GOING TO WORK TO THE LAST.

THE WESTCHESTER SUPERVISORS WILL ADJOURN AS A BODY, BUT CONTINUE COMMITTEE SESSIONS.

AN EXPENSIVE INDEX—RYE A HAVEN FOR TRAMPS.

It was learned yesterday that the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, which has held more sessions in the last year than any similar body in the State, has decided to adjourn sine die on Wednesday. It is said that had it not been for the newspaper criticism of the board's expensive methods it might have continued its sessions to June 1, when the new law cutting off the per diem allowance and extra compensation for committee work and putting the members on a salary of $600 a year will take effect. Some of the members, realizing that the time is short in which they can get pickings from the county, seem determined to let no opportunity get by them. To this end they have rushed through enough resolutions to keep many of the committees busy to June 1. After that date there will be no longer any inducement to the supervisors to hold prolonged sessions, for they will receive no more pay for them than they will for brief and expeditious ones. Therefore, the taxpayers look forward to June 1 with much relief.

The board has about fifteen regular and special committees, and some of them will grind away to the last. The committee on the equalization of assessments, consisting of five members, will visit every town and city in the county to examine the assessment rolls and see that, in their opinion, the valuations are in keeping with the character of the property. The committee expects to get over the ground by June 1, at an expense of about $50 a day. A supervisor said yesterday that this resolution was extravagant, because the men now serving on the committee might not be there at the next session.

The judiciary committee, consisting of three members, has also found work sufficient to keep it busy to the last. The committee is to go through all the laws of the State and pick out and index the ones pertaining to Westchester County. Supervisor Lawrence, who is chairman of the miscellaneous committee of the board, has become alarmed, it is said, by the cries of extravagance which are reaching him from all sides, and has cut down almost every supervisor's bill, including the bill of the chairman. This is a proceeding, according to old members, that has seldom, if ever, occurred in the history of the board.

It is also reported that when the board meets to-day there will be a motion to reconsider the grant made to the Ferncliff Cemetery by which it is to have 250 acres exempt from taxation near Tarrytown.

MAY HAVE DIGGED THIER OWN GRAVES.

There is a strong opinion throughout the county that the board in voting at one session to exempt from taxation 750 acres of land for cemetery corporations signed its death warrant, and that if some of these deals cannot be undone the members who voted for them are likely to find that in laying out cemeteries for others they have dug graves for themselves. This feeling is more intense since the State Railroad Commission decided in favor of a franchise for the New-York and Port Chester rapid transit road last week. For it is believed that the county can use to good advantage all its vacant land in the development following the construction of this line, and the reduction of fares that will eventually be caused on all railroads traversing Westchester County. The residents of the county would much prefer having nice houses built on these vacant lands to giving them away, exempt of taxation, to private corporations which will cover them with tombs and sepulchres. Some of the members of the Board of Supervisors are beginning to realize that they made a mistake in voting away so much land for graveyards, and they will try to put themselves right to-day by making an effort to reconsider their action on at least one of the three cemeteries.

Supervisor E. B. Kear, of Yorktown, who was chairman of the committee on the Superintendent of the Poor and Almshouse last year, has written to The Tribune denying that his committee in its tour through the State studying methods to ameliorate the condition of the Westchester County poor spent a week at Saratoga while the races were going on. The proceedings of the board (page 143) show that Mr. Kear is correct. Instead of visiting Saratoga while the races were on, Mr. Kear and his committee went to Buffalo, where the Pan-American exposition was being held. This trip was in accordance with a resolution offered by Mr. Kear himself.

This year, instead of going away on a trip, the supervisors are going to stay at home, and have the superintendents of the poor and supervisors' committees from all over the State as their guests. Their convention will be held in Yonkers next month, and the board has appropriated $350 to entertain them. Some of the members were opposed to the appropriation because the resolution authorizing it contained no direction as to how the money was to be spent. They said that the resolution as it was drawn permitted the committee to use the money to pay the board of the visitors, buy them drinks or do anything it chose. Each county, it is said, also pays the expenses of its delegates to the convention.

Mr. Kear is no longer chairman of the Committee on the Superintendent of the Poor and Almshouse. He has been succeeded by Supervisor George I. Ruscoe, of Poundridge. It is a peculiar fact that, although Mr. Ruscoe represents Poundridge in the Westchester County Board of Supervisors, his postoffice address is New-Canaan, Conn. This is because New-Canaan is nearer Mr. Ruscoe's home than any postoffice in Westchester County, as he lives close to the Connecticut line.

The proceedings of the board show that last year Mr. Ruscoe travelled 3,500 miles and drew $280 for mileage. In order to reach the Westchester County Courthouse, in White Plains, he goes from Poundridge to New-Canaan, where he takes the train to Stamford, Conn. At Stamford he transfers to the main line of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad and rides to Mount Vernon. At Mount Vernon he takes a trolley car to the New-York and Harlem Railroad station, where he boards a train to White Plains.

