New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXIII.----NO. 20,617. Fair to-day. Partly cloudy Wednesday. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1903, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SEARCH FOR "J. EAGAN."

HOLDS VALUABLE LEASE.

Corporation Counsel Wants to Know Who E. I. Gaffney Is.

The Corporation Counsel's office is trying to discover the whereabouts of Joseph Eagan, the lessee of the bulkhead dumping privilege on the North River between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts.

This privilege was leased to Joseph Eagan, whose name does not appear in the city directory, immediately after it became known by the old Tammany Dock Board that the Erie Railroad wanted that particular bulkhead in connection with its new freight yard at Thirtieth-st. The lease awarded to Eagan without competition by the old Dock Board is now estimated to be worth about $15,000 a year. There is a great deal of mystery in connection with the identity of Joseph Eagan. When Corporation Counsel Rives was asked yesterday about a rumor that an action is impending against Eagan, he said:

"I would like to oblige, but I do not believe that justice will be subserved by saying anything about any such action. I will not admit that this department contemplates bringing any action against Eagan."

"Have you discovered any evidences of corruption in connection with the pier and dumping leases granted by the old Dock Board?" Mr. Rives was asked.

"Some of the leases granted by the old board were decidedly queer," said Mr. Rives. "Sometimes, when appearances indicate corruption, it is not certain that the suspected officials took money. Some men violate their oaths of office and allow a steal to be put through without personally profiting by it. John T. Hoffman personally was an honest man. He complacently allowed the Tweed ring to do as it liked, because to have interfered with the gang would have interfered with his ambition to be President. That some exceedingly strange things were done by the old Dock Board is beyond question. Whether any commissioner personally profited on account of what was done remains to be seen."

WHO IS E. I. GAFFNEY?

The identity of Joseph Eagan is not the only thing that just now mystifies the Commissioners of Accounts and the Sinking Fund Commissioners in connection with the old Dock Board scandal. The Accounts Department is trying to discover the identity of E. I. Gaffney, treasurer of the New-York Contracting and Trucking Company, which has a thirty-year lease of the pier and dump at Ninety-sixth-st. and North River, at about $3,600 a year. This lease is estimated to be worth about $1,000,000 to the Murphy and Gaffney families. The New-York Contracting Company has a business office at the dump, but no one seems to know about E. I. Gaffney, the treasurer of the concern. The company was incorporated on May 2, 1900, with a capital of $10,000, divided into 1,000 shares. The names and postoffice addresses of the directors for the first year were as follows:

James E. Gaffney, No. 337 Second-ave., five shares.

John J. Murphy, No. 253 East Twenty-third-st., five shares.

Richard Couch, No. 336 East Twenty-first-st., five shares.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, at that time lived at No. 322 East Twenty-first-st. The certificate of incorporation is signed by the three directors' names, and witnessed by John J. Sumcer. The attorney for the company is ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan. The scope of the company is set forth as follows:

The purposes for which it is formed are the keeping and owning of horses, wagons, trucks, stables, etc.; hauling, trucking, stevedoring, digging, excavating, sewering, dredging and tunnelling; building and constructing wharves, piers, docks, pier sheds, sea walls, and doing all manner of river front and harbor work; building and constructing street railways, depots and bridges, and the doing of all work in connection with railway construction and improvement; constructing and erecting all kinds of structures for business or residential purposes.

A peculiar thing about the company is the sudden disappearance of James E. Gaffney, then a city councilman, from the directorate. Corporations are supposed to be required by law to file with the County Clerk a certificate of changes in the composition of their companies. There is no record in the County Clerk's office of any change in the directorate of the New-York Contracting and Trucking Company since it was incorporated in May, 1900. If Councilman Gaffney had been in the company when, in December, 1901, the old Dock Board gave the company its extremely valuable lease, the law forbidding councilmen from having an interest in city contracts would have applied to him. But there is a Gaffney in the company. He or she is E. I. Gaffney. Thomas C. O'Sullivan, counsel to the company, refused to say yesterday who E. I. Gaffney was.

