tated in war time. The British Government was too intelligent and wary to allow this evasion of neutrality law at Port Said. If it had neglected to prohibit the practice it would have impaired the value of its own chain of fortified coaling stations. It has consulted its own interests as a naval Power, while it has adopted a course of action favorable to America.

It is almost superfluous to add that the employment of Port Said as a refuge where a belligerent fleet could remain indefinitely and obtain supplies of coal and provisions from colliers and tenders from home ports would have been a dangerous precedent for the regulation of an interoceanic canal in war time. The privilege of transshipment at Port Said and Suez would render the terminal points of the canal bases of naval operations during a period of hostilities. This would be contrary to British policy. If England were at war with Russia or France she would want to have the canal open to warships under all flags, but would insist upon having fleets shut out of the entrance ports and denied coaling privileges either from shore or from colliers. She has the fleets for blocking the entrances, and wants free passage for them through the canal at all times, and she does not want to have belligerents harbored and coaled at either end. Her own canal policy has been enforced in dealing with Admiral Camara's squadron.

All these illustrations which I have been citing emphasize the fact that while England during the last four months has been acting indirectly in the interest of America she has been promoting the ends of self-interest. In thwarting the Continental concert respecting Cuba, and in enforcing neutrality law in Hong Kong, the British West Indies and Port Said, she has increased her own prestige and her resources for future naval warfare. Every step that she has taken has been helpful to the American side in the war with Spain, but it has also been in the direction of British interests. There has been neither favoritism nor partisanship, nor has there been any departure from the rigorous requirements of neutral obligations, but by a singular coincidence, which is worthy of deep reflection, every expedient designed to be helpful to America has been in line with enlightened self-interest. There can be no more striking proof of the mutual advantage of a common policy.

The American people have discovered during the last half year that their real friends in an emergency are in England, and that with the good offices of the British Government assured to them they can be indifferent to Continental opinion. This is not a matter of sentiment, but of practical experience. The moral force of England has been exerted powerfully in their favor. English friendship has been most helpful to them. On the other hand, the English people have not been called upon to make any sacrifice of principle or policy in promoting good feeling with America. They have been useful to America in a foreign crisis, and they have strengthened their own position as a maritime Power. When two nations find out for themselves that when they are just, generous and helpful to each other they have a common share in the benefits of association and friendship, a practical basis for mutual service is established. Sentiment may have inspired, but self-interest has justified, all the recent exhibitions of good feeling between England and America, and because this is so their friendship is not likely to prove transitory, but permanent.

I. N. F.

SWEEPING VICTORY FOR WARD.

THE CONGRESSMAN CARRIES WHITE PLAINS AND MAMARONECK PRIMARIES BY DECISIVE VOTES.

The first Republican caucuses in Westchester County this year were held on Tuesday evening in the town of Mamaroneck, and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Ward-Robertson, or anti-machine, element. Five delegates were chosen to the county, Assembly district and Assembly conventions, the last of which has been called for July 25 at White Plains. There were two tickets in the field, but the Burns faction was defeated by a vote of 163 to 22.

Republican caucuses were held in the towns of White Plains and Mount Pleasant last evening. The caucus held in White Plains resulted in a victory for the Ward-Robertson men over the Burns faction by a vote of 230 to 138.

SWALLOWED UP BY A MANHOLE.

INCIDENT OF A SMALL BOY'S RUN FOR A PENNY STOPS A STREETCAR.

Edward Benkenstein, eight years old, of Lenox-ave. and One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st., had an experience late yesterday afternoon that he will remember for a few days. Toward supper time his father sent the boy to the grocery, holding up a penny as a reward if he should come back quickly.

The boy made a dash out of the door and for a short cut ran across the street. He did not see an open manhole that a man was about to flush with a hose, and suddenly he disappeared. The only witness was a woman on a passing car. She almost set the passengers in a panic by jumping up in her seat and pointing at the hole where "Eddie" had been last seen, shouting:

"A boy has dropped into it! Help! Help!"

The car was stopped and an investigation started. In the mean time Cornelius Devine, of No. 307 East Seventy-sixth-st., the man who was flushing the pipe below, all unconscious of its tenant, returned to the work and turned the stream into the hole. This caused the woman to scream more. The boy, who had been unconscious from his fall, was restored when the cold water struck him, and he set up a cry that resulted in his rescue.