ECONOMY NOT CONSIDERED.

Economy, it would seem, would suggest that a supervisor compelled to travel so far to attend meetings should not be put on many committees. Yet Mr. Ruscoe is on a committee which meets nearly every day in the year. It is said that he has endeavored to economize by making only one trip a week. He comes down to White Plains on Monday, and if there is a press of business remains until Saturday. It is said by some supervisors that Mr. Ruscoe, because of his large amount of mileage and expenses, draws more money from the town and county than his town pays in county and State taxes. It would appear, however, that he is a good man for his town. He has just obtained an appropriation of $2,000 from the county to build a bridge there.

In his letter Mr. Kear also denies that any member of the board received last year from Westchester County as much as $5,000 for his services. He raises the point that town affairs have nothing to do with county business, and that the county is not called on to pay for the services a supervisor performs for his town. It is the general opinion, however, that the money, whether paid by town or county, comes from only one source—the pockets of the taxpayers.

The statement that one of the supervisors drew last year from his town and the county more than $5,000 was made to The Tribune by a well known Republican of Westchester, who is in a position to obtain much information concerning county affairs. It is said that some of the amounts charged to this supervisor in the printed proceedings represent claims purchased by him, and that he did not get as much as would appear was paid to him. It is not indicated, however, in the book that any bills were so assigned.

A PRIZE FOR A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

The board, it is charged, has frequently voted money to its own members. One hundred dollars, it is said, was voted to one member recently in a competition for a set of plans. It is also alleged that former employes of supervisors have painted armories, done work on county buildings and furnished printing aggregating thousands of dollars. It is reported that the report of the committee on repairs and supplies, which has just been adopted, shows other expensive methods. A small lavatory in the rear of the supervisors' room, it is charged, cost about $2,000.

But one of the most luxurious things which the county is paying for, according to an ex-supervisor, is a directory index which is being made under the supervision of a committee of supervisors for the County Register's office, in White Plains. This index, while it is a good thing, it is thought should not cost more than $20,000. One man in White Plains offered to make it for that amount, it is reported, and estimated that he would make $5,000 profit at that price, but the supervisors ignored him. The resolution for the index was adopted in 1897 and the work began in April of that year. It was to be completed in a year or two, but the work is still going on, and the cost is already nearly $60,000. Of the staff of from fourteen to eighteen men working on the index at first quite a number were said to be related to supervisors. The work pays from $3 to $4 a day. At the rate the work has gone on it is thought that it cannot be finished for another year or two, and the cost is expected to be nearly $100,000.

Mr. Barrett, the present County Register, has been in office only a few months. He told a Tribune reporter on Saturday that he did not know much about the work prior to the time he took office, but he understood that it had been going on for about five years. Since he had been in office he had been trying to carry it on as economically as possible, and had cut the force of men to six. The work was not entirely in his hands, but was being conducted by a committee of the supervisors.

SUPERVISORS DEFENDED.

Thomas R. Hodge, ex-Register, was inclined to defend the supervisors against the charge of extravagance, though he admitted that the work might have gone along a little more expeditiously if it had had no connection with politics. He said that the index was a huge undertaking, as it required the examination and comparison of nearly 1,500,000 documents dating back two centuries or more. He added that it was never thought that the work could be completed in a year and a half, and similar indices had been made in other counties in the State at a cost even greater than that of the one now being made in Westchester County.

The reference in The Tribune to the expensive system of administering justice in some of the towns in Westchester County has brought out the information that there were three hundred tramps and vagrants arrested last year in Rye. The justices of the peace and constables receive a fee for each tramp committed, and expenses for taking them to the county jail. It is alleged that the constables frequently offer inducements to the vagrants to visit the town by treating them to tobacco and drinks. Some of the constables, it is said, have regular clients among the tramps, by whom they are hunted up every winter when the tramps get ready for a rest in jail. In this way Rye, which is one of the most peaceable towns in the State, pays out much money which might go for better purposes.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

There would seem to be but one remedy for these outrages on the taxpayers, and that is to elect better men to represent them in the Board of Supervisors.

EXPOSURE DESERVED.

From The Mount Kisco Recorder.

The New-York Tribune has devoted several columns this week to a severe exposure of some of the corrupt and extravagant methods of the Board of Supervisors of this county. We reprint one of its articles on this page, and will give more of it next week. In the main, The Tribune's articles are correct, and the crooked methods of a certain clique in the board deserved this scathing exposure. We hope The Tribune will continue its good work, for it has, as one former member of the board expresses it, "only touched the surface yet." It is just beginning to get down to business.

A TARRYTOWN CRITICISM.

From The Tarrytown Argus.

