socialism. The Rev. Mr. Chadwick does not like any kind of Socialism. Nothing strikingly new was said, for or against.

The New York Life-Saving Association will present a medal for bravery to Louisa Friederich, the sixteen-year-old girl who rescued Henry Reinhold, nine years old, of No. 35 East Fifty-third-st., from drowning in the East River, near Fifty-first-st., last August, at the Central Opera House, on March 29.

An entertainment, with tableaux, will be given by the St. Bartholomew's Armenian Club to-morrow evening in St. Bartholomew's Mission-house, No. 29 East Forty-second-st. The tableaux will represent Armenian scenes. The proceeds will be given to destitute refugees.

The second annual reunion of the New York Colby Alumnae Association will be held this evening at the St. Denis Hotel. President Nathaniel Butler, of Colby; President C. F. Messerve, of Shaw University; President G. W. Smith, of Colgate University, and other alumni will be present.

At the Manhattan Liberal Club, No. 220 East Fifteenth-st., this evening there will be a lecture on "Economic Basis of the Woman Question" by Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

The March meeting of the Patria Club will be held at the Hotel Waldorf this evening. The speaker will be Dr. David J. Hill, ex-president of Rochester University, and the topic, "The Evolution of American Nationality."

Senator Pavey will speak on the Primary Election law now before the Legislature at the James G. Blaine Club, No. 25 East Tenth-st., this evening. William Brookfield will preside.

A meeting of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island will be held to-night at the Hotel Savoy.

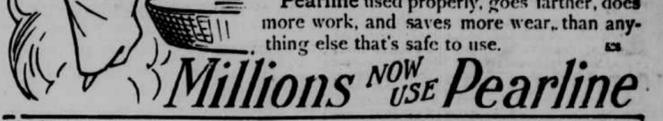
The second of the half-hour noonday services for business men will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, 121 West Parish, to-day at 12:05 o'clock noon. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck will deliver the address.

The sixth annual masquerade and civic ball of the Danbury Association will be held at Webster Hall to-morrow evening. Two bands will furnish continuous music.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society will have its thirty-ninth anniversary meeting on Monday at 8:15 p. m. at No. 17 West Forty-third-st.

Police Captain Chapman is said to have been courting more fame by giving away to his friends buttons containing his portrait. Police Commissioner McLaughlin has been wearing the buttons and scattering them among their friends in the Tenderloin. Thousands of the Chapman adornments have been scattered through the district.

"Out of the frying-pan into the fire." Take care that you don't get that way, when you try to make your washing easier. Better be sure of what you're doing. Get Pearline, the original washing-compound, the best-known, the fully-proved. There are plenty of imitations of it. But even if they're not dangerous—and some are—they're not economical. Pearline used properly, goes farther, does more work, and saves more wear, than anything else that's safe to use.



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A Great Medical Treatise on Lost Manhood; The Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Atrophy (wasting) and Varicocele, also on the Untold Miseries arising from the Errors of Youth or the Excesses of Mature Years. 370 pages. 12mo. Heal Thyself.

Know Thyself. The very finest engravings. 125 invaluable Prescriptions, for all acute and chronic diseases. Bound in beautiful French Muslin, embossed, full gilt. Price, only \$1 by mail. (New edition, 100,000 copies.)

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The National Medical Association awarded the Gold Medal for the Prize Essay.—THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION,—which treats clearly and concisely on the above-named diseases, and is truly A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many would-be imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

G. HOWARD JONES, M. D., No. 4 Bullfinch Street, Boston, Mass. The Most Eminent Specialist in America, who Cures where Others Fail.

CHARTER CHANGES URGED.

REPORT OF THE CITY CLUB'S COMMITTEE ON GREATER NEW-YORK.

SIGNED BY WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS—A SINGLE MUNICIPAL CHAMBER, A SEPARATE BUREAU OF ELECTIONS AND A SINGLE-HEADED POLICE DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED.

The City Club's Committee on Greater New York appeared before the joint committee of the Legislature in Albany on last Tuesday and was requested to present a brief summarizing its suggestions for changes in the charter prepared by the Greater New York Commission. The brief was sent yesterday to the chairman of the joint committee at Albany. It is approved by all the members of the committee of the City Club, who are J. Scott Green, chairman; Joseph H. Choate, James C. Carter, John E. Parsons, Joseph LaRoque, William B. Hornblower, Wheeler H. Peckham, Charles C. Burlingame, R. Fulton Cutting, Lewis L. Delafield, Horace E. Deming, Cortman B. Eaton, Professor Frank J. Goodnow, Myer S. Isaacs, William Travers Jerome, J. Frederic Kerocham, James B. Ludlow, James W. Pryor, Albert Shaw, William Alaire Shortt and Simon Stern.

In the beginning the brief declares that the City Club desires to urge suggestions contained in the supplementary report of Seth Low and Mayor Strong, which may be summarized as follows: First—That the Municipal Assembly shall consist of a single chamber. Two chambers in the Municipal Assembly are unnecessary and cumbersome. A single body charged with full responsibility can be made as dignified as the higher of two, and under proper regulations its proceedings can be made as deliberate and public as those of two chambers.