"Why do you want to know?" he asked, when the reporter stated his errand.

"I want to know E. I. Gaffney's relation to Alderman Gaffney, Charles F. Murphy's personal friend in the XVIIIth District," said the reporter.

"I never discuss the affairs of my clients in the newspapers," said Mr. O'Sullivan, somewhat icily.

"Has the New-York Contracting Company met year by year and made reports, and if so, why is not such a report on file with the County Clerk?" Mr. O'Sullivan was asked.

"I never discuss the business affairs of my clients," said Mr. O'Sullivan.

The name of E. I. Gaffney does not appear in the city directory.

When Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and former treasurer of the Dock Board, was asked about the proposed investigation of the old Dock Board's doings, he said:

Please present my compliments to Mayor Low and tell him that I enjoyed the Amen Corner dinner beside him recently, and that I expect to attend the next dinner also, instead of taking a frugal meal in jail. This dock story is a rehash of the old story invented by William Hepburn Russell a year ago, which fell with a dull, sickening thud. It was got up for political purposes, and everybody knew it.

BOY'S PERILOUS CRAWL.

Reaches Runaway Horses' Heads by Wagon Pole—Nine Years Old.

Crawling down the wagon pole between two horses, running at full speed down Dean-st., Brooklyn, yesterday, Alexander Stewart, nine years old, at last reached their bridles and struggled to stop them. Martin McCauley, "Alec's" chum, a year younger than he, was on the seat of the dirt cart behind, clinging to the boards.

"Alec," as he said afterward, was thinking more of his chum than of himself. Down Dean-st., from Classon-ave., over the trolley tracks at Vanderbilt-ave., narrowly missing a car, and grazing several passing teams, dashed the pair of blacks.

The boy's tugging was beginning to have its effect, when a fireman from the engine house in Dean-st., near Underhill-ave., ran out and brought the animals to a stop.

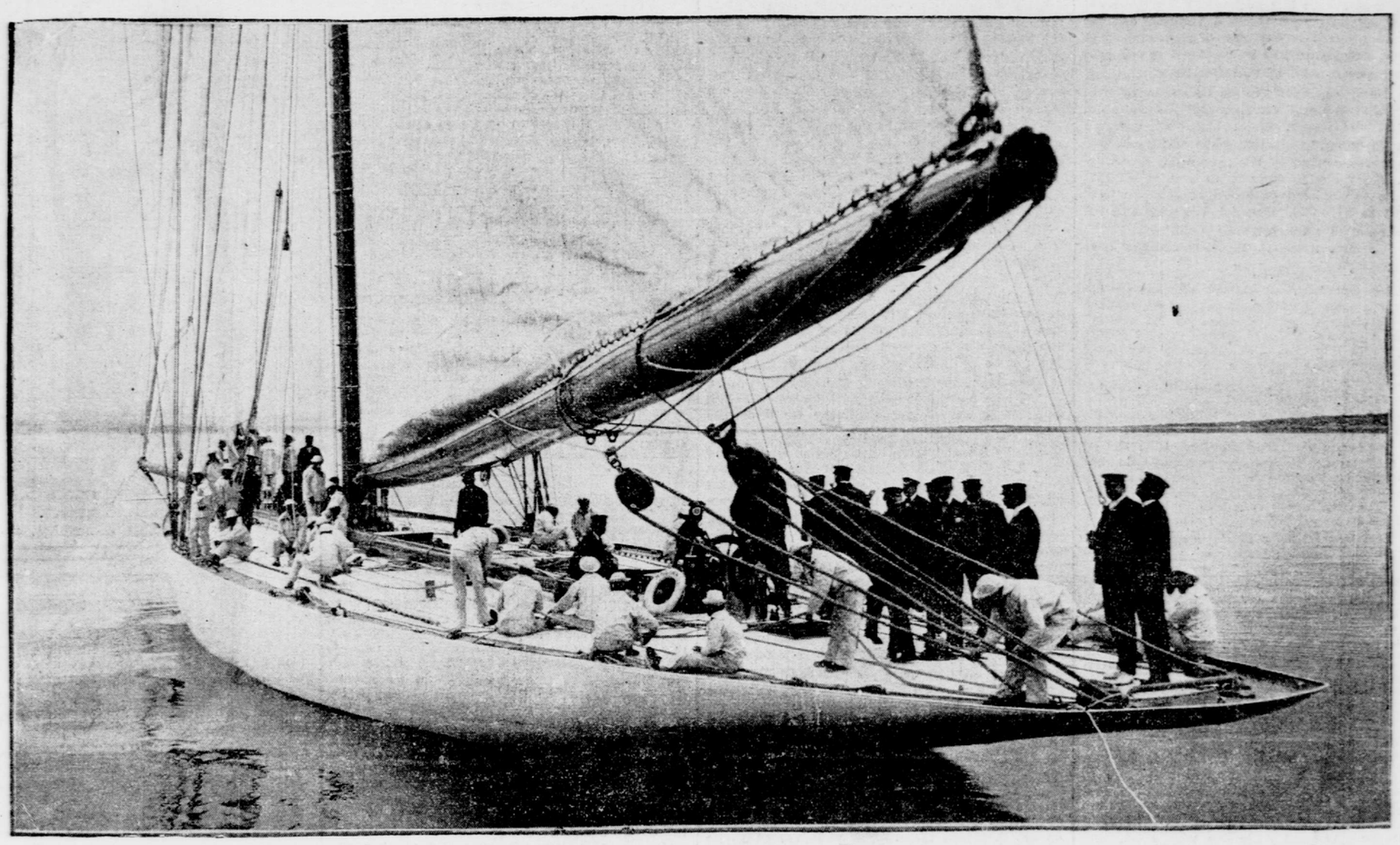
Stewart lives at No. 772 Bergen-st. and the McCauley boy at No. 776 Dean-st. The driver of the wagon had left it standing outside a saloon at Dean-st. and Classon-ave. The two boys climbed up to the seat, when the horses were frightened by an automobile.