He was not seriously injured and they carried him to his home, a few yards away. The passengers boarded the car again and went their way and Devine resumed his work of cleanliness. The neighbors are anxious to know whether the boy got the penny or not.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

At the Madison Square Roof Garden to-night the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra will play the following programme:

March, "The Commander-in-Chief"	Witt
Overture, "Egmont"	Beethoven
Selection, "Gondoliers"	Sullivan
"Vision of Columbus"	Herbert
Suite, "Peer Gynt"	Grieg
Overture, "Robespierre"	Littolf
Hunting chorus from "Euryanthe"	Weber
(French Horn Quartet, Messrs. Dutschke, Ringer, Schultze and Niebling.)	
Selection, "Faust"	Gounod
Serenade	Moszkowski
"The Mouse and the Trap"	Köhler
"Uncle Sam's War Medley"	Rietzel
"Second Polonaise"	Liszt
"Funeral March of a Marionet"	Gounod
Sextet from "Lucia"	Donizetti
"Toreador and Andalouse"	Rubinstein
"Invitation to the Dance"	Weber
March, "El Capitan"	Sousa

This is the programme which will be offered this evening by the Red Band, at the Lenox Lyceum:

March, "Gallant and Gay"	Aronson
Overture, "Mignon"	Thomas
Clarionet solo, "Rigoletto"	Verdi
Signor Todeschi.	
"Ballo dell Excelsior"	Marenga
Trombone solo, "Pagliacci"	Leoncavallo
Signor Liberatore.	
Selection, "Rigoletto"	Verdi
Potpurri, "Campane di Carnville"	Planquette
Valse lente, "Bois du Bal"	Gillet
Barytone solo, "Tannhäuser"	Wagner
Signor Colaneri.	
March, "Kaiser"	Wagner
Cornet solo, Polka	A. Liberati
Selection, "Boccaccio"	Suppé
March, "El Capitan"	Sousa
"The Star Spangled Banner."	

Miss Marion Giroux has been engaged for next season to play the part in the farce "Why Smith Left Home" which was to be played by Miss Berenice Wheeler, who was lost on the Bourgogne.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

REPUBLICAN.

Illinois—XVth District, B. I. MARSH (renominated).

DEMOCRATIC.

Kentucky—VIIIth District, C. C. GILBERT.

Illinois—1st District, R. B. ORGAN; IId District, C. PORTER JOHNSON; IIId District, GEORGE P. FOSTER; IVth District, THOMAS CUSACK; Vth District, EMIL HOECHESTER; VIIth District, FRANK C. RODGERS.

NEW-JERSEY—1st District, HENRY C. LOUDENSLAGER (renominated).

NEW-YORK—XXXIVth District, WARREN B. HOOKER (renominated).

LIKELY TO ACCEPT THE CALL.

The Rev. Frederick B. Richards, assistant pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, who, as announced in The Tribune yesterday, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, will probably accept the place. Although Mr. Richards could not be seen yesterday, it was learned from an intimate friend that Mr. Richards had said that he had already practically accepted the call. It is expected that he will begin his work in the new field on the second Sunday in September.

Mr. Richards succeeds the Rev. Dr. Henry T. McEwen, who resigned in April last to go to Amsterdam. Mr. Richards was born in Enfield, Mass. He is a graduate of Amherst College and of Yale Theological Seminary. He has been successful in his work in the Broadway Tabernacle, where he has been for about two years. He has had charge of the institutional work of the Bethany Chapel, a branch of the tabernacle, and during the interval between the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Stimson and the call to the Tabernacle pulpit of the Rev. Charles Jefferson, he has supplied the pulpit of the church.

The Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Richards now goes, was built in 1850.

ELECTIONS BILL ADVANCED.

PASSED BY THE SENATE YESTERDAY, AND THE ASSEMBLY TO ACT TO-DAY.

SENATORS DEBATE THE MEASURE FOR NEARLY FIVE HOURS—ANOTHER BILL TO PREVENT REELECTION OF PARTY NOMINEES FOR INSPECTORS—THE SOLDIERS' VOTE PROVIDED FOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, July 14.—The Senate late this evening passed the New-York Elections bill by a vote of 13 to 32, the Republican Senators voting in its favor, and the Democrats in opposition to it. All day the merits and demerits of the measure had been debated.

The Democrats protested against that part of the bill which authorizes the appointment of a State Superintendent of Elections, with authority to appoint seven hundred deputies in the counties of New-York, Richmond, Kings, Queens and Westchester, for the supervision of elections. In reply the Republican Senators argued that the recent changes made in the Board of Police by Mayor Van Wyck indicated an intention on the part of the Democrats to use the Police Department in the furtherance of repeating schemes at elections.

Chief Devery of the Police Department was assailed by most of the Republican Senators, and speeches in his defence were made by the Democrats. Election statistics of 1893 were read by Senator Raines in support of his assertion that there was great danger of the Democratic party committing gigantic frauds at the polls in New-York, unless restrained by State officials appointed on the nomination of political committees in the counties covered by the act.

The bill was taken up in the Senate early in the afternoon, but it was not until 10 o'clock in the evening, nearly, that a vote was taken upon it. The Republican leaders then rushed it over to the Assembly, where it was ordered to a third reading. It is expected that the bill will be passed in the Assembly to-morrow.