The New-York Tribune has been making a series of charges against the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County during the past week, criticising their operations in various directions, especially for encouragement of new and speculative cemeteries in the county. Also for continuing ex-members of the board on committees and for unduly lengthening out their sessions. Also for other alleged irregularities. Injustice is mixed with truth in these charges, and the Supervisors will doubtless exclaim with Shakespeare of old in his righteous wrath, "Come on, Macduff," etc.

"EX-SENATOR PALMER'S GRIEVANCES."

From The White Plains Argus.

The New-York Tribune's article on the Westchester County Supervisors' extravagances seems to be a recital of the grievances which ex-United States Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, has against the board because the members granted permission to the Hickory Grove Cemetery Association to establish a cemetery adjacent to his home between Larchmont and Mamaroneck.

A WEEK OF THRILLS LEFT.

DIAVOLO, THE PEERLESS POTTERS AND OTHER ALLITERATIVE AERIALISTS WELL WORTH SEEING.

The circus is nearing a prosperous close. Just six days remain in which to see Diavolo make his circular tour. His act has been the inspiration for cartoons and has enriched the vocabulary of the day. "Looping the loop" has displaced "shooting the chutes" as a popular phrase. It only remains for the dictionaries to let down the bars to it to make it a valuable literary asset. For more prolonged thrills the Potters are strongly recommended. Their aerial novelties make anything Santos-Dumont has to offer seem tame. And the programme has a dozen other sure death specialties, just as convincing, such as Oscar Lowande's backward somersault from one horse to another while running tandem at a smart clip.

Indeed, a great many persons will feel relieved when the week is up and the circus over, with no hurry call for an ambulance. It is all very well to deride danger and death, but they have been known to make a sudden and crushing retort. And yet even here it would seem that the joke was still with the danger derider, since he laughs best who laughs last, and it is conceded that skulls grin. But this is wide of the mark which Diavolo has carefully ridden for ten days, and will continue to ride only twelve times more. It is a crime for any child to fail of seeing this year's show, and no normal adult will find it anything but a treat. After Saturday the circus moves on to Philadelphia. It is understood that a special effort will there be made to have Diavolo extend his time of six seconds for the round trip to a reasonable length for Quaker enjoyment.

RESOLUTIONS ON MR. CROFT'S DEATH.

The members of the executive committee of the Republican County Committee passed resolutions at a special meeting yesterday in memory of Silas C. Croft, the Surveyor of the Port, who died on last Friday. Mr. Croft was a member of the executive committee from the XXXIst Assembly District.

The committee will meet at the rooms of the Central Republican Club, No. 101 West One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st., to-night at 7:30 o'clock, and then attend the funeral, which will be at 8 o'clock at Calvary Methodist Church, at One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. and Seventh-ave.

THE FIRE RECORD YESTERDAY.

1:00 a. m.—No. 120 East Forty-first-st.; William Maurice; $6.

1:45 a. m.—No. 565 Third-ave.; Cohen & Schapiro; $100.

1:55 a. m.—No. 262 Elizabeth-st.; Dominigo Scropillo; trifling.

8:40 a. m.—No. 143 West Twenty-eighth-st.; Mary Holm; $100.

9:25 a. m.—No. 1,265 Eighth-ave.; C. F. Joloming; $100.

9:35 a. m.—No. 203 West One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st.; Equitable Life Assurance Company; trifling.

SENATE AND HOUSE PROGRAMME.

POSSIBLE PASSAGE OF CUBAN RECIPROCITY BILL NEXT WEEK.

Washington, April 13.—In accordance with the agreement reached on Friday last the Senate on Wednesday will vote on the Chinese Exclusion bill, and the present understanding is that the Philippine Government bill will be taken up immediately afterward.

It is probable, however, that the Philippine bill will be soon broken in on by the River and Harbor bill. Being an appropriation bill, that is a privileged measure, and can be taken up at any time, but it is not the desire of the committee to have it considered until there shall be a chance afforded to make further amendments in the committee. That opportunity will not be provided until Thursday following the vote on the Chinese bill.

The opponents of the Chinese bill will press their fight from this time forward, and if they find that they cannot secure its recommittal they will concentrate their efforts on proposed amendments. Especial effort will be made to adopt the Platt substitute. There will be a number of short speeches on the bill Monday and Tuesday, and in addition to these Senators Foraker and McLaurin, of South Carolina, have given notice of set speeches for Monday. A part of Saturday will be devoted to eulogies on Senator Kyle, of South Dakota.

The leaders of the House expect to see the Cuban Reciprocity bill passed in the present week, but they admit that the debate may be prolonged so that the final vote will not be reached until next week. Mr. Dalzell will close the general debate in favor of the bill. When the measure is thrown open for amendment under the five minute rule a great number of amendments will be offered by the Democrats, with a view to opening up a way for amending the schedules of the Dingley Tariff law. It is known in advance that all such amendments will be held to be not germane to the bill whose title provides for reciprocity with Cuba, and that only amendments raising or lowering the amount of the proposed concession will be held to be in order. Appeals will be taken from the rulings of the Chair on the general tariff amendments, but it is certain that, with possibly one exception, the appeals will be unsuccessful. That exception may be the amendment to take the differential off refined sugar. It is admitted on both sides of the chamber that the real fight will come on that amendment. A number of Republicans who are opposing the bill have announced that they will vote to overrule the Chair on that proposition, and the Democrats expect to be able to cast a solid vote for it.

