AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

BILL REAPPORTIONING CONGRESS DISTRICTS INTRODUCED.

CHANCES OF THE STATE POLICE BILL—THE GOVERNOR BACK FROM WASHINGTON.

Albany, March 6 (Special).—Senator Raines, the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Apportionment of the Congress Seats of this State, introduced a bill here to-day apportioning the Congress districts. It does not yet have the approval of the other members of the Apportionment Committee and may be considered a tentative plan.

Governor Odell was in the capitol for the first time since his return from Washington, and declined to say anything about a report from Washington that he now favors a State police bill. There seems to be a drift toward the passage of a State police bill.

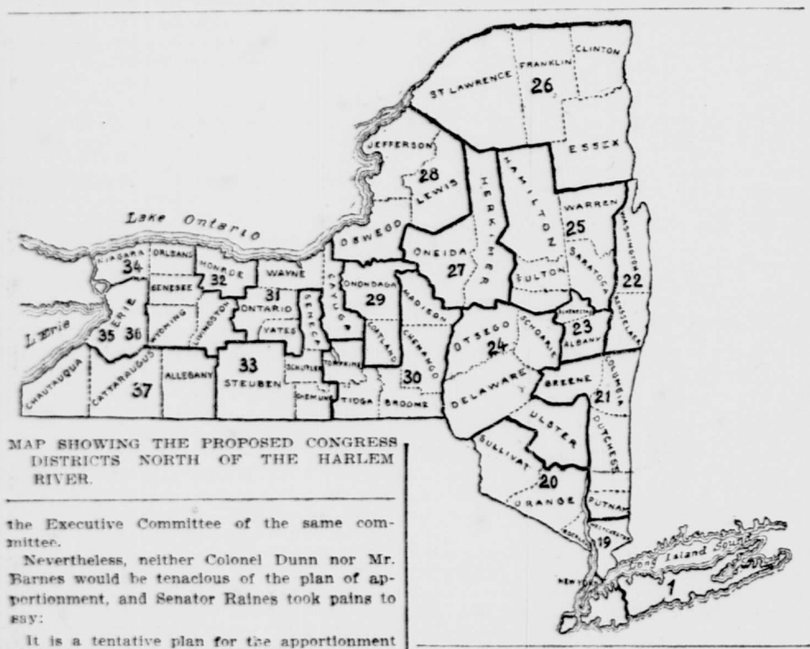
The Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment decided to-day to report favorably to-morrow the bill for the taxation of savings banks and insurance companies.

NEW CONGRESS DISTRICTS.

SENATOR RAINES SUBMITS REAPPORTIONMENT BILL TO THE SENATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, March 6.—Senator Raines, the chairman of the Senate Congress District Apportionment Committee, submitted to the Senate to-day a bill for the reapportionment of the Congress districts of the State, which is believed to have the support of Colonel George W. Dunn, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, and of William Barnes, jr., the chairman of the Executive Committee of the same committee.



MAP SHOWING THE PROPOSED CONGRESS DISTRICTS NORTH OF THE HARLEM RIVER.

Nevertheless, neither Colonel Dunn nor Mr. Barnes would be tenacious of the plan of apportionment, and Senator Raines took pains to say:

It is a tentative plan for the apportionment of the Congress districts of the State, and I introduce it on my personal responsibility. It has not been submitted yet to my fellow committee members and they are in no way responsible for it. I introduce it as a measure upon which we can work. It is quite possible that my fellow members of the Congress district committee may suggest some changes in the arrangement of the districts which it may be deemed advisable to adopt.

Whatever changes are made will probably be in the arrangement of the Congress districts in the interior of the State and not of those in New-York and Kings counties. Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff was made arbitrator of the differences of the Kings County Republicans over their districts, and his plans of apportioning the Congress districts of that county are contained in the bill presented to-day by Senator Raines. The Raines bill also contains the plan for dividing the districts in New-York recommended by the New-York Republican organization. The Senators representing the interior of the State, however, may urge that certain changes be made in the Congress districts north of the Harlem River.

There are nineteen districts of the thirty-seven awarded to the State which are granted to the southeastern angle of the State, containing the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond. At present these counties have sixteen Congressmen. They thus gain three Congressmen. The counties north and west of Westchester County are granted eighteen Congress districts, which is the number they have now.