CITIZENS UNION MEMBERS TO SUPPORT THE BILL.

The Democrats of the Assembly, in advance of its coming to-day, submitted a minority report from the Judiciary Committee in protest against its being passed. Assemblymen Weekes and Laimbeer, Citizens Union Republicans, have decided not to pay any attention to a circular letter they received from the Executive Committee of the Citizens Union expressing the Union's opposition to the bill. The Republican vote in favor of the bill in the Assembly, therefore, promises to be 79, or two more votes than sufficient to pass it. Governor Black's influence, it is said, led Assemblymen Weekes and Laimbeer to promise to vote for the measure.

A companion bill to the New-York Elections bill was introduced to-day by Senator Lexow. It is an important measure, "intended to prevent the appointment of Hess inspectors of election," as one prominent Republican said. General Rodenbough, the head of the Election Bureau of the Police Department, is reported to claim the authority to reject all persons nominated for inspectors by political committees, if he chooses to do so, and to appoint men not named by political parties. There is thus great danger, in the opinion of Governor Black, Senator Lexow and other prominent Republicans here, that a large number of the men named for inspectors by the Republican organization in New-York will not be accepted by General Rodenbough and the present Board of Police, but will have substituted for them alleged Republicans, controllable by Tammany Hall. The bill introduced by Senator Lexow is intended to guard against this danger.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO PRESENT LAW.

By it Section 12, of Chapter 909, of the Laws of 1896, is amended to read as follows:

Section 12—Appointment and qualifications of election officers in cities: The Police Board of the City of New-York and the Mayor of each other city shall, on or before the first day of October of each year, select and appoint election officers for each election district therein, and may fill any vacancy which may occur before the opening of the polls on Election Day.

Each political party entitled to representation in any Board of Election Officers, may not later than the first day of August in each year file with such Board of Police or Mayor an original and also supplemental list of persons, members of such party duly qualified to serve as election officers. A supplemental list may contain not more than ten names for each office. Additional supplemental lists for any election district may be filed in like manner as the original, at any time before the appointment for such districts are made and certified by such Board or Mayor, and all appointments shall be made either from the original or a supplemental list, so filed, unless, within ten days after notice in writing by the Board or Mayor to the chairman of the committee or other person by whom the list is filed and authenticated, he shall neglect to file an additional list, in which case the Board or Mayor may appoint qualified persons, members of the party in default, to act as election officers.

Nevertheless this act introduced by Senator Lexow contains an amusing admission that Police Commissioners Hess and Abell, of New-York, are looked upon as representatives of the Republican party in the Board of Police of New-York. The act says: "In the city of New-York the members of the Board charged with the duty of appointment of the officers who represent the same political party shall have the exclusive right and be charged with the exclusive duty of selecting from the lists submitted, or, in lieu of persons named on said lists who shall have been found disqualified, the members of such party who are to be appointed as election officers."

Police Commissioners Hess and Abell thus can designate which Republicans on the list furnished by the Republican General Committee of New-York shall serve as election officers. There were no attacks made here to-day on Mr. Hess and Mr. Abell by the Republican Senators in the course of the debate on the New-York Elections bill. They carefully avoided giving offence in this direction.

The Assembly passed to-day the bill of Senator Higgins, which authorizes Controller Roberts to issue $500,000 of war bonds. Governor Black has already received the bill, but has not signed it.

The bill to give the soldiers the right to vote was perfected to-day and submitted to the Senate. The soldiers engaged in the Spanish war will be given blank envelopes in which they will put their ballots. These blank envelopes they will put within others on which they will write the address of the Secretary of State and their own names and addresses. The blank envelopes will be sent by the Secretary of State to the various County Clerks to be distributed among the election officers, who will canvass the ballots.

Governor Black has decided not to recommend to the Legislature any action upon the debt limit of New-York.

Eminent members of the Greater New-York Commission, who are excellent lawyers, have advised him not to accept a bill on the subject of the debt limit—as it will not give relief to New-York City taxpayers. The Governor, therefore, will not grant the petition which he received to-day. The debt limit bill will have to wait till next year.

SENATE DEBATES ELECTIONS BILL.

SPEECHES BY SENATORS LEXOW, RAINES, CANTOR, GRADY AND OTHERS.

Albany, July 14.—When the hour for convening the Senate arrived this morning the printed copy of the Metropolitan Election bill had not yet arrived from the printer, and a delay of half an hour in assembling resulted.

Immediately after the prayer Senate Wray, as chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee, presented the bill to permit the soldiers to vote in the field, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Lexow, who made his first appearance this morning, then reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee the Metropolitan District Election bill.