PASSENGER AGENT WILL CALL.

Telephone 1685 Madison Square—Rock Island System's uptown ticket office—and passenger agent will call and give you full information about rates and trains to any Western City or resort.—Advt.

DECK VIEW OF THE CUP YACHT RELIANCE WHILE ON HER FIRST TRIAL SPIN, APRIL 25.

Showing the twin steering wheels, the great steel main boom and the crosscut mainsail.



In the group of yachtsmen on the quarterdeck are Commodore F. G. Bourne, former Commodore Edwin D. Morgan, Secretary George A. Cormack, William B. Leeds, C. Oliver Iselin, Herbert C. Leeds, Woodbury Kane, Newberry Thorne and Vice-Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, all of the New-York Yacht Club, and Captain Charles Barr, sailing master of the Reliance.

(Photograph by F. A. Walter.)

AGAINST NEGRO VOTERS.

SUPREME COURT RULING.

Out of Its Power to Redress Political Wrongs.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 27.—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes to-day handed down an opinion in which five members of the Supreme Court of the United States united in what is known as the Alabama case, being the effort of Jackson W. Giles, colored, to establish his right to register and vote under the new constitution of that State. The decision recited that the only question which the court was asked to pass upon was that of jurisdiction—whether the Circuit Court for the Northern District of the State, before which the case was brought, was right in deciding that it had no jurisdiction in the case. Notwithstanding that this was the question to be passed upon, Justice Holmes said, in delivering the opinion, that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided to lay aside the question of jurisdiction and go into the merits of the case, simply because of its extraordinary character. It was, he said, impossible to grant the relief asked for by the petitioner, first, because he admits that he is a qualified voter under a system that he alleges is fraudulent and in violation of the constitution of the United States, and, second, because it is beyond the power of the Supreme Court of the United States to interfere in political cases of such a nature. The Alabama court had properly dismissed the case.