The Democrats of the legislature of 1892 gerrymandered the Congress districts in a severe fashion, doing their best to deprive the Republican party of representation from the counties of New-York, Kings, Erie, Albany and Rensselaer. It was therefore only natural that the Republican leaders should seek to so rearrange the districts as to give the Republican party greater power to elect Congressmen in the counties mentioned. The 1st Congress District under the present apportionment consists of the counties of Suffolk and Queens. Under the new apportionment a portion of Queens County which casts a large Democratic vote, Long Island City and Newtown, is presented graciously to the Democrats who live in the XIVth Congress District in Manhattan Island across the East River. Of course, they will be grateful for this addition to the Democratic vote.

Kings County, which now has five Congressmen, will have six under the new apportionment, and the Democrats along the waterfront of the East River will be given a chance to flock together at the polls and not disturb the political serenity of their Republican neighbors who live "on the hill" in the contests for Congressmen. The Republican districts will be surer under the new dispensation.

New-York and Richmond County together now have nine Congressmen, and New-York, with Westchester County, has another Congressman. New-York and Richmond together will have eleven Congressmen under the new apportionment.

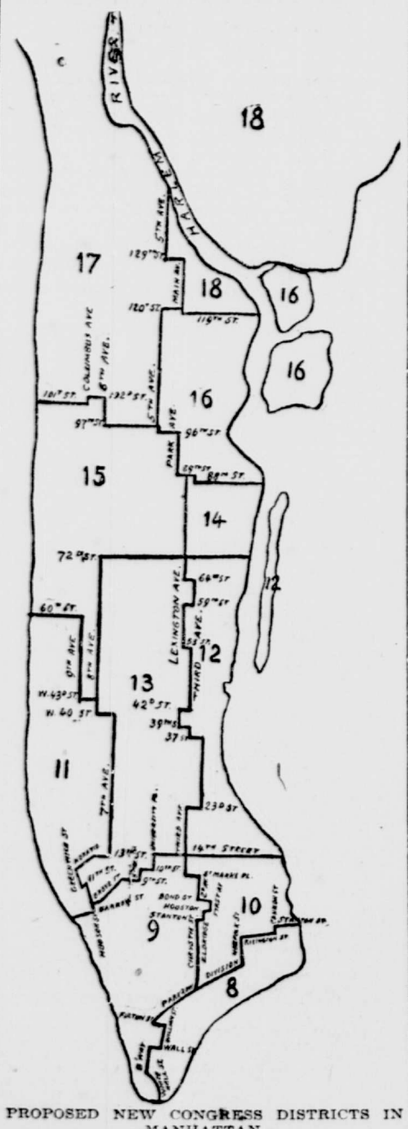
The interior districts under the Raines bill are greatly modified. Westchester County obtains a Congress district to itself. A new district is created on the Hudson River, composed of the counties of Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Greene. Then Ulster County, which now has a partnership with Dutchess and Putnam, forms a new one, with Delaware, Otsego and Schoharie. Albany County, which formed a district by itself, forms a partnership with Schenectady, and incidentally increases its Republican vote. Edward Murphy, jr., will not be pleased when he learns that the big Republican county of Washington has been annexed to Rensselaer County, as part of a Congress district composed of the two counties. The Republicans of St. Lawrence County have been annoyed ever since 1892 because they sometimes had to travel nearly two hundred and fifty miles to attend a Congress district convention in Saratoga County, separated from them by the Adirondack Wilderness. They are to be consoled by becoming a part of a Congress district in the northern part of the State composed of the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton and Essex. A new Congress district is created, consisting of the counties of Saratoga, Warren, Fulton, Hamilton and Montgomery. Congressman George W. Ray, if the Raines bill is adopted, will find himself in a district composed of the counties of Madison and Chenango. This district now contains the counties of Delaware, Chenango, Broome, Tioga and Tompkins. The county of Onondaga parts company with Madison County, and renews an old partnership it had with Cortland County.

John Raines's Congress district, the XXVIIIth, loses the county of Cortland; and is left with the counties of Ontario, Wayne and Seneca. The present XXIVth, XXVth, XXIXth, XXXth, XXXIst and XXXIVth districts are left unchanged. The two Erie County districts are modified so as to give the Republican party an opportunity to win both districts, one of which is now represented by a Democrat. William F. Sheehan had the framing of the Congress districts of Erie County in 1892, and he packed so many Republicans in one Congress district that the Republican candidate for Congress in that district can always rely upon having from 6,000 to 10,000 plurality. But the other district is so arranged as to give normally 3,000 Democratic plurality. In Senator Raines's Apportionment act several thousand Republicans are moved into the Democratic district and the Republican plurality in the other district is largely reduced.