Senator Cantor said that at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee he had requested a hearing for the people of the district affected by the bill, and it had been refused by a strict party vote. He then moved that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for the purpose of a hearing.

Senator Cantor declared that the bill was not demanded by the people of New-York. It was not demanded by the Republican party. The people of New-York were almost unanimously opposed to the measure.

Senator Lexow charged that the Democratic party had always been opposed to pure elections, and when a demand for a hearing was made by a representative of the Democracy, he was proud to know that the Republican party was solidly arrayed against it.

Senator Brackett spoke briefly, declaring that the people of the smaller communities of the State had just as much interest in the elections and an honest ballot in New-York City as had the people of that city. It was not the custom in his district to call the culprit into consultation when methods for his restraint and punishment were under consideration.

Senator Cantor charged that the bill was purposely and fraudulently framed for the purpose of depriving the people of New-York City of their constitutional rights.

TIME GIVEN TO DISCUSS THE MEASURE.

Senator Stranahan declared that the deliberation given to this bill and the opportunity to discuss it were more generous than he had ever known in an extraordinary session. He was a member of the lower house in 1892, when a Democratic Governor convened the Legislature in extraordinary session on one day and it was adjourned on the next. At that time an unrighteous gerrymander was passed, and he, with others, was obliged to witness a robbery without being permitted to raise his voice in protest. In regard to the present bill, he said if evidence of its necessity were lacking before the session convened, it was afforded in the statement of Senator Grady that Devery was the peer of Governor Black. If that is the understanding of the Democrats of New-York, there is abundant reason for legislation of this character. He declared that Devery had been proven to be a ballot-box stuffer, a thug and a typical Tammany police captain, not a Democratic captain, but a Tammany captain. He then quoted from the evidence taken in the Lexow investigation to support his charges. He declared that this bill was in entire accord with every principle of home rule. It provided merely that bipartisan officers appointed upon the nomination of the party organizations were to be sent to the polls to see that elections were honestly conducted.

Senator McNulty declared that there were not five people in New-York City who wanted this bill, and it should be labelled Governor Black's last stand and most desperate effort to secure a reelection.

Senator McCarren deeply deplored the range which the debate had taken, and characterized the attack upon Chief Devery as ill-timed and contemptible. He expressed the hope that the time would never come in any community of this State when the verdict of a jury would not be considered conclusive as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. He said the police under the existing law have little to do with elections. The only possibility for frauds under the present law was through tampering with the ballots by a sworn officer of the law. There was not a schoolboy in New-York who did not know that the only excuse for this bill was that Chief McCullagh had been dismissed and Chief Devery appointed.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT LOST.

A vote was finally taken on Senator Cantor's motion to recommit for a hearing, and it was lost—13 to 31.

Senator Cantor said that if the people of New-York had any suspicion that the honest voters of that city were in any danger of corruption at the coming election they would be the first to come here and demand some such legislation as would prohibit such a calamity. But they had no such fear. They did not want this legislation. He declared that there was no necessity for any change in the election laws in New-York City. This bill did not provide any protection to the ballot-box, but simply restored the worst days of Davenport there.

Under the Davenport rule thousands of men were arrested, but not a single one of them was convicted in the courts.

It was now proposed to saddle upon the people of the State a burden of $500,000 for no other purpose than to promote the partisan ends of the Governor.

Senator Raines, replying to Senator Cantor, declared that the present law was ample for all purposes after the voter had received his ballot and entered the booth. The evils which it failed to reach were preliminary to this, and it was this which this bill sought to correct.

In New-York City there was a bipartisan law providing for the appointment of a bipartisan Board of Police Commissioners, who have charge of the election machinery up to the day of election.

The supreme power was then vested in the Chief of Police, who has the assignment of the police to the polls and absolute power over them.

He next read some circular letters sent out by Samuel J. Tilden and William M. Tweed concerning the methods of returning elections under their control, and declared that the "thievery and robbery" at elections thus outlined had continued ever since. Senator Raines followed this up by reading the returns of the various elections in New-York City from that time until the present time, which he said showed that the Republican gains under honest election laws had been gradual and great.

He believed that the tampering with the Police Board and force by the Democrats was done for the purpose of checking the growth of Republican votes in that city, and therefore the bill under consideration was absolutely necessary to give the people of that city an opportunity to cast an honest vote.

Senator Raines favored a State bipartisan Board of Elections, but it had been decided that such legislation would be inexpedient at this time. Had a State board been in existence the famous Mylod election case in Dutchess County some years ago could never have existed. The bill under consideration was not only needed, but was wanted by all who favored honest elections.

He was sorry that the bill did not go far enough to keep the police force in New-York City away from the polls entirely on Election Day, and he believed that the bill would have been so drafted if it had not been for the enormous expense that such a plan would have incurred.