Second—That the Bureau of Elections should be separated from the Police Department, and that the Department shall be placed under a single head. The reason for advocating the separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department is chiefly the desire to remove all excuse for making the Police Board bipartisan.

The statement is made that the result of the bipartisan law has been disastrous and shows that a bipartisan Board becomes easily the instrument of political leaders.

Third—That the Mayor's power of removal be extended over his entire term. In advocating the change proposed, the City Club of New York does not express any opinion as to the wisdom of the general theory of municipal government which seeks to give the Mayor the power of removal during his entire term rather than only during the first six months.

The City Club's other objections to the draft of charter are the following: Fourth—That it provides fixed terms for almost all the important city officers, and that the Mayor's term of office is extended to four years. The City Club of New York does not express any opinion as to the wisdom of the general theory of municipal government which seeks to give the Mayor the power of removal during his entire term rather than only during the first six months.

Fifth—That the charter provides for the affirmative vote of all the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to fix the annual budget. It has been contended that any one member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment ought to have the power to veto the budget, and that the part of the other members to misuse the important power to determine the annual budget of the city. On the other hand, it is argued that to require a unanimous vote upon the budget is to place in the hands of one man power which might be dangerous, and which might enable a single unscrupulous member of the Board to make serious trouble. The charter provides enough safeguards in the process of fixing the budget, without the requirement that the Board shall be unanimous, and a vote of four of the five members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should suffice.

Sixth—That the draft charter as a whole is obscure, confused and inharmonious. The full force of this criticism can be made apparent only by a detailed statement which it would be extremely laborious to make and tedious to read.

Attention is drawn in the brief to several sections by way of illustration.

REAL ESTATE MEN ACTIVE.

PREPARING FOR THE MASS-MEETING TO URGE DELAY IN THE PASSAGE OF THE CHARTER.

The announcement made yesterday, in the morning papers, that the special committee of the Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange had decided to call a public mass-meeting at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 29 Liberty-st., on next Monday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, to protest against the passage of the Greater New York Charter in its present form, was followed by an enthusiastic gathering of representative real estate brokers and business men, including members of the Real Estate Exchange, who are equally well known in the directors' room of the Real Estate Exchange, yesterday afternoon, to complete arrangements for the proposed mass-meeting of citizens. Alfred E. Marling, president of the Real Estate Exchange, and chairman of the committee, presided. Those present included Alfred Goodnow, Myer S. Isaacs, William Travers Jerome, J. Frederic Kerocham, James B. Ludlow, James W. Pryor, Albert Shaw, William Alaire Shortt and Simon Stern.

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Sixth—That the draft charter as a whole is obscure, confused and inharmonious. The full force of this criticism can be made apparent only by a detailed statement which it would be extremely laborious to make and tedious to read.

Attention is drawn in the brief to several sections by way of illustration.

REAL ESTATE MEN ACTIVE. PREPARING FOR THE MASS-MEETING TO URGE DELAY IN THE PASSAGE OF THE CHARTER. The announcement made yesterday, in the morning papers, that the special committee of the Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange had decided to call a public mass-meeting at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 29 Liberty-st., on next Monday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, to protest against the passage of the Greater New York Charter in its present form, was followed by an enthusiastic gathering of representative real estate brokers and business men, including members of the Real Estate Exchange, who are equally well known in the directors' room of the Real Estate Exchange, yesterday afternoon, to complete arrangements for the proposed mass-meeting of citizens. Alfred E. Marling, president of the Real Estate Exchange, and chairman of the committee, presided. Those present included Alfred Goodnow, Myer S. Isaacs, William Travers Jerome, J. Frederic Kerocham, James B. Ludlow, James W. Pryor, Albert Shaw, William Alaire Shortt and Simon Stern.

In the beginning the brief declares that the City Club desires to urge suggestions contained in the supplementary report of Seth Low and Mayor Strong, which may be summarized as follows: First—That the Municipal Assembly shall consist of a single chamber. Two chambers in the Municipal Assembly are unnecessary and cumbersome. A single body charged with full responsibility can be made as dignified as the higher of two, and under proper regulations its proceedings can be made as deliberate and public as those of two chambers.

Second—That the Bureau of Elections should be separated from the Police Department, and that the Department shall be placed under a single head. The reason for advocating the separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department is chiefly the desire to remove all excuse for making the Police Board bipartisan.

The statement is made that the result of the bipartisan law has been disastrous and shows that a bipartisan Board becomes easily the instrument of political leaders.

Third—That the Mayor's power of removal be extended over his entire term. In advocating the change proposed, the City Club of New York does not express any opinion as to the wisdom of the general theory of municipal government which seeks to give the Mayor the power of removal during his entire term rather than only during the first six months.

The City Club's other objections to the draft of charter are the following: Fourth—That it provides fixed terms for almost all the important city officers, and that the Mayor's term of office is extended to four years. The City Club of New York does not express any opinion as to the wisdom of the general theory of municipal government which seeks to give the Mayor the power of removal during his entire term rather than only during the first six months.