The population of the proposed districts is stated below:

First District, 196,854; IId to VIIth inclusive, average 194,430; VIIIth to XVIIIth inclusive, average 200,617; XIXth, 183,375; XXth, 174,463; XXIst, 170,146; XXIId, 167,321; XXIIId, 212,423; XXIVth, 210,628; XXVth, 186,309; XXVIth, 210,073; XXVIIth, 184,849; XXVIIIth, 175,056; XXIXth, 196,311; XXXth, 208,043; XXXIst, 184,817; XXXIId, 217,854; XXXIIId, 180,810; XXXIVth, 207,158; XXXVth and XXXVIth, average, 216,843; XXXVIIth, 195,458.

The Congress District Apportionment Committee will get to work at once upon the bill.



PROPOSED NEW CONGRESS DISTRICTS IN MANHATTAN.

The proposed districts not shown on the accompanying maps are:

Ist District—The counties of Suffolk and Nassau and the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of the Borough of Queens, county of Queens.

IId District—The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of the Borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings.

IIId District—The Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards, the Second to the Twenty-eighth election districts, inclusive, of the Twenty-third Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh election districts of the Twenty-seventh Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings.

IVth District—The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth election districts of the Twenty-seventh Ward and the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second wards of the Borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings.

Vth District—The Eighth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth wards and the First, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second election districts of the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings.

VIth District—The Seventh, Ninth, Twentieth and Twenty-second wards and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth election districts of the Eleventh Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings.

VIIth District—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth wards and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth election districts of the Eleventh Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings.

ASSEMBLY REPORTS TAX BILLS.

Albany, March 6 (Special).—The Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment reported favorably to-night the two bills taxing insurance companies and savings banks. The bills as reported are just as they passed the Senate. It is expected that the bills will pass the Assembly and go to the Governor by the end of next week.

TO ABANDON CHARITIES BILL.

Albany, March 6 (Special).—It was reported here to-night on good authority that the bill abolishing the present State Board of Charities and substituting a single headed commission, to be appointed by the Governor, is to be abandoned. All the other bills consolidating commissions as recommended by the Governor have been passed. The State Board of Charities bill, however, is still in committee, where, it is said, it will be allowed to remain undisturbed.

WEEKES MARRIAGE BILL REPORTED OUT.

Albany, March 6 (Special).—The Weekes bill abolishing common law marriage in this State was reported favorably to-night by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Under the provisions of this measure a legal marriage renders necessary a written contract signed by the parties, attested by two witnesses and properly recorded as a public document. The supporters of the bill believe that such legislation will prevent matrimonial blackmail, the deceiving of unsuspecting women and the many other abuses continually resulting from the looseness of the present marriage law.

TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Albany, March 6 (Special).—Assemblyman Bryan's bill, which practically abolishes capital punishment in this State, was reported favorably to-night by the Assembly Committee on Codes. According to the provisions of this measure the jury is left to decide in the case of murder in the first degree whether the punishment shall be electrocution or imprisonment for life. Inasmuch as it will be well-nigh impossible for a jury of twelve men to agree on sentencing a man to death, the bill is looked upon as practically abolishing the death penalty.

The committee also reported the bill of Assemblyman Sanders, which is intended to prohibit poolrooms by making it a misdemeanor for a telegraph company to furnish such a place with telegraph information.

TO REDUCE M'CULLAGH'S SALARY.

Albany, March 6.—Assemblyman H. Wilson (Republican), of Kings County, to-day introduced a bill to reduce the salary of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh from $5,000 to $3,000. The chief deputy is to get $2,000, the clerk $860 and the stenographer $500. The salaries of the last three named individuals are also cut down. For necessary expenses for running the office $7,000 is allowed.

FOR A PROBATIONARY INSANE ASYLUM.

Albany, March 6 (Special).—Assemblyman Henry, of New-York, will introduce a bill to-morrow providing for a probationary insane asylum in the city of New-York at a cost of $300,000. The purpose of this institution is to prevent the railroading of unwilling victims into insane asylums. The measure provides that there shall be a board of twelve managers, six of whom are to be licensed and practising physician of six years' standing, and six citizens of the city. The board is to be appointed by the Mayor, and will have general direction and control of the hospital. The Mayor, Controller and president of the Health Department are to be ex-officio members of the board. The direct administration of the institution is to be under a superintendent, elected by the board. The superintendent is to be a specialist in neurology and psychiatry and a physician of more than six years' experience, at a salary of $10,000 a year. There is also to be a treasurer, at a salary of $5,000, and a secretary.

The special provision of the bill which is intended to prevent the railroading of patients is to the effect that a person who has been declared insane by duly qualified medical examiners may be committed to the probationary hospital for more minute examination, but not longer than for thirty days. The sum of $250,000 is to be appropriated out of the city's funds for the maintenance of the proposed institution and $300,000 for the land and buildings.