Senator Grady replied to Senator Raines. Referring to the Governor's message, Senator Grady challenged the first charge of the Governor, that there had been more successful violations of the law in New-York City than in any other locality. It was never intended that this law should apply to Westchester County. It is a purely city measure, and the including of the whole of Westchester County was a fraud upon its face. Referring again to the Governor's message, he challenged the statement that the Chief of Police had any opportunity under the law to perpetrate fraud against the franchise, and reviewed the whole scheme of the election machinery in support of his assertion.

SENATOR LEXOW SPEAKS.

Senator Lexow made a long argument in favor of the bill, beginning with a review of the history of ballot reform legislation and declaring that from its very inception the Democratic party had been solidly arrayed against such legislation. He admitted that there must be a supreme necessity for such legislation, and called attention to the election frauds in Troy and other cities. He scathingly denounced the methods of John Y. McKane, which, he said, were a deliberate conversion of an honest Republican majority into a fraudulent Democratic majority.

He charged openly that the appointment of Chief Devery was made for the purpose of enlisting the aid of the police in support of Tammany Hall. He reviewed at length the testimony taken before his committee against Captain Devery, and charged that when he was summoned to testify he pleaded illness and did not dare appear. When, after he had been dismissed from the force, he appealed to the courts, he was restored upon the ground that his plea of illness should have been accepted.

If when he had been summoned he had appeared and given testimony like a man, and had been acquitted, he would not now say anything about his record. But he did not do this, and the necessity for this legislation appears in the appointment of William Devery as Chief of Police.

"I believe that the act of Mayor Van Wyck in removing those Republican Police Commissioners to secure the appointment of William Devery to be Chief of Police was the most absolute prostitution of high office I have ever known," said Senator Lexow.

Senator Lexow said that this bill did not go far enough, and if he had his way he would have a bill which would wipe out the whole Police Commission and the whole system which has so long prevailed.

Senator White took up the argument of Senator Lexow. He denied that Tammany Hall represented the will of the people of New-York, for the reason that it had not polled a majority of the votes of the city. It had come into power through a division in the ranks of its opponents. He severely arraigned Chief Devery and charged that he had polluted the ballot-box, that he had aided repeaters, that he had protected houses of ill-repute and levied tribute upon disreputable persons. In fact, he was tacitly guilty at least of almost every crime in the category. He charged that Mayor Van Wyck had violated the spirit of the charter in removing the two Republican Police Commissioners, and paid a glowing tribute to Chief McCullagh. If Mayor Van Wyck had desired to carry out the spirit of the charter and secure an honest and faithful public official, he never would have dismissed Chief McCullagh to make place for the scandalized, discredited Captain Devery.

Senator McCarren made a brief reply to Senator Lexow, and declared that out of his intimate knowledge of the sentiments of the people of New-York he could say that the people of that city regarded the investigation of the Lexow Committee as the greatest misfortune which ever befell the city. "Governor Black," he declared, "is writing himself down in history as the narrowest, meanest and most prejudiced Governor who has ever occupied the chair of the Chief Executive of the State."

Senator Brush said to his Republican associates "I told you so." He believed that when the consolidation act was passed they were enacting legislation through which Tammany would have the Republican party by the throat. If they could put those cities back as they were before that Greater New-York charter was passed, it would be the grandest act of this Legislature's history. But having got into the difficulty, he must favor any measure which promised relief, and, while he would be glad to support a bill which would go still further, he would vote for this in the hope that it might be perfected at some future time.

Senator Cantor said that the bipartisan farce was disclosed in the Governor's last message delivered to the Legislature. This was intended to give his official sanction to the bill which Senator Lexow proposed to introduce, and whose intention was to compel the Police Commissioners to appoint the election inspectors who should be named by the party machine without regard to their qualifications. But what about the bill under consideration? In this it was proposed that the Republican superintendent of elections was to be the sole judge of the qualifications of deputies nominated to him, and he might remove any of them at his will.

After five hours of continuous debate, a vote was ordered upon Senator Cantor's motion to recommit the bill, and it was lost by a strict party vote of 13 to 31.

The emergency message from the Governor requesting the prompt passage of the bill was read, and the bill was passed by a party vote of 31 to 13.

After this bill had been passed Senator Lexow introduced a bill to compel the appointment of the election inspectors nominated by the party organizations, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Higgins introduced the bill appropriating $8,000 for the expenses of the extraordinary session, and it was at once ordered to a third reading without objection. The Senate then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Albany, July 14.—As soon as the Assembly convened to-day the $500,000 appropriation bill, to defray the expenses of the National Guard and Naval Militia, as passed yesterday in the Senate, was read for the first time. On motion of Mr. Nixon, it was advanced to a third reading, the minority leader, Mr. Donnelly, reserving the right of full debate and amendment when it is finally brought up.