A dissenting opinion was delivered by Justice Harlan, who held that the only question for the court to decide was that of jurisdiction; that the decision of the majority left this question in the air, and at the same time the court had gone on and considered the merits of the case. He said that because the case did not involve the required limit of $2,000 the court below had no jurisdiction in the case, and therefore it was not properly appealed. He declared that there were three or four hundred cases showing a similar precedent, and that the court did not have proper jurisdiction in any of them.

Still another dissenting opinion was joined in by Justices Brown and Brewer, but on different ground from that of Justice Harlan. They held that the question involved the vote to be cast for a member of Congress, and therefore was a federal question and within the jurisdiction of the court.

In his petition Giles asserted that the board of registers refused to allow him to register. The case was heard before Judge Thomas Goode Jones, of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Alabama. Judge Jones expressed himself as undecided as to whether or not he had jurisdiction, but finally dismissed the case on the ground that he did not have jurisdiction, in order that the Supreme Court might have an opportunity to pass on the question.

SCOPE OF THE DECISION.

In discussing the case to-night, one of the justices who joined in the opinion delivered by Justice Holmes said:

The suit was a bill in equity by a negro in his own behalf and a number of others. It alleged that by the constitution of the State of Alabama a preliminary registration was provided for and that those who got on this preliminary list became permanently entitled to vote, and would not be subject to property or other disqualifications affecting permanent registration; that although entitled to be registered on the preliminary list, the complainant had been refused register and that the effect of the method of conducting the preliminary registration was virtually to disqualify the colored people in the State of Alabama, and that this was to be effected by keeping them off the preliminary list, while all of the white voters had been put upon that list.

In brief, the case decided that, whatever might be an individual right in an action at bar to redress political wrongs, there was no power in a court of equity to redress political wrongs of this kind; that the legitimate outcome of the power would be that the court of equity would take charge of the State government and administer it, which is an unheard of proposition. If the remedy at law was not adequate, the relief must be sought at the hands of the political department. The decision does not pass upon the validity of the constitution of Alabama, but simply, holding it unconstitutional, the court of equity was without power.

Justice Holmes's written opinion was not made public, but he made an extended statement from the bench, reciting at some length the petition in which Giles claimed to speak, not alone for himself, but for five thousand other negro adults of Montgomery County, who, he alleged, would be disfranchised as a result of the enforcement of the suffrage provisions of the State constitution of 1901. The case had been dismissed below for want of jurisdiction, but Justice Holmes said a majority of the court were of opinion that the Supreme Court should not confine itself to the question of jurisdiction, but should consider the case on its merits. He then announced that it would be impossible to grant the relief asked. He pointed out that while Giles is contending that the franchise system of Alabama is a fraud, he declares his competency as a voter under it, and closed by saying that it was beyond the power of a court of equity to grant the petition.

Justice Harlan said that in his opinion the case should have been dismissed for want of jurisdiction alone, as was done in the Circuit Court, and he criticised the court's opinion, saying that he was not willing to be a party to such a proceeding.

Justice Brewer and Justice Brown expressed the opinion that the Circuit Court should have been reversed and that it should be directed to assume jurisdiction of the case.

NEGROES INDIGNANT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Birmingham, Ala., April 27.—The negroes are indignant at the Supreme Court for deciding the franchise case against them, and are at a loss as to what action to take. Many of them will attend the meeting called for here on May 6, and say that as many white men will be present as there are negroes.

The outlook is that the Republicans of the State are on the verge of another great split, and that at least two delegations will be sent to the National Convention next year. It is said that Wellman and Dimmick, the National committeemen, and other "Lily White" leaders will be read out of the party. Great interest is manifested in the coming meeting, but no serious trouble is looked for.

MANY DEMANDS GAINED.

SMALL FEAR OF STRIKES.

Higher Wages for Most Building Trades on May 1.

As May 1 draws near the indications are that there will be no large building strikes here. Employers and employes for once are of the same mind in desiring to avoid any interruption of work this year, when the building season promises to be unusually prosperous. Several of the largest building trades gained their May Day demands yesterday and signed agreements with their employers.