The weakness of the position of the friends of this proposition is that the test will not come directly on the amendment, but on the ruling of the Chair. The Republican opposition to the bill, as shown last Tuesday on the motion to go into committee of the whole, is in the neighborhood of forty. Added to the Democratic vote, if solidly cast, the opposition would have a clear majority of ten.

The Republican leaders profess confidence in their belief that not enough of the Republican recalcitrants will go to the length of voting to override the Chair to make, with the Democrats, a majority of the House. Moreover, they assert that some of the Democrats themselves will hesitate to adopt this method of getting a vote on a proposition which, they contend, is plainly not germane.

If the danger involved in the amendment to abolish the differential is passed, the bill will have plain sailing on its final passage, as a majority of the Democrats will vote for it.

CANADA A GOOD CUSTOMER.

SHE BUYS MORE AMERICAN THAN BRITISH GOODS.

Washington, April 13 (Special).—Canada is about the best customer the United States has, taking everything into consideration. More business is done with her than with the whole of South America combined, and she buys more from this country than from Great Britain. These facts are shown in that portion of the "Review of the World's Trade," issued from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department, which relates to this country's most important neighbor. From the advance sheets of this annual publication the following extracts of yearly reports of American consular officials in Canada are taken.

Consul General Bittinger, of Montreal, says:

The best evidence that trade conditions in the Dominion of Canada are affected by those existing in the United States is found in the fact that Canadian government reports show that great depression in all kinds of trade prevails here during periods of depression in our country. A revival of trade came to Canada with the inauguration of the present prosperity in the United States. Every important business here has been in sound condition for the last few years, and there has been an increase of foreign trade in nearly every line. In imports products from the United States predominate. It was in 1877 that Great Britain first lost the lead in this classification. From that year onward, with the exception of 1880-'82, the United States has held an increasing lead, partly due to the growing consumption in Canadian industries of raw materials produced, and partly to the development of manufacturing processes in the United States.

The failure of the preferential tariff to seriously affect trade movements is illustrated by the decline in West Indian trade, and by the very moderate increase in imports from Great Britain, compared with those from the United States. The total imports for consumption amounted to $181,238,000 in the last fiscal year, and the value received from Great Britain was some $43,000,000, showing an actual reduction from the previous year of about $1,750,000. This decline, however, was in free goods, to which the preferential tariff does not apply. The dutiable goods show an increase of about $140,000. On the other hand, the imports from the United States amounted to $110,485,000, an increase of some $600,000 over the preceding year, although in dutiable goods there was a decrease of nearly $500,000. This may be attributed in part to the growth of Canadian industries. Our present tariff policy toward Canada causes the building up of great manufacturing interests to compete with our own. If we seek trade in other countries, we must not deny them the opportunity to sell some of their products to us. Canada wants to send to the United States her lumber, wood pulp, hay, barley and minerals. The United States consumes more lumber and paper than any other nation in the world, and she should be glad to admit lumber and wood pulp free. If the United States would take off the duty on Canadian coal (which could be profitably sold only to a very limited extent along our Eastern coast) our coal would be admitted to Canada free, and our sales of coal in Canada would be double what they are at present.

The United States enjoys more of Canadian custom than the rest of the world put together. It is not as widely realized as it should be that Canada is the best customer we have, excepting only Great Britain and Germany. The United States does more business with Canada than with the whole of South America, as much as with Central America, Mexico and the West Indies together, and nearly as much as with Africa, Asia and Oceanica.

As a curious instance of how industries may be throttled by legislation, Mr. Bittinger mentions the manufacture of woollen goods in Canada. The preferential British tariff (33 1-3 per cent) has enabled British exporters to undersell Canadian manufacturers. The protective policy had caused the establishment of great woollen mills in Canada, United States goods being to a large extent prohibited from competition. Last year British exporters were enabled to send to the Dominion goods to the value of $10,000,000. As they are considered of better quality than the home product, and as cheap, many Canadian mills have been obliged to close down.

The manufacture of cotton goods, which had grown to large proportions, has also been seriously affected by the British preferential tariff. Some mills have closed; some are in distress; fully one-third of the spindles are idle.

Consul Shepard, of Hamilton, notes a marked increase in the quantity and variety of United States goods imported in that district. Merchants report that the inquiry for New-York styles is growing and insistent. The leading drygoods houses and department stores carry large millinery stocks and engage in dressmaking, and their milliners and modistes are required to visit New-York several times a year to observe the styles there, which have largely superseded the European modes which were formerly popular. The exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition are responsible, in part, for the increased demand for American products. A large share of the trade in ready made suits and blouses for women and children is already in the hands of American dealers, because they are up to date, and the merchant is not required to overstock, but can keep his lines full at short notice.