RATS CLAIM VICTORY.

BUT THE MANAGERS SAY THAT THEY ABOLISHED THE COMMISSION BECAUSE THEY WANTED TO.

The White Rats were full of joy last night because of an alleged victory over the Vaudeville Managers' Association. Everybody knows that the White Rats are variety actors who recently organized a strike because of a commission of 5 per cent on their salaries charged by the managers of the vaudeville houses, on account of the rule of the managers' association. A meeting of the managers was held in the St. James Building yesterday, and it was decided that the commission should be abolished. The managers' version of how this came about is told in a statement authorized last night by D. F. Hennessy, the manager of the eastern office of the association. This statement was in part as follows:

The question of abolishing the commission was practically decided in a canvas of the Eastern members on February 8, and so declared to the public, as well as the performers, but as the action required a change of the constitution of the association, twenty days' notice was necessary before the recommendation of the board could be ratified. There has been a divided sentiment among the managers since the formation of the association respecting the wisdom of charging the commission.

The unwarranted and unjustifiable action of the performers in violating their contracts and going out on strike, in the hope that they could cripple the managers and compel them to submit to this demand before the date set for the meeting, and the species of intimidation upon the managers and the performers who were willing to work and serve the public, created some feeling in the minds of the members that the performers by their action had forfeited the consideration which the managers cheerfully accorded them on February 8, but the sentiment of a majority was that, notwithstanding the unjust treatment of the performers, they would keep faith with the public, to whom they had declared their intention to abolish the commission.

The questions of commissions having been settled the next matter was a consideration of the attitude which should be taken toward the strikers. The managers felt that the performers who had gone out, in the main, had been misled and deceived by a few men who sought to make capital for themselves, and that therefore it would be unjust to discriminate against the performers, and a resolution was adopted providing in effect that the association should in the future deal with each individual on his merits and treat him fairly and justly.

The various members reported to the president that their business was running along smoothly; that, having settled the question of commissions, there was no other grievance which had any basis in fact, and the feeling was generally expressed that, the managers having kept their promise and abolished the commission, the performers would see the error of their way and return to work. The managers were a unit in declaring that no organization of the performers would be recognized, and adjourned in a spirit of enthusiasm and confidence that the strike was a thing of the past.

Among the managers who were present at the meeting were B. F. Keith, E. A. Albee, M. Shea, of Buffalo and Toronto; J. K. Burke, of Washington and Baltimore; Jacob Wells, of Richmond and Norfolk; P. F. Shea, of Springfield and Worcester; F. F. Proctor, L. M. Elrick, of Cleveland and Pittsburg; J. J. Murdock, of Chicago; M. C. Anderson, of Cincinnati and Indianapolis; L. C. Belmon, of Brooklyn; P. G. Williams, of Brooklyn; Dr. L. G. Lothrop, of Boston; P. B. Chase, of Washington and Baltimore; G. H. Moore, of Detroit and Rochester; Hurtig & Seaman, of New-York, and Tony

The issuing of statements has been a popular habit with both sides all through this controversy, and so George Fuller Golden, the president of the White Rats, who issued his last night. In it he said:

We have won our fight. Those managers can put it any way they like, still we have won, not they. They gave their words of honor that they would abolish that percentage nearly a month ago. They did not. When asked for an explanation they said they did not intend to abolish it until June 3. They did it because they were obliged to. They want that rake-off now just as much as ever, but, knowing they can not get men who are actors or women who are artists to work that way any more, they say they never really did want that 5 per cent—that $250,000 a year.

They will not recognize the organization as an organization, eh? Well, I guess the public will. The White Rats of America have won, and won clean, the first fight ever won by actors against managers. The men who were ill will likely go to work as fast as they get well enough, but they will not recognize any association of managers. They will do business as individuals with individual managers. They will have an equitable contract now also—something they never had before. The Western managers—every one west of Cincinnati—have signed an agreement to abolish the commissions, sign equitable contracts and back through the White Rats' Vaudeville Agency.

FESTIVITIES IN AMSTERDAM.

Amsterdam, March 6.—The festivities which began here yesterday in connection with the State entry of Queen Wilhelmina and the prince consort were continued to-day. An enormous crowd gathered before the palace to listen to a choir of two thousand voices serenading the royal couple. The latter stood on the balcony, the Queen bareheaded, bowing their acknowledgments in response to the popular acclamations.

FOUGHT WIND AND WAVE.