The first to gain their demands were the unions in the marble trades, which reported that they had signed an agreement with their employers for two years, beginning May 1. The following are the new schedules of wages: Marble cutters, increase from $4 50 to $5 a day; marble cutters' helpers, increase from $2 65 to $3; marble polishers, increase from $3 50 to $4. This agreement affects six thousand persons in the marble trades.

The Housesmiths, Bridgemen and Structural Iron Workers' Union, 4,700 strong, reported that it had made an agreement for a year, beginning May 1, for an advance in wages from $4 to $4 50 a day. This agreement was made between local committees of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and of the National Association of Structural Iron Manufacturers and Erectors.

The United Building Material Drivers' Union reported that it had signed an agreement with the employers for the following schedule of wages for May 1: Drivers of one horse wagons, $2 25 a day; two horse wagons, $2 50; three horse wagons, $2 75; four horse wagons, $3, time and a half to be paid for overtime and work done on Sundays and legal holidays.

The working day for the building material drivers is to be ten hours. In the case of the other builders an eight hour workday is the rule. Other trades which have made demands in the building trades are the organized bricklayers, eight thousand in number, who demand an advance in wages from 65 to 70 cents an hour; the house movers, numbering three thousand; the piledrivers and several other trades. Most of them expect to gain their demands without strikes.

The masons' laborers, who number about twelve thousand, have made demands for an advance in wages from 35 to 37½ cents an hour, to go into effect June 1, and a number of minor unions in the building trades are out with demands for higher wages. A number of the unions and the building trades gained demands for higher wages on or about April 1.

The metal polishers and brassworkers have made demands in a number of cities for a nine-hour workday on August 1. The ironmoulders, who number sixty thousand throughout the country, have demanded a nine-hour workday, but this demand is to be settled by arbitration. The Harnessmakers' Union demands a ten-hour workday and 10 per cent advance in wages, to go into effect May 4. The New-York District of the International Association of Machinists has made a request for a minimum wage scale of $3 a day, to go into effect June 1, but there is to be no strike.

The Cloakmakers' Union, which has a membership of fifteen thousand, is preparing demands to go into effect on June 1, and summer demands by other unions in the clothing trades are in preparation, which will be enforced by strikes if they are refused.

RUSSIA'S DENIALS.

HER DEMANDS ON CHINA.

Some Alleged Ones Never Made; Others Are Unimportant.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—The Russian Foreign Office, when the Peking dispatch of April 23 setting forth the eight demands made by Russia on China regarding Manchuria was shown to it, entered a denial of a number of the points and minimized the importance of others. Each point of the dispatch from Peking is given below, with the reply of the Foreign Office to each:

First—No more Manchurian ports or towns are to be opened. Reply—Absolutely false. Not our affair.

Second—No more foreign consuls are to be admitted into Manchuria. Reply—Depends upon China. Not mentioned in our pourparlers.

Third—No foreigners, except Russians, are to be employed in the public service of Manchuria. Reply—False.

Fourth—The present status of the administration of Manchuria is to remain unchanged. Reply—Unimportant.

Fifth—The customs receipts at the port of New-Chwang are to be given to the Russo-Chinese Bank. Reply—Such is the present arrangement.

Sixth—A sanitary commission is to be organized under Russian control. Reply—Extremely important since an English vessel in 1902 introduced the plague.

Seventh—Russia is entitled to attach the telegraph wires and poles of all Chinese lines in Manchuria. Reply—False.

Eighth—No territory in Manchuria is to be alienated to any other power. Reply—The integrity of China is already adopted into the Russian programme. No need to discuss that now.

Regarding the whole negotiations, which have been dragging on since January, the Foreign Office says:

There is nothing directed in any manner against the interests of the other powers or their commerce; others enjoy the same rights of commerce in the interior as we of the towns not opened to trade. The railway will carry Russian and foreign goods alike through the country, but we or they cannot sell them in the unopened towns. If the towns are opened all will benefit alike. It is the railway's interests to demand the widest possible developments of trade. The pourparlers concern multitudinous detailed questions which were not foreseen when the evacuation was decided upon.