Two of the leading shoe dealers in Hamilton make a specialty of United States goods and call attention to them in the windows. They have informed the consul that about $40,000 worth were sold there last year, although the prices are higher than for the Canadian make. There is also a growing trade in the line of novelties and trimmings and small wares of the drygoods line.

Consul Lang, of Sherbrooke, says that the sale of many varieties of American goods is increasing. This is especially true of farming implements. The report of one company dealing in these articles in that district showed an increase in sales over the former year of 33 per cent.

Consul General Bittinger describes plans on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities for irrigation in the Northwest by which it is proposed to redeem three million acres of arid lands between Calgary and Medicine Hat. It is planned to build a dam at Bow River, a mile east of Calgary, cut intersecting canals, and leave the rest to the force of gravitation.

In a report from St. Pierre, French North America, Commercial Agent Freeman notes that local trade is suffering through legislative enactments on the part of Newfoundland, forbidding Newfoundlanders to take bait for the purpose of selling it at St. Pierre, and also prohibiting the French from securing bait in Newfoundland. This has greatly hampered the fishing business, on which the colony is largely dependent, and the situation offers a chance to sell a refrigerating plant for the preservation of bait and the manufacture of ice. Mr. Freeman has received inquiries for the names of United States manufacturers of refrigerating plants.

THE CENSUS SCHEDULES.

REASON ADVANCED WHY THE EARLIER ONES AT LEAST SHOULD NOT BE DESTROYED.

Washington, April 13 (Special).—If an innocent looking little paragraph in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which has already passed the House of Representatives, should be approved by the Senate and become a law, the government of the United States will be guilty of one of the worst pieces of vandalism that this country has known.

The paragraph in question provides for the sale as waste paper or the destruction by burning of all the original census schedules from 1790 to 1900, inclusive. Through the 110 years of American census taking these original schedules have been preserved with great care, and the schedules to and including 1880 have been bound up into 4,616 volumes. The plan of enumeration was changed at the eleventh census, 1890, by the use of a separate schedule for each family, instead of entering 100 names on a schedule, as was done at the previous census. This change multiplied the schedules to nearly 13,000,000, and, although the census of 1900 returned to the former method of entry, our vast population increased the total of schedules to nearly 8,000,000. No attempt has been made to bind the schedules of either of the last two censuses, and the packages are piled away in storerooms.

All the schedules for the first century of the census are in the custody of the Interior Department. Those for the first to the fourth census, inclusive, are in a room on the first floor of the Patent Office, and those for the fifth to the tenth, inclusive, are stored on the top floor of the Interior Department building, between F and G and Seventh and Ninth sts. The schedules for the eleventh census are stored in the basement of the Union Building, in G-st., and those for the twelfth census are in the possession of the Census Office.

The original census schedules for the first four censuses are in bound volumes, as follows:

First census, 1790, 26 volumes of original population schedules; second census, 1800, 27 volumes of original population schedules; third census, 1810, 44 volumes of original population schedules; fourth census, 1820, 74 volumes of original population schedules and 22 volumes of original manufacturing schedules; total, 192 volumes.

The original census schedules for the fifth to tenth censuses, inclusive, are in bound volumes, as follows:

Fifth census, 1830, 190 volumes of original population schedules; sixth census, 1840, 273 volumes of original population schedules and 31 volumes of original industries schedules; total for 1840, 304 volumes.

Seventh census, 1850, 669 volumes of original population schedules, 101 volumes of original agriculture schedules, 32 volumes of original mortality schedules, 20 volumes of original social statistics and 21 volumes of original industries schedules; total, 843 volumes.

Eighth census, 1860, 799 volumes of original population schedules, 108 volumes of original agriculture schedules, 18 volumes of original manufacturing schedules, 21 volumes of original mortality schedules and 19 volumes of original social statistics; total, 926 volumes.

Ninth census, 1870, 649 volumes of original population schedules, 114 volumes of original agriculture schedules, 28 volumes of original mortality schedules, 4 volumes of original social statistics and 31 volumes of original industries schedules; total, 826 volumes.

Tenth census, 1880, 824 volumes of original population schedules, 322 volumes of original agriculture schedules, 72 volumes of original manufacturing schedules, 51 volumes of original mortality schedules and 60 volumes of original, defective, dependent and delinquent schedules; total, 1,329 volumes.

There are also five volumes of original population schedules for Minnesota Territory taken in 1857.

The total number of volumes in which the original schedules are bound is 4,616, including five for the census of Minnesota Territory taken in 1857. The number of volumes required to contain the schedules for each census is as follows:

First census, 1790, 26 volumes; second census, 1800, 27 volumes; third census, 1810, 44 volumes; fourth census, 1820, 96 volumes; fifth census, 1830, 190 volumes; sixth census, 1840, 304 volumes; seventh census, 1850, 843 volumes; eighth census, 1860, 926 volumes; ninth census, 1870, 826 volumes; tenth census, 1880, 1,329 volumes; total, 4,616 volumes.