The report of the Judiciary Committee was read. It recommended favorable consideration of both the measures it had under consideration.

As soon as the report of the committee was announced, Mr. Hoffman offered as a substitute report a resolution to recommit the Metropolitan District bill to the Judiciary Committee for a hearing. The resolution was lost by a vote of 75 to 65.

Mr. Donnelly then offered an amendment providing for the payment of the $500,000 by a direct tax. He stated that the minority would vote for any measure to assist the State troops, but they objected to the manner of raising the money. Mr. Greene offered an amendment striking out the text providing that the money raised shall be for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Guard "when called into service for public defence or otherwise on the request of the President of the United States."

Another amendment offered by Mr. Greene was with reference to the seven-year bond clause, providing that they should run for only one year. Still another amendment was offered, striking out part of the first section, delegating to the Governor the right to say when and how the money raised shall be used.

Assemblyman Finn offered an amendment providing that out of the sum to be raised "the State shall allow and pay to each non-commissioned officer and private the sum of $7 per month during his term of service."

Leader Nixon made the point later on that this would entail an expense of $140,000 per month, or over $1,000,000. He doubted if the bill authorizing a $500,000 appropriation could stand such an amendment. It would necessitate a regular session of the Legislature. Speaker O'Grady ruled that he would allow the amendment to be substituted, but doubted its being proper. Votes were then taken on all the amendments and they were in turn defeated by party votes.

The main question was put and the bill passed unanimously, one hundred and forty votes being recorded.

ASSEMBLY WILL ACT TO-DAY.

Albany, July 14.—The Assembly reconvened at 10 o'clock to-night, and the Metropolitan Election District bill, as passed by the Senate earlier in the evening, was received. Leader Nixon gave notice that to-morrow he would move to suspend the rules, so that the bill could be immediately considered at that time. The Assembly then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THE CITIZENS UNION'S PROTEST.

AN ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS REGARDING PROPOSED STATE CONTROL OF LOCAL ELECTIONS.

The Citizens Union sent out yesterday, over the signature of Arthur Von Briesen, chairman, the following address to the voters of New-York:

The Citizens Union calls your attention to the proposal to put our local elections under state control, and invites co-operation toward organizing the public opinion of this city in protest against it. The occasion, the proposed action, and the leadership under which it is proposed illustrate how utterly city interests are looked upon as party spoils, to be allotted for partisan advantage, the business to which our patience has encouraged our bosses, and the promptness and vigor with which we must act unless we are to be deprived even more thoroughly than now, not merely of our share in the government of this city, but of opportunity to recover it.

Our present charter was forced upon us by the party now in power in the State, with the claim that it recognized and extended home rule. Governor Black's message is ideal in cool assumption of the right and duty of the party in control of the State to substitute State supervision whenever it can secure advantage thereby. As the subject of interference it has chosen the one function which in arbitrarily ruled nations is manipulated by the State, but which in every really free country is considered as peculiarly the care of each locality, against outside influence or control over which it should jealously guard.

It is but a few years since federal supervision over local elections became so flagrant an abuse that it was summarily buried without mourners. It is now proposed to single out the great, intelligent, orderly city of New-York, so lately and so ostentatiously endowed with apparently imperial powers, for the application of a system when proved intolerable to communities where the call for it was infinitely greater and the damage to be done infinitely less. That rural towns of Westchester and Queens are included with us but makes more grotesque the proposition to submit our city, together with these, to tutelage, on the theory that its urban character calls for aid from the State at large.

The present occasion furnishes a climax to a series of events so flagrant that they need no comment. Early in 1897 our Legislature, under similar control as now, forced a charter upon the city without giving us a chance to vote upon it, meeting every protest by the loud claim that home rule and the separation of city from State affairs were alike assured us. This had hardly been done when the spokesman of the dominant State, and minority city, party advocated the rule of the city by the very cabal to defeat which his own was then inviting the co-operation of good citizens as preferable to that of its citizens as such.

In the event, his party, compelled to choose between a Citizens Union for the best government of the city and the very organization, exposure of whose crimes had been its own stock in trade, chose the latter, and secured its victory. The State is more frequently under Republican, the city under Democratic, control.

As the charter was drawn, the Republican machine here considered itself permanently assured of a fair division with Tammany Hall (to the exclusion of independent citizens) of important fields of patronage, notably the police of the city—somewhat dependent, however, upon the political good faith of the Democratic Mayor in carrying out the deal thus prepared by law. It is now claimed that Mayor Van Wyck has not given the Republican machine its share (as, indeed, until lately seemed probable), and that its only safety lies in putting the control of New-York City elections in the hands of the Governor (more likely to be a partisan Republican) and thus relegating Tammany, in turn, to his sense of fairness—carefully providing, however, for such abundant patronage to be divided between the two as shall keep a full corps of Hessians ever in arms against any independent movement.