CAPTAIN'S LOG SHOWS SUFFERINGS OF THE BLAKE'S CREW.

The schooner Edward H. Blake arrived from Fernandina, Fla., yesterday, after a frightful voyage, which lasted forty-two days. The schooner left Fernandina on January 18, laden with lumber consigned to Cooney, Eckstein & Co. Five times she was off Cape Hatteras, and five times she was blown back. Three different sets of sails were blown away, spars were swept from the decks, and the crew was beaten and blown about until its members were exhausted. To make matters worse, two women—the wife and daughter of Captain Smith—were on board. The women endured many hardships and fought the storms with their companions.

Captain Smith's log is unusually long and exceptionally interesting. It tells plainly the terrible experiences that were endured, and some extracts from it will tell the story of the schooner's harassing voyage. On January 28 Captain Smith writes:

No sun for four days. Ate food from the floor, the table having been smashed.

Other entries follow:

January 31—Snow squalls. Lost jib.
February 4—Lost third jib. Made progress to the northeast.
February 7—Fearful sea. Decks washed for five days.
February 9—Under bare poles.
February 13—Three feet of water in the cabin.
February 14—No change in wind or sea. Wind seventy-five miles an hour. Vessel laboring hard and all on board worn out. Lost slides of companionway of after house. Hatches torn off. Skylights have started.
February 15—Same wind and sea. Deckload piled in all shapes. Had to cut away snarl of lumber going through window of after house. Latitude 32:01, longitude 66:10.
February 17—Better weather. Opened barrel of beef.
February 18—Ship's stores damaged by water. Have used oil to break sea, but no more left.
February 20—Rain, sleet and hail.
February 21—Mate Fletcher has bruised his hand. Captain Smith has cut his big toe. An axe fell on it. Fierce sea.
February 23—Sea boarding on both sides. Lanced the mate's hand.
February 24—Most all deckload washed away. Sea terrible. Mate's hand swelling again. He seems childish.
February 25—Sea washed off doors of forward house.
February 26—Heavy water. Bitter cold. Sea flooding deck over stern and sides. All trying to save lives and ship. Toe better still. In fact, it is nearly well.
February 28—Mate now has seven sores on his hand, each the size of a silver dollar.
March 4—Toe well.
March 5—Scotland Lightship. The voyage ended.

A TRUNK THIEF, POLICE SAY.

LARGE AMOUNT OF PLUNDER FOUND IN ROOMS OF PRISONER WHO PILFERED IN HOTEL IMPERIAL ROOMS.

Two trunkfuls of goods, supposed to have been stolen, have been found by detectives in the rooms occupied by George Carpenter, alias Frederick Caldwell, who was arrested Monday at the Aulic Hotel. At that time he had a bundle containing a man's Tuxedo suit, a business suit and several neckties and handkerchiefs, the property of H. Gates, who lived at the Hotel Imperial, but is now in San Francisco. It also contained a Tuxedo suit, an umbrella, pair of opera glasses and considerable neckwear, also taken from room No. 243 of the Hotel Imperial, occupied by G. F. Bill and W. Waston. From letters the prisoner had it was learned that he lives at No. 308 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

On Tuesday night detectives went to that house and found in Carpenter's room two large trunks and a dress suit case. In the trunks were several dresses and waists, a large quantity of underwear, jewelry, men's clothing, souvenir photographs and ninety-five pawntickets calling for goods pawned in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Camden, N. J., and Atlantic City. They also found a large number of brass checks, such as are used by railroad companies and steamboat companies in checking baggage.

The police say that Carpenter's scheme was to board a fast train and through some excuse get into the baggage car. While a confederate engaged the baggage master in conversation Carpenter would find the best looking trunk. He would then take off the railroad company's check, and put on one of his own, always having a duplicate. When the trunk was put off the train Carpenter would at once present the duplicate check and have the trunk taken away from the station immediately.

Carpenter, according to the police, has operated on the railroads between New-York and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, Philadelphia and Atlantic City, New-York and Atlantic City, and from New-York to Boston.

GORMAN'S MARYLAND ELECTION BILL.

HIS PLANS MEET WITH UNEXPECTED OPPOSITION—REPUBLICAN SENATORS STAY OUT OF CHAMBER.

Annapolis, Md., March 6 (Special).—Mr. Gorman has struck an unexpected snag at the first move in his scheme for the passage by the legislature in extra session of a new election law that will disfranchise twenty-six thousand illiterate negro voters. The Republicans, who have the moral support of the independent anti-Gorman Democrats, started in as soon as the legislature met today for organization to fight the Democratic plan for securing control of the State to assure Gorman's return to the Senate. In the House the Republicans contended that the extra session was a continuation of the regular session, and that the body had no right to elect a new Speaker. This point will be used in testing in the courts the constitutionality of the disfranchising law. The Democrats feared to continue Lloyd Wilkinson as Speaker, because he now holds a State office.