Probably no matter of fact American would quarrel with the government for destroying the schedules for 1890 and 1900. There are two evident reasons for thus disposing of the schedules for these two decades. The first is that the system of electrical tabulation, invented between 1880 and 1890, and applied for the first time to the tabulation of the latter census, tabulates and combines facts with such marvellous rapidity and accuracy that practically all the facts likely to be of statistical value, whether singly or in groups, have been drawn off, and the schedules of these two censuses may be said to have been wrung dry. The other reason is that the enormous number of schedules makes their retention, even if it were clear that they possessed some value, a very great burden upon the government. The error which the House has fallen into seems to be a failure to distinguish between these recent burdensome and comparatively valueless schedules and the earlier ones, which are not subject to any of these objections, but, on the contrary, deserve preservation by every consideration of good sense and sentiment.

Prior to 1890 all tabulation was done by hand, involving an amount of labor so great in 1880 and involving so much expenditure that the tabulation of certain tables of nativity was suspended when the work for the whole country was about half completed, and from the data obtained up to that point the remainder of the table was "estimated." Moreover, because of the labor and expense the conjugal condition shown by the schedules was not tabulated at all. Therefore, the statistics of that subject are not of record back of 1890, but the data for the previous decade are available from the schedules at any time desired, and could be tabulated by the electrical system at comparatively small expense at any time. It is probably only a question of time when this subject will become as serious in the United States as it is now in France and elsewhere. Similar arguments apply to the schedules of the ninth, eighth and seventh censuses—1870, 1860 and 1850—which all belong to the class known as the modern census.

The schedules for all the earlier censuses, from the sixth back to the first, constitute only 687 volumes. The reasons for preserving these volumes are entirely different from the practical ones mentioned above in connection with the group of volumes from 1880 back to 1850, inclusive. The volumes for 1840, 1830, 1820, 1810 and 1800 are valuable as sources of national and family history. They were prepared before the days or general use of all the great inventions which revolutionized the succeeding decades; the country was thinly settled, parts of the continent, now set off into populous and powerful States, were inhabited then by the hardy pioneers. Indeed, in such localities, the Indians and the buffalo were the most numerous inhabitants; difficulties of communication isolated the States, national characteristics were not developed, and private records were carelessly kept. The national decennial record, therefore, becomes of priceless value. It is the official record, by the name of the citizen and the facts about him, of communities which literally have been transformed. The schedules for 1830 and 1840, for example, would tell the story of the origin and rise of Chicago, with the name and record of each one of the handful of energetic citizens who launched that great community on its successful career. How great is the historical value of these early schedules, and their importance to the student and genealogist can readily be surmised.

Quite apart from their actual value these early volumes are interesting on their own account. Printed schedules were not used before 1830; paper was scarce and expensive, and the early enumerators used whatever they found at hand. The early volumes, therefore, contain the most extraordinary collection of worn and age stained blanks, the shape and character of which were as various as the men who ruled them by hand and filled them in. Some were found in newspapers of the period, one or two in wallpaper, others were sent in neatly bound and lettered in colors. Many of the margins contain quaint comments, and the descriptions of local boundaries are often amusing and most interesting.

If all this can be said of the census schedules of 1890 to 1840, how much more can be said of those of 1790!

The twenty-six volumes of irregular, time stained schedules of 1790 are a national curiosity. They are the original records of the first complete periodic census in the world. The names which there appear are those of every head of a family in the United States when George Washington was President. To men and women of Revolutionary ancestry that record has no counterpart, but its pages are as complete for the Tory as the Continental.

These early census schedules are the decennial entries in the national family Bible. They are of value to us all, for they contain the names and records of all of our American ancestors.

There is no good reason for the destruction of these volumes. They are already bound; they require comparatively little room for storage. On the other hand, sentiment and utility demand their preservation.

WILL STUDY BEDELL BILL TO-DAY.

GOVERNOR ODELL WILL CONSIDER THE CENTRAL RAILROAD TERMINAL QUESTION.

Albany, April 13 (Special).—Governor Odell said to-day that he had not yet come to any decision upon Assemblyman Bedell's bill giving the New-York Central Railroad's attorneys opportunity to enlarge the railroad's terminals at the Grand Central Station in New-York City.

The Governor said he would devote to-morrow to a careful study of the briefs filed with him by the lawyers who made arguments before him last week for and against the Bedell bill.

The Governor will also consider at the same time Assemblyman Apgar's bill providing for the abolition of steam as a motive power for locomotives in the Fourth-ave. tunnel after May 1, 1905.

SAVES $120,000 TO STATE.