MAY SATISFY THIS GOVERNMENT.

Russia's Assurances Cause a Feeling of Relief in Washington.

Washington, April 27.—Considerable interest was shown here to-night in the dispatch from St. Petersburg giving a categorical answer by the Russian Foreign Office to inquiries regarding the eight demands which are said to have been made on China in connection with Manchuria. It was regarded as of great importance, and, if borne out by further information through diplomatic channels, will give general satisfaction, and meet in a large degree the desires of this government.

It was in relation to the first two demands that the United States was interested particularly, and it was these demands which prompted it to address notes of inquiry and protest to St. Petersburg and Peking. They involved severe restrictions on American trade, and the United States, therefore, was prompt to protest. The assurance of the Russian Foreign Office contained in the St. Petersburg dispatch would seem to set at rest any serious menace in that respect.

The replies of the Russians regarding the other demands also caused a feeling of relief here, and the hope of the officials is that Russia's position is fully and correctly set forth. No official confirmation along the lines indicated has yet come to hand from Ambassador McCormick, who last week was directed to make inquiries of the Russian Foreign Office regarding the attitude of that government as to Manchuria.

CHINESE LEAVING RUSSIAN ASIA.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—Advices from Blagovechensk (capital of the Amoor Government, Russian Asia) say the Chinese merchants there are closing their businesses, selling out at a loss, and are emigrating to Manchuria. This and other indications, it is added, have aroused apprehensions that trouble is brewing.

TO GRAND RAPIDS DIRECT.

Through car by the New-York Central and Michigan Central leaves New York daily at 4 p. m. for Detroit and Grand Rapids.—Advt.

PRESIDENT IN OMAHA.

END OF A TRYING DAY.

He Is Warmly Welcomed and Addresses Ten Thousand People.

Omaha, April 27.—Ten thousand people gathered at the Coliseum to-night to hear President Roosevelt. The day has been a trying one for the party, the wind blowing strongly, and at Lincoln a smart rainstorm greeted the President. The dust and sand which blew across the prairies added another unpleasant feature to the journey. After leaving Grand Island the first stop was at Hastings. Fairmont and Crete received short stops, and the train arrived at Lincoln at 1 o'clock. After brief stops at Wahoo and Fremont, the journey was not again interrupted until Omaha was reached at 5:15 o'clock.

Great preparations had been made in this city for the President's coming, and he was greeted by probably fifty thousand people, who lined the streets on both sides for a mile and a half along the route taken by him. The decorations were elaborate, and there was a large military escort. The drive through the city lasted half an hour, and ended at the Omaha Club, where a dinner was given in honor of the President and his party. Ex-Senator Manderson presided and introduced the President.

The visit of President Roosevelt had long been anticipated by the people of Omaha, who were disappointed last fall, when his Western trip was cut short at Indianapolis. His train will leave this city at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning for a trip through Iowa.

After the dinner the President and his party were escorted to the Coliseum, two miles from the business portion of the city. Although the start was not made until 8 o'clock, thousands again turned out to cheer the President. When he reached the big auditorium it was crowded. A band struck up "Hail to the Chief!" and he was enthusiastically received.

The President devoted most of his speech to the question of good citizenship.

CHINA REFUSES.

Will Not Yield to Russia's Manchurian Proposals.

London, April 27.—It is officially announced here that the Chinese Government has sent to the Russsian Government at St. Petersburg a formal refusal to grant the latter's demands in regard to the evacuation of Manchuria.

MINISTER CONGER PROTESTS.

Two Obnoxious Features of Russia's Alleged Demands.

Peking, April 27.—Minister Conger has sent a note to Prince Ching, the Grand Secretary, protesting against two features of Russia's proposed Manchurian agreement which are considered particularly antagonistic to American interests.

The note objects to China promising not to open more towns to foreign trade, because negotiations are in progress in connection with the American commercial treaty, for the opening of Moukden and Taku-Shan, and it objects to promising that the foreign employes in China shall only be Russians.

The United States withholds expression regarding the other demands, but is prepared to insist on her treaty rights if infractions occur.