The Republican Senators took no part in the organization of their body. They asserted it could not be organized with only thirteen Democratic Senators present. Fourteen is a constitutional majority. To-day two Democrats were absent, Senators Moore and Claggett, both sick, and the Republicans did not enter the chamber. The Democrats organized with their faithful thirteen, to the dismay of some of the superstitious politicians. Senator Crothers Democratic leader, says that the Republicans may contend that the Senate has not been legally organized, but no bills were introduced or passed. Gorman will not permit the introduction of the election bill, it is learned, until Claggett or Moore, or both, can be present. They will be brought in on litters if necessary.

The Democrats are surprised at the determined attitude of the Republicans. The main point in the election bill as now drawn up is that no assistance will be given to illiterate voters. Supervisors of election will also have the option to arrange the names of candidates alphabetically or in the order in which they are nominated.

PANIC AMONG WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

RAN TO ROOF TO ESCAPE FROM FIRE IN ROW OF BROOKLYN FLATHOUSES.

The lives of about fifty families in a row of frame flathouses in North Eleventh-st., near Berry, Brooklyn, were threatened yesterday afternoon by a fire supposed to be of incendiary origin. Fireman Terhune, of Engine Company No. 112, was passing, when he saw smoke issuing from No. 140, and ran in, but the smoke drove him back. He turned in an alarm, but before the firemen arrived the flames had spread to adjoining houses.

It is said the fire started in several places, and that a pile of rubbish in the cellar had been piled up and saturated with kerosene. There was a panic among the inmates, and when many of the women and children reached the roof they would have jumped off if it had not been for the gallant work of firemen and police and a number of factory hands. Mrs. Kate Cannon, an old woman, who had been an invalid for years, was carried out, and the other tenants got out safely. The loss was about $1,500; insured.

A LOAN OFFERED TO THE PORTE.

Constantinople, March 6.—It is stated here that an important German syndicate has offered the Porte a loan of three million Turkish pounds, to be guaranteed by the proceeds of a 6 per cent surtax on the taxes of the empire, and a 2 per cent surtax on inland customs duties.

The loan is conditional upon future orders for arms and ammunition to be given to German firms.

COOK MADE THE HOUSE A FORT.

OWNER, GREETED WITH SHOWER OF EMPTY BOTTLES, HAD TO GET POLICE AID.

S. W. Macdonald is a dealer in gems at No. 26 West Twenty-third-st. He thought he had obtained a jewel when Annie Moran was installed as cook in his home, at No. 532 West One-hundred-and-forty-eighth-st. But Annie did not show her real qualities until two weeks ago, when Mr. Macdonald and his wife left the house for a few days in charge of the cook, the coachman and the housemaid. According to the story told in the Harlem police court yesterday, no sooner had the master and mistress left the house than Annie ordered the coachman to go out and get a quart of whiskey and pay for it himself. The coachman refused, and the cook knocked him down, tore his new suit of clothes and drove him out. She refused to let him in again, and barricaded the doors. The housemaid, "a gentle, little country girl," as Mr. Macdonald described her, was pressed into the whiskey buying business by the cook. She dared not refuse, and the cook drank all the time.

When Macdonald returning rang the bell of his front door on Tuesday Annie put her head out of a window and threw an empty flask at him, telling him that she was not hired by him, but by Mrs. Macdonald, and she was there to stay until her mistress returned. Macdonald slept in a hotel that night. Yesterday morning he went again to his home, and demanded of the cook that she capitulate. She responded with a volley of flasks. Then Macdonald procured the aid of three policemen. By means of a small ladder Macdonald entered the bay window which abuts off the back parlor. The cook made a spring for him, and had him down on the floor in an instant. It required the united efforts of the three policemen to overcome the muscular Irishwoman and take her to the station in a patrol wagon. Magistrate Mayo fined her $5.

POSTAL CLERK CONFESSES BIG THEFT.

TRACKED TO SAN FRANCISCO AFTER LOSS OF POUCHES CONTAINING $43,000 IN CASH AND PAPER.

Postoffice Inspectors James and Jacobs, of this city, are on their way here from San Francisco, where they yesterday arrested Joseph A. Conlin, formerly a clerk in the transportation division of Postoffice Station H, Lexington-ave. and Forty-fourth-st., accused of stealing a registered mail pouch on October 15 last containing 143 registered packages of about $40,000 value and $3,000 in cash. The registered packages contained bonds, drafts and checks.