GOVERNOR PRUNES AWAY THAT AMOUNT IN PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS.

Albany, April 13.—Governor Odell has again applied the pruning knife to appropriations, and in a batch of 128 bills vetoed has cut out $120,000.

Those vetoed are as follows, and do not include items in the general appropriation and supply bills, which will be finished to-day:

By Mr. Marson—Appropriating $22,000 for a bridge over the canal at Rome.

By Mr. Fuller—Appropriating $20,000 for repairs to Glens Falls feeder.

By Mr. Remsen—Appropriating $2,000 for regents' night examinations. Not asked for by the Board of Regents.

By Mr. Mansfield—Appropriating $8,000 for a canal bridge at Mechanicsville.

By Senator Malby—Appropriating $31,000 for a bridge on the grounds of the St. Lawrence State Hospital. State Lunacy Commission can build this.

By Mr. Darrison—Appropriating $5,000 for damages to lands in Royalton, Niagara County, by canal overflow. Can be taken to Board of Claims.

By Mr. Patton—Appropriating $20,000 for canal bridge in Tonawanda. No necessity for the work.

By Mr. Lewis—Appropriating $2,000 for acquiring the site of Fort Brewster, Oswego County. Not of sufficient importance.

By Mr. Nye—Appropriating $10,000 for improving Glen Creek, village of Watkins. No necessity.

DISAPPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MEASURES THAT WILL NOT BECOME LAWS.

Albany, April 13 (Special).—The titles of one hundred and thirty bills passed by the legislature which Governor Odell has decided that he will not sign were made public to-day. The Governor still has the Bedell Terminal bill, authorizing the New-York Central Railroad, with the permission of the city of New-York, to enlarge its terminals at the Grand Central Station; the bill of Assemblyman Apgar prohibiting the use of steam as a motive power in the Fourth-ave. tunnel after May 1, 1905; Senator Brown's bill permitting the running of logs on Adirondack streams, and the Supply bill and the Supplemental Supply bill, containing appropriations of a various nature. The Governor intends to make public his decision upon the appropriation acts on Monday or Tuesday. It is believed that he has made large cuts in these appropriation acts. The bills of Assemblymen Bedell and Apgar and the bill of Senator Brown, it is thought, will be acted upon Tuesday.

Few bills of great importance are among the one hundred and thirty acts upon which Governor Odell has written the words "Not approved." Many of them contain trivial amendments to the game laws. Among the acts disapproved of are the following:

By Assemblyman Mansfield—Declaring that railroad, telegraph and telephone companies in each school district shall be informed from year to year promptly of the valuation put upon their property.

By Assemblyman Monroe—Providing for the transmission yearly to the State Tax Commissioners of a complete list of the property in each county exempt from taxation.

By Assemblyman Plank—Authorizing boards of supervisors to establish county schools of agriculture and domestic economy.

By Assemblyman Robinson—Imposing penalties for running automobiles at an unlawful speed.

By Assemblyman Seymour—Relative to the discharge of personal property from attachments.

By Assemblyman J. T. Smith—In regard to the construction of fire insurance policies.

By Assemblyman Weekes—Abolishing the May and June enrolment for primaries.

By Assemblyman Nye—To punish the adulteration of drugs.

By Senator Thornton—Relative to the unlawful detention of milk cans.

By Senator Stewart—Permitting gas companies to acquire natural gas.

By Senator Raines—Making legal certain consents for the construction of trolley railways.

By Senator Fuller—Authorizing the county judges of Kings County to appoint a chief clerk and deputies and assistants to the clerk.

By Senator Malby—Providing for the immediate filling of vacancies in the boards of managers of private charitable institutions.

By Senator Brackett—Making it lawful to incorporate a company to build a railroad or a telegraph or telephone line outside of this State.

By Senator Fuller—Prohibiting the construction of a railroad in Clinton-ave., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Atlantic aves., except by the consent of a majority of the property owners in that part of the avenue.

By the late Senator Humphreys—Modifying the franchise tax upon savings banks.

By Senator Armstrong—In relation to the election of directors of a membership corporation.

GOVERNOR CALLS FOR JEROME.

WISHES TO TALK WITH HIM ON EVIDENCE FOUND IN M'AULIFFE CASE.

Albany, April 13 (Special).—Governor Odell said to-day that a few days ago an application was made to him for aid to obtain the appointment of a Deputy Attorney General to investigate the probable murder of James McAuliffe in New-York, and that he had consulted with Attorney General Davies about the application.

After the conference the Governor wrote a letter to District Attorney Jerome of New-York asking him to come to Albany and give him information about the evidence collected in the case.

Up to noon to-day the Governor had not received any communication from District Attorney Jerome.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

BULLET GOES THROUGH WALL.

WOMAN IS STRUCK, BUT CORSET STEEL SAVES HER.

