

tempt to resist arrest or destroy evidence, the detectives were unable to find out what poolrooms were connected with the "bureau," because the telephone were not marked with any addresses.

TRANSFER FOR O'CONNOR.

McAdoo Thinks Only Three Captains Honest, Says Official.

Declaring that he had been displeased with the work of the police at the Mercer-st. station, Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday afternoon transferred Captain John W. O'Connor from the station and sent Sergeant Edward J. Bourke to Headquarters to take command in Mercer-st.

Bourke has been in the Commissioner's outer office for months. O'Connor had been in Mercer-st. only ten days, having been sent there to relieve Captain Robert Tighe. He was ordered yesterday to relieve Tighe in Delancey-st., while Tighe was ordered to report for duty at Headquarters.

Failure to close poolrooms in the precinct was the reason for Mr. McAdoo's displeasure. Headquarters men had made raids on several poolrooms in the precinct over Tighe's head before O'Connor was sent to clean up the precinct. He made a raid on a poolroom in Great Jones-st. over his head in a few days, and then closed another place in Sixth-ave., but he did not seem to "get busy."

Last Friday Commissioner McAdoo sent for him and warned him that he was not doing good work. "I have not been satisfied with conditions in the precinct," said McAdoo yesterday. "There is no available captain to take O'Connor's place here, so I have sent Sergeant Bourke to the precinct as acting captain. I know what Sergeant Bourke can do, and I have absolute confidence in him."

That was all the Commissioner said. McAdoo would make, but another Headquarters official said that the Commissioner doubted the good faith of most of the captains in the force. He really believes that there are only three honest captains on the force, said an official. Sergeant Bourke was a fighter in the Spanish-American War, and owed his promotion to sergeant to President Roosevelt. General Greene took him to Headquarters as sergeant in his office. After being a desk sergeant in Brooklyn for a few weeks he was sent back to Headquarters by Commissioner McAdoo.

Before Captain O'Connor left Mercer-st. yesterday afternoon he was allowed to see his family. McAdoo said. The raid was led by Inspector Titus, who declared it was the last poolroom in the precinct, and that was not wanted to be allowed. O'Connor and Titus were accompanied by several detectives, battered down the doors of the poolroom with axes. They broke through the doors and entered a room in which fifty men were found. Eight of the men were arrested on the charge of being interested in the running of the poolroom, and the police captured some racing charts and telephones. The eight prisoners were taken to Jefferson Market where they were held in jail for examination to-day.

COTTRELL FILES CHARGE.

Detective Accused of Accepting Pritchett Reward the Defendant.

Captain Cottrell of the Tenderloin precinct yesterday preferred charges against Detective Sergeant Cornelius Sullivan, attached to that station. The charges have grown out of the theft from a man named Pritchett, of Alabama, of \$250 in a Tenderloin report. Sullivan recovered the money, and it is said, returned it to Pritchett before reporting to Captain Cottrell. Sullivan received a receipt for \$250 from Pritchett, although it is alleged that he retained \$30 with the consent and knowledge of Pritchett.

District Attorney Jerome said last week that Sullivan had testified that when he saw the District Attorney visiting the Tenderloin station, he took the receipt from the June book, and concealed it in the December receipt book, thinking that the District Attorney was investigating the case.

TO CONFINE ITSELF TO LEGISLATION.

Purpose of Combination of Organizations Which Fought Grab Bills.

As The Tribune told exclusively some time ago, the various organizations which fought the grab bills last winter are taking steps to form a strong union, with a governing body composed of representatives from each society, for the same work this winter. A report was spread yesterday that a "vigilance committee" had been formed to protect the city's interests in all directions. The federation is the safeguard of the city only against the legislation. No move regarding police conditions has been contemplated.

ASK BETTER POLICE PROTECTION.

West End Association Committee Tells McAdoo to Restore Two Platoons.

A committee of the West End Association went to Police Headquarters yesterday and made a demand on Commissioner McAdoo for better police protection, in view of the many street robberies and assaults by thieves and burglars in Central Park. It was evident, the committee said, that there were not sufficient patrolmen on duty in that part of the city to protect people against thieves and ruffians. It was suggested that for that part of the city, at least, there should be a report of the old two platoon system to keep the police on posts and make the posts shorter. It was suggested also that the force of patrolmen might be increased by cutting off many special details. Two many thousands, it was said, were sitting in department offices, when they should be on patrol, guarding the lives and property of the citizens.