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.

Paris, April 27.—The Foreign Office here has received long advices from Washington regarding the feeling aroused in the United States at the steps taken by Russia in connection with Manchuria. The dispatches show that the American Government does not intend to join the powers in opposing the Russian demands, but that the United States will confine its action to safeguarding its own commercial interests. The assurances have created a strongly favorable feeling here. The advices also state that Ambassador McCormick, at St. Petersburg, has been instructed to forward information on the subject to Washington. The officials here say this will probably disclose that Russia's action has been less racidal than appeared at first.

The view prevails that the powers having political antagonisms toward Russia are responsible for the present agitation. It is stated that Russia's demands do not mean a termination of the open door policy, but only a continuance under Russian administration of similar restrictions now imposed by China. In government quarters unmistakable sympathy with the Russian attitude is shown. It is asserted that Russian interests in Manchuria and its proximity to Siberia entitle Russia to take supervisory steps.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP

in through cars, via Seaboard Air Line Railway, to Atlanta, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa. Cafe dining car service. Office, 1,183 B'way.—Advt.

WARNS OF SILVER ISSUE.

IT WILL RETURN—TOWNE.

Cleveland Men Retaliate by Cheering Latter's Picture.

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, at the Monroe harmony dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic Club last night at the Germania Club warned the Cleveland and Olney men present that the cheap money issue was not dead, but might come back again.

"Some of you," said Mr. Towne, "are clamoring to-day for what we urged in 1896 and 1900. We said then that with more people we needed more money. You didn't understand the issue. We made a great mistake by putting the prescription for the disease into the statement of it. The increase in money came and the danger was obviated. But it's just as sure as preaching that 2,500,000 more people would not be doing $2,500,000,000 more of business a year without more money. That's a cinch! I warn you that it (cheaper money) may some time come up again, and the desire that some of you exhibit to do business to the limit of the full assets of your banks is a subcutaneous admission of the correctness of the principle for which we fought."

It is not easy to describe the impression created by Mr. Towne's fervid remarks. Many of his auditors went home. Others stayed and took an antidote in the shape of cheering for a handsome new portrait of ex-President Cleveland, that was presented to the club by one of its members, Julius Ruger, who painted it. Just before two stalwart waiters carried the portrait to the speaker's table, a man rushed down to the musicians, and said:

"Now hit up 'Hail to the Chief!' and put plenty o' ginger in it, and I'll open a bottle of wine afterward." The air was played with mighty enthusiasm.

Mr. Towne was one of the first speakers introduced by Herman A. Metz, who presided. He said, in part:

Over against the portentous shadow of colonial empire now looming in the Eastern seas, I place the glorious accomplishment of our ancestors, who rebelled against a colonial status and founded a government limited to the ends of justice and seeking the source of its power in the consent of the governed. The existing system of special privilege that either creates or fosters conditions under which monopoly has become more powerful, more splendid and more insolent than ever mediæval feudalism was, I confront with that great doctrine, "Equal rights for all, special privileges to none."

A greater danger threatens than any menace to the Monroe Doctrine. Kings may as well rule in Spanish America if legalized monopoly is to be king in the great republic.

Both justice and expediency demand that no greater test of a man's democracy should be required than his belief in and readiness to labor for the principles that are at stake to-day. It is possible that in 1896 and 1900 a man may have been a profound believer in the great fundamental principles of Democracy, but that he may have withheld his support from the party from either honest doubt that the particular policies advocated would subserve those principles or from sincere conviction that they would not. On the other hand, either beliefs or sympathies adverse to the general doctrines of the party may have caused him to make of these particular policies an excuse or pretence for inactivity or for open aid to the Republican programme. In the former case I maintain that a man, if he be now in harmony with Democratic purposes, has a right to a seat at the counsel table and a place in the fighting lines. In the latter case, I contend that his place is among the enemy.

Congressman James L. Slayden, of Texas, spoke to "The Democracy of the West." After him came Edward M. Shepard and Bird S. Coler.