A telegram was received yesterday morning by the officials here stating that Conlin had been found living in Fourth-st., and that he had made a complete confession. Conlin was living in San Francisco under the name of Joseph O'Rell. He has been training pugilists, and is said to have been engaged in preparing the fighter McFadden for a coming battle when arrested.

On the evening of October 15 last three registered mail packages, containing remittances from various branch stations to the postmaster at the General Postoffice were started for delivery from Station H to the general office. Only two of the bags were delivered. The missing bag contained five pouches, filled with registered matter. They had been locked in the bag under the eyes of an inspector and placed in the wagon for delivery. The wagon was apparently locked and started for the General Postoffice. When the wagon was opened it was found there were but two bags of mail.

Conlin, who was one of the men who handled the bags and who lived with his wife at No. 308 East Thirty-second-st., disappeared from Station H the next night. He was tracked to San Francisco and found there last week. Inspectors James and Jacobs left for that city about a week ago.

The missing bag has never been recovered. Employes of the branch station are allowed to take to their homes for kindling wood the large pine boxes in which postal cards, envelopes and the like are shipped. On the night of the robbery Conlin employed one William Foy, a boy driving an emergency mail cart, to take three of these boxes to his home in Thirty-second-st. It is believed the missing bag was in one of these boxes, and that the boy was an unintentional accomplice to the robbery. No charge has been made against him.

A warrant for Conlin's arrest was issued on complaint of Inspector Jacobs by United States Commissioner Shields on October 17. The next day, after Conlin left New-York he was appointed a member of the Police Department of this city, having made a high grade in the Civil Service examination.

When arrested Conlin said: "I'm the man they want all right, and I know what they want me for. I got very little of the money on the bonds that were stolen."

He is expected to reach here on Saturday.

MAY BE MAN WHO SWINDLED T. L. JAMES.

OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA WILL GO TO NEW-HAVEN TO SEE "LORD ROSSE."

It is believed by officers of Columbia University that "Lord Rosse," the man who was arrested in New-Haven on Tuesday charged with trying to pass a forged check for $100 on President Hadley, of Yale, is the same man who recently swindled Thomas L. James, president of the Lincoln National Bank, of this city, out of $200.

In his dealings with Mr. James the man posed as "Professor Sandys," of Cambridge University. He first went to President Seth Low of Columbia University with letters of introduction purporting to come from President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore. These letters, it has since developed, were forgeries, but on the strength of them a letter of introduction to Mr. James, in which it was requested that the courtesies of the bank be given to "Professor Sandys," was given to the man.

Armed with this letter he went to the Lincoln National Bank, and after a little preliminary talk about a missing relative, whom he wished to find in order that an estate might be settled, asked Mr. James to cash a check for $200, which he produced. The check was cashed. President Low was informed of the return of the check, and at once sent Mr. James a check for $200. It is expected that officers of Columbia University will go to New-Haven to try to have the man held for his operations in this city.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

Naval Constructor Bowles, who was recently made chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair at Washington, was yesterday summoned by a telegram to Washington. It is thought he will be succeeded at the yard by Naval Constructor Capps, of the Naval Board of Survey. It was said yesterday that Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, now on sick leave, who has been detailed to the yard as assistant naval constructor, had been trying to bring sufficient influence to bear to succeed Naval Constructor Bowles at the yard. Hobson is in the South recuperating from an attack of typhoid fever, but it is feared that he will be weak for a long time, as he is believed to be still suffering from the strain of his experiences in the Spanish war.

Captain Albert S. Snow, late commander of the flagship New-York, was ordered yesterday to the receiving ship Vermont, to succeed Rear-Admiral Henry C. Taylor, who has been ordered to shore duty.

Commander D. S. V. Stuart, late executive officer of the receiving ship Vermont, has been ordered to the Cavité Navy Yard, and will start at once for San Francisco.

Lieutenant Athon J. Wadhams, of the receiving ship Vermont, was informed yesterday that the Secretary of the Navy had accepted his resignation, to take effect on May 5. He will go into business for himself in Manhattan.

ANTI-POLICY BILL PASSED.

Albany, March 6 (Special).—The anti-policy bill passed the Assembly this morning. No votes were recorded against the measure, since those who spoke in opposition did not respond to the rollcall. The bill, as framed by Captain F. Norton Goddard, is intended to prevent the playing of policy by making the possession of policy slips or other paraphernalia prima facie evidence of guilt, but does not hold a landlord guilty who has a policy shop on his premises unless it can be proved that he had knowledge of such conditions. All connected with such a shop, even down to the janitor or caretaker, however, are punishable under the provisions of the bill.