Patrick Fivey, thirty years old, of No. 76 Bevan-st., Jersey City, armed himself with a rifle yesterday and amused himself by marching up and down the yard while his wife was at church. After marching awhile he came to a halt and went through the manual of arms. Then he raised the rifle to his shoulder and fired. The bullet passed through the fence, traversed the yard of No. 76½ Bevan-st. and struck the house at No. 78, occupied by Henry Miersch, his wife and daughter. Mrs. Miersch and her daughter were eating breakfast at the time. The bullet crashed through the side of the house, struck a chair rung and glanced upward, striking Mrs. Miersch in the breast. Luckily it hit against one of her corset steels and, falling into her lap, rolled to the floor.

Mr. Miersch called a policeman, but before he arrived Fivey had re-entered his house and gone to bed, after barricading the door of his room. He refused to answer the summons of the police, who were obliged to wait until Mrs. Fivey returned from church. She succeeded in inducing her husband to open the door of the room, and he was arrested. In excuse Fivey said that he had fired the shot at a dog, but his wife declared that there was no dog on the premises, and none could have got into the yard, she said.

Mrs. Miersch refused to make a complaint against Fivey, and he was held on a charge of violating the law by discharging firearms within the city limits.

CHURCH SPLITS OVER PASTOR.

PART OF CONGREGATION LEAVES NEWARK INSTITUTION.

The appointment at the Methodist Conference of Elizabeth of the Rev. W. B. Wigg, of East Orange, to be pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Newark, notwithstanding a request by church officers that the pastor, the Rev. T. F. Alexander, be continued in the pastorate, has caused a split in the congregation. The feeling was intensified by the refusal of the majority of the church members to permit Mr. Alexander to preach a farewell sermon in the church. Fifty-eight members out of a total of 152 took out withdrawal cards and arrangements were made to have the retiring pastor preach a farewell sermon in Reliable Hall, in Orange-st., Newark, last night. A farewell reception for the pastor was also planned for this week.

The Rev. Mr. Wigg preached his first sermon in St. Andrew's Church last night. Mr. Alexander's friends believe he has been unfairly treated. The reason given for the change was that Mr. Alexander was not a member of the Newark Conference, and as there was an oversupply of ministers he would have to give way to older men. Two years ago he applied for admission to the conference, but action was then deferred because of the oversupply.

TO CONTINUE WAR ON MOSQUITOES.

SOUTH ORANGE SOCIETY TELLS OF WORK OF THE LAST SEASON.

South Orange, April 13 (Special).—It has been decided by the South Orange Village Improvement Society to continue the work of mosquito extermination which was begun last year, and to organize for the work of the summer. In a circular just issued the society says of the work of last season:

An immense improvement was made in localities where it was comparatively easy to get at and place oil upon the stagnant water. No perceptible improvement was noted where there were large pools of water difficult to treat with oil. It is unwise to depend on property owners to attend to the oiling. Wherever complaints arose of mosquitoes being numerous a breeding place could be found within a few hundred feet of the locality complained of. Drainage in some localities is absolutely demanded.

AFTER AN ORANGE BANK NOW.

OPPOSITION TO ATTEMPT OF FEDERAL TRUST COMPANY, OF NEWARK, TO GET SECOND NATIONAL OF FORMER CITY.

Orange, April 13 (Special).—The Federal Trust Company, of Newark, it has been learned, is trying to get control of the Second National Bank, of this city. It is also reported that the same concern is trying to get the First National Bank. It is said that men have been at work for two weeks securing options on stock of the Second National. The bank is capitalized at $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares. Four hundred shares, it is said, have already been secured by the trust company. There is great opposition to the consolidation in the board of directors of the Second National, it is said, because the bank is now paying 8 per cent a year and has a reserve fund of $20,000.

The bank was organized in 1891 and its stock has increased in valuation from 154⅞ to 170. Hubert L. Pierson, its president, is blind. Elias H. Bonnell is the cashier.

The Wanamaker Store.

Fine French Table Linens

IT is a real treat to artistic eyes just to look over the fine and beautiful table linens that come from France. They have a peculiar quality of elegance that is quite indescribable, though delightfully apparent to the eyes that view them.

The finish is like finest satin. The designs are distinguished by a gracefulness that is altogether French, and include such patterns as *Fleur de France, La Corbeille, Semes de Perles, Imperator, Pompadour, Pekin* and many more. The cloths are both square and round.

It is a particularly fine collection from which to choose wedding gifts, or supplies for the bride-to-be. In cases where there is sufficient time—say, six weeks, or more—we can have a special importation of cloths in the various sizes, and napkins to match, all worked with initials or monograms, by the French needleworkers, in the most exquisite patterns ever designed. Cloths can be made any size desired, up to 6½ yards wide, and almost any length.

Of those now in stock to show you, this hint of sizes and prices:

TABLE CLOTHS—
From 2 yards square at $3.25, up to 2 x 4 yds. at $12.
And from 2½ yards square at $6, up to 2½ x 5 yds. at $20.