If plainer proof were needed of how uncalled for by any public interest is the legislation proposed, circumstances furnish it here:

For almost a generation the purity of our elections in New-York City, as compared with those of the rest of the State, has proved the efficacy of our local measures against election frauds. From its alleged low position in the scale of literacy New-York has steadily risen until, with all our foreign-born population, it is not here, but in our great rural counties, that is found the largest proportion of those who are unable to read or write the English language. For the last twenty-five years it has been outside of the city of New-York that the great election scandals of this State have been found. It is in the Upper Hudson and the "Southern tier" counties that grow annual crops of bribery scandals, and from the Yates caucuses, which have long been notorious, to Troy's carnival of corruption and violence, the most brazen frauds and the boldest outrages have been perpetrated outside of our bounds.

Such are the conditions under which, coming himself from one of the worst of sinning communities, our Executive summons it, with others of like smirched repute, to put in leading-strings the city of New-York, the good order and general fairness of whose elections have been long and ever more and more a just source of pride to her citizens.

It would be vain to hope that, vicious as may be its principle, such a law might work well. Our experience is too recent. The blindest partisan of our Governor will scarcely claim for him more of culture, impartiality and conservatism than characterized the judges to whom we owed Davenport and his iron cage (for men who were imprisoned only until they had lost their vote and who were never given a trial). Even had we not had this warning, it would be scarcely less preposterous in one breath to call for election reform in New-York City, and in the next to propose that this be effected by leaving the selection of captains for this crusade to the Executive who has already given us Aldridge and Payn.

We regret the many objectionable features of our present election system, framed as it is to divide patronage between partisan machines and to obstruct independent nominations and voting. But we believe its evils would be aggravated by the legislation proposed, or by the extension of State supervision to matters which it should be the special privilege and duty of the citizens of each locality to administer themselves.

This bill violates every principle of home rule; it disregards the constitutional provisions designed to protect local communities against State interference; it subjects elections in the city of New-York to regulations and restrictions not imposed on other cities and communities. With all these obnoxious features, it affords no additional protection to the purity of the ballot—it merely displaces local officials and replaces them by a set of State officials; it presents no guarantee that the new officeholders will have any higher standards or better qualifications than the present ones. The only positive effect of the law is to give mischievous patronage to the Governor of the State and furnish the means to build up a new political machine.

The citizens of New-York are alive to the ob-

(Continued on next page.)

FRESH AIR FUND WORK.

SEVEN PARTIES OF CHILDREN SENT OFF YESTERDAY.

As the weather of the last week or so has been going by extremes, so has the work of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund. Although the sending of children to the country is arranged for long before the date on which they go, it is a curious fact that on the cool days few children have been sent to the country, but that on the hot days they have started off in large numbers. It looks as though the weather was accommodating itself especially to the fresh-air work. On Wednesday, when the low temperature made the East Side quite habitable, only a few children were sent away. Yesterday the city became hotter, and, like mushrooms, parties of fresh-air children sprang up all over the island, and went on their happy way. To-day promises to send the mercury up still higher, and coincidently a still larger number of children will make a start for fresh air.

Yesterday, however, was a day of great results. Seven different parties were sent off. They went to five different States—New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—and some of the journeys occupied the greater part of the day. They went in all directions; they went by boat, carriage, trolley and rail; some went to private families, and some to the large fresh-air homes. It was a successful day of diversified and extensive doing of good to the poor and sickly children of New-York.

The first event of the day was run off without a hitch early in the morning. It consisted of the departure of sixty-four children for Limerick, Penn. The people of Limerick will have their first experience of fresh-air children with this party, and, judging from the whole-hearted preparations that have been made, it is safe to say it will not be their last. Their hospitality has been generous, and is well appreciated. The following committee made the arrangements:

The Rev. J. Max Longsdorf, H. L. Kohl, Mrs. William Mosteller, Mrs. H. L. Lewis, Howard Kugler, Miss Laura Kahle, O. L. Evans, Miss Dora Reed and H. W. Koehler.

Those who are entertaining children are Clayton Reed, Harry Stelmetz, Mrs. Harry J. Lewis, Mrs. S. H. Laver, Mrs. Josiah Keelor, Christian Slade, Edward Sechler, James Decker, Charles Decker, Abraham H. Auchy, Daniel Stauffer, James Brownback, the Rev. J. Max Longsdorf, A. P. Fritz, J. H. Thomas, D. M. Klien, Mrs. M. B. Tyson, L. D. Kline, Mrs. S. Y. Eisenberg, Mrs. Samuel Rogers, Mrs. Downing, Henry Graber, Mrs. H. F. Stauffer, Mrs. Josephine Harley, David Wise, Abram Isett, Brook Miller, Elmer Kugler, Irwin Isett, H. L. Kohl, William Mosteller, Jonah Koom, Oliver Evans, Augustus Kahle, Isaac Humburger, Warren Kugler, Frank Kugler, Courtland Dickinson, R. F. Rambo, P. W. Reitsnyder, John Coleman and Mrs. Jonah Shaffer.