KEARNY CUTS HIS FIGURES

THE COMMISSIONER CHOPS A BIG SLICE OFF HIS ESTIMATE FOR CARE OF A PUBLIC BATH.

The city is about $11,000 better off on account of the businesslike action taken by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, has revised his $35,000 estimate for taking care of the Rivington-st. public bath, and now says that by trying real hard he can take care of it for the coming year for exactly $24,272 50. As soon as Mr. Kearny's first estimate of $35,000 was made public Frank Tucker, general agent of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, wrote the Mayor, offering to conduct the bath for $17,500 a year.

This proposition made Mr. Kearny a lot of trouble, and he protested at the time that on account of the law governing wages and hours of employment for city employes he couldn't do it for any less than the amount of his estimate. The Mayor called for a detailed statement from Mr. Kearny, and this has just been furnished by Mr. Kearny, who says, in part:

I herewith submit a schedule of my revised estimate for maintaining the baths. I have cut out every item that I thought possible to dispense with, and you will see that I have made a very material reduction in the estimate:

One engineer at $3 50 a day	$3 50
Three firemen at $2 50 a day	7 50
One janitor at $3 a day	3 00
One foreman at $3 a day	3 00
Six male attendants at $2 a day	12 00
Four female attendants at $1 50 a day	6 00
Two male cleaners at $2 a day	4 00
Two female cleaners at $1 a day	2 00
Two tons of coal a day	8 50
Various supplies, a day	2 00
Lighting and ventilating, a day	3 00
Repairs to fixtures, a day	6 00
Total, a day	$90 50
For the year, 365 days	$24,272 50

TO CUT OFF INHERITANCE TAX FEES.

Albany, March 6.—The Senate Committee on Taxation has decided to report favorably the bill abolishing the fees of Controller Coler for collection of the collateral inheritance tax, and transferring his duties to appraisers to be appointed by the State Controller. It also compels county treasurers in other counties to act as appraisers without extra compensation. It will save the State $150,000 a year.

Last year Controller Coler received $38,000 in fees, while the County Treasurer of Kings received $5,728. Other county treasurers received from $3,000 in Erie to $66 in Allegany.

SETBACK FOR DIVORCE MILL BILL.

Albany, March 6 (Special).—The legal interests represented in the Assembly which are striving to kill the Bennett anti-divorce mill bill scored a significant triumph this morning when they succeeded in sending the bill back to committee. The bill has awakened the particular enmity of many of the legal fraternity, it is said, because it provides for the trial of divorce cases in open court by abolishing hearings before referees. Lawyers, therefore, who in their practice often serve under the present law as referees understand that the passage of the bill will seriously curtail their incomes.

The bill had already been amended through the efforts of lawyers so that all the judicial departments, with the exception of that of New-York County, were made exempt. The fight over the measure this morning was precipitated by an amendment offered by Mr. Bennett striking out all exemptions except counties having a population of less than 120,000.

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A Weber Piano costs you a little more than most others, but the extra cost will be the best part of your investment. It is the tone of a Piano that gives it value and settles its grade as a musical instrument. Everything about a Piano, from its scale to its case, if properly constructed, has a part in the making of this tonal quality. It is because each big and little part of a Weber Piano is absolutely faultless, and because of the scientific accuracy of its scale, that the WEBER TONE is unequaled. It isn't merely mechanical skill that secures this result; it's something akin to genius.

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HELPLESS.

The man trussed up so that he can neither move hand nor foot is in his helplessness a fair type of many a man affected by rheumatism. Often the disease only partially disables, and with crutch and cane the sufferer hobbles painfully about.

Rheumatism can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This great blood purifying medicine eliminates the poisons which cause the disease. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and so increases the purity and abundance of the blood supply, thus giving vigor and vitality to all organs of the body which depend for their health on plenty of pure blood. It builds up the body with firm flesh instead of flabby fat. The "Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"I had been troubled with rheumatism for twelve years, so bad at times I could not leave my bed," writes Mr. R. J. McKnight, of Cades, Williamsburg Co., S. C. "I was badly crippled. Tried many doctors, and two of them gave me up to die. None of them did me much good. The pains in my back, hips and legs (and at times in my head), would nearly kill me. My appetite was very bad. Everybody who saw me said I must die. I took five bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and four vials of the 'Pellets,' and to-day my health is good after suffering twelve years with rheumatism."

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