Mr. Coler said, in part, in referring to State and local issues:

Both the Governor of the State and the Mayor of our city bear Biblical names. Every one knows "Ben," and no one knows better than I do his mathematical ability in counting north of the Harlem River. Seth, the former president of a great college, Mayor of the city of New-York, a man of close mathematical training, should be able to cope in at least a small degree with "Ben," but it seems that "Ben" has been in the game a little deeper than Seth.

So Ben comes down to New-York and says to Seth: "Seth, you are about to confer a great privilege upon some of our friends who wish a dock for our Hudson River Steamboat Company, and I know you wish to reduce your direct tax rate in order to run well at the next election. I have formulated a plan to help you by increasing the State tax rate 50 per cent." Seth says to Ben, "That's a good thing," and Ben says to Seth, "Now, the city gets two-thirds of that excise tax, but in order to make the change end make my up-State friends feel well, we will change the ratio and we will each take one-half, and that will give you nearly $700,000 more money from the tax than you got last year." Seth, tickled to death over this great generosity of the Governor, immediately announces to the people of the city of New-York that he favors the new increase in excise tax, because it will yield the city a great revenue.

Mr. Shepard said in part:

The talk of the masses of American men is of trusts on one side and of trades unions on the other. Many a far sighted American has a deep and anxious fear that the industrial civilization of our land will come to be nothing more than an interplay between the great organizations of wealth and labor. The rights of men who are not in trades unions to labor how and when and for whom they please and upon such terms as are satisfactory to them must, beyond a doubt, be effectively preserved, and where necessary by the entire power of our government. That is self-evident. But all the more because that is self-evident must there be no doubt that the law shall not create or foster any scheme of special privilege on the side of capital.

HURLS BABE TO SAVE HIM.

Woman Run Over in Fifth-ave. Shows Quick Wit.

By quick wit Mrs. David Bayer, of No. 200 Seventh-ave., probably saved the life of her one-year-old son when she was knocked down and run over by a cab at Fifth-ave. and Thirtieth-st. yesterday afternoon.

The cab was being driven by Charles Schweizer, of No. 51 Horatio-st. According to Patrolman Kenny, of the Tenderloin police station, Schweizer was driving up Fifth-ave. at a reckless rate of speed. At Thirtieth-st. Mrs. Bayer and a number of other women were waiting to cross the avenue. Believing they saw their opportunity they started over, when Schweizer's cab came bowling along at such a rate as to threaten to run down several of them.

All managed to escape with the exception of Mrs. Bayer. She was caught in the middle of the avenue, and, handicapped by her child, which she was carrying, could not get out of the way. Seeing she must inevitably be run down she used all her strength and threw the baby from her so that he, at least, should not be harmed. The child fell near a woman, who picked him up and scampered to the sidewalk with him. Mrs. Bayer was knocked down by the horse in Schweizer's cab, one wheel passing over her legs just about the knees. Kenny had seen the accident and ran after Schweizer and arrested him.

Mrs. Bayer was put in his cab and taken to the West Thirtieth-st. station, after Dr. Lee, of the New-York Hospital, had attended her. There she made a complaint of assault against the cabman and Kenny made an additional charge of reckless driving.

A similar accident, in which a mother showed quick wit, happened at Seventh-ave. and Twenty-eighth-st., last night. Mrs. Maria Gigour, of No. 161 West Thirty-second-st., was run down, but she saved her child from injury.

Mrs. Gigour was walking with her six-months-old baby when she started across the avenue. A pedler's coal cart, owned and driven by Joseph Georgea, of No. 155 West Twenty-sixth-st., came along. Mrs. Gigour stopped when she saw it, and then, thinking she had time to get across ahead of it, started to do so. She became confused and stopped in the middle of the street. The animal hit her, and she fell down. She held the child firmly, and in such a way that the baby did not strike the pavement. The woman held the baby out as she lay on the pavement and away from the wagon wheel, which passed over the right foot of the mother. The cart passed, the woman groaned from pain, and then fainted, but the baby was safe. The driver was arrested.