Little more than an hour elapsed after the departure of this party before two more started over the same road. Both of them went to places which have entertained "fresh-airs" before, and many of the children were going to see old friends—the country hosts who have entertained them in former years. Manheim, Penn., and Hummelstown, Penn., were the places, and they have kept up their record of generous hospitality. Those who are to be thanked in Manheim are

John B. Myers, Emanuel H. Balmer, N. B. Long, A. B. Young, Samuel S. Keller, A. Kline, H. N. Gingrich, N. C. Gingrich, B. H. Hershey, Henry Bleecker, Henry Todd, J. S. Cassell, Mrs. Nauman, Mrs. Samuel Young, Mr. Greiner, Mr. Brulaker, Daniel Balmer, Clinton Geth, Henry B. Gibble, D. C. Hershey, Abram Earhart, Miss Annie Danner, John W. Gish, Miss Sara A. Hostetter and Miss Clara Young.

Coopersburg, Penn.—Mrs. James Blank.

Ephrata, Penn.—Mrs. L. Spangler.

John B. Myers, of Manheim, perfected the arrangements.

At Hummelstown the arrival of the party meant quite a reunion. They were almost all "specials" reinvited by old friends. The Rev. Glase Gerhard arranged for the party, and took them to Hummelstown, where they are the guests of the following kind hosts: Mrs. George Fox, Mrs. John Baker, Mrs. J. Paul Nissley, Mrs. Charles Strickler, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Schenck, Miss A. Thomas, Mr. Erzle, Mrs. Ganes, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. Rohver, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. George Foreman, Mrs. Frank Hecker, Mrs. George Siler, Mrs. Josiah Foreman and Mrs. John S. Wagner.

Shimersville, Penn.—Mrs. A. Schantz.

Swatara, Penn.—Mrs. Bager.

The remaining four parties were sent to the homes at Tenafly, N. J.; Middletown and Goshen, N. Y.; Curtisville, Mass., and Guilford, Conn.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Collected by the following little girls of Livingston Manor, N. Y.: Florence Klein, Hilda Smith, Lucille Lewis, Helen Smith, Julie Smith and Dorothy Cheseman $4.00

Corean Circle, Stamford, Conn., per Jennie M. Mix, treasurer 5.00

Charles Carroll Jackson, Bar Harbor, Me. 25.00

"In memory of H. L." 100.00

C. E. Society, Plainfield Seventh Day Baptist Church, per Mrs. Henry M. Maxson 3.00

A. M. 10.00

Earned by Louise Vanderbilt, Marian Yean and Mildred Lambeth 2.25

From a club of ten children at Rahway, N. J. 1.40

A. D., Brooklyn 1.00

Oliver Grant Hutton 20.00

M. E. Palmer, Simsbury, Conn. 10.00

William M. Smalley, Round Brook, N. J. 5.00

Previously acknowledged 6,009.25

Total July 14, 1898 ..... $6,285.90

PRESIDENT ANDREWS LIKELY TO ACCEPT.

Providence, July 14 (Special).—Dr. E. B. Andrews, President of Brown University, who has been elected superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, has not yet returned from his Western trip, and his family is also out of the city, so it is unknown whether or not he will accept, but it is generally believed that he will do so.

Should he resign from the presidency of Brown, no meeting of the corporation to take action on the matter of a new president is anticipated until September.

A PROBLEM IN RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a discussion of the "no seat, no fare" proposition among a party of men, a theory was advanced which muddled the brains of all those present. I have been asked to appeal to you to solve the problem.

In Mr. Vreeland's argument against the resolution he stated that the cars were now being run during the rush hours on the smallest possible headway. One of the party advanced the idea that if those cars in which all the seats were occupied should display the "full" sign, as in Europe, and not stop to take on passengers, they could run at their full speed, shortening the interval between cars, thus increasing the capacity of the road in the number of cars in use at any given moment. Another claimed that the car capacity would always be limited by the speed of the slowest car, which would be the one which stopped most frequently to let off and take on passengers.

The discussion was a complicated one, but seemed to maintain the theory that under this plan more cars could be run at greater speed during more time than under the present arrangement, thus largely increasing the car capacity of the roads and giving more people a speedier service. Can The Tribune solve the problem, mathematically or otherwise?

J. S. M.

New-York, July 14, 1898.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, July 14.—An area of high pressure is central on the Middle Atlantic Coast and covers the central valleys and the lake regions. The pressure is low in the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has fallen