Commissioner McAdoo, looking at a chart of the police posts in the part of the city west of Central Park, said he needed more men. The committee promised to make an appeal to the Board of Estimate to give the Commissioner an appropriation large enough to enable him to appoint more patrolmen, and to make the necessary reduction in the force. The Board of Estimate has already decided not to give the money for an increase of the police force.

ONLY AN ALARM CLOCK AT DE LACY'S.

Detectives from headquarters made a visit yesterday to the place of Peter De Lacy, in Park Row, which has long been regarded as a poolroom, intending to make a raid, but when the detectives got to the room they found it absolutely empty, save for an alarm clock. It is one of the traditions of the Police Department that it is impossible to make a successful raid at De Lacy's. The headquarters men remained in the place all the afternoon, but found nobody to arrest.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPTION FUND.

Albany, Jan. 16.—The grand jury presentation containing the allegations of the use of money to corrupt legislators was handed down by Lieutenant Governor M. Linn Bruce in the Senate to-night and provoked the first division of the session. Senator Raines moved, that he be allowed to file a bill temporarily, and Senator Grady endeavored to have it printed. After a hot discussion, in which particularly Senator Raines, Senator Grady and Senator Elberg, were prominent, the vote was strictly on party lines, save that Senators Elberg, Brackett, Sage and Saxo voted with the opposition for printing.

NEW EXCISE MEASURE.

Albany, Jan. 16.—Senator Amble to-night introduced a local option bill, drawn on lines conforming to the so-called Ohio plan, providing for the determination of the question of liquor selling in residence districts. This bill is advocated by the Anti-Saloon League. It is at present in operation in Columbus and Cincinnati and has there tended toward diminishing the sale of liquor.

Miss some of the sweet things in life - but don't miss the pleasures of a box of

Advertisement for Taylor's Candy, featuring a box of candy and the text 'Taylor's Candy'.

BARGE CANAL LEGALITY.

HOW QUESTION IS RAISED.

Unconstitutional to Receive Bids Before Bonds Are Sold.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 16.—It was reported at the Capitol to-night that the question of constitutionality raised regarding the \$101,000,000 canal improvement is based on alleged improper provisions regarding the debt. It was further learned that in addition to determining the legality or illegality of the bids submitted for the first section, that is, as between the lump sum and item bids, there was a further question involving the legality of the manner in which Superintendent Boyd had conducted his proceedings with reference to advertising for bids. It is asserted that he could not, under the terms of the canal law, advertise any contracts until bonds had been sold. Instead of this, the contracts have been advertised and bids received before the bonds have been issued or prepared.

Canal contractors who have submitted bids on the first sections are already sending briefs to the Attorney General, maintaining their side of the question of the legality of the present bids, and more are expected to come in within a few days.

The Attorney General is devoting all his attention to the problem presented by his bids, but it is not expected that he will reach a decision for several days. He has not yet received any communication from the anti-canal interests represented by Elliott Root. It was reported on good authority to-day that since the question of constitutionality so seriously affects bond sales, a friendly suit, carried to the Court of Appeals, would be agreed upon as the best method of settling the matter, and the Attorney General, although this might mean a delay of a year.

The canal question came up in the Senate to-night on the Brackett resolution to ask the Attorney General for an opinion, but went over until to-morrow, when it will be a special order. It is understood that when the question of the constitutionality of the Canal act comes before Attorney General Mayer he will declare the law constitutional. In doing this it is believed that he will regard his action as merely prophetic. This will leave the actual question entirely to the courts.

CHILD LABOR LAW RULING.

Employer Liable for Violations, Whether Intended or Not.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 16.—In an opinion destined to have a sweeping effect upon cases of violation of the law regulating child labor, Attorney General Mayer to-day held that intent or knowledge is not a necessary part of the affirmative case, nor is it a defense. This opinion is written in reply to a request from the Labor Department for a ruling in a case where a child, apparently under sixteen years of age, is employed in a factory, and the employer has a certificate from the parents attesting that the child is over sixteen. Attorney General Mayer writes:

I am of the opinion that, where children are employed under sixteen years of age without the certificate of the Board of Health, the employer is liable under the act, and his liability exists irrespective of his intent, or his belief that he was right in what he did. The effect of this ruling will be to enable a much stricter enforcement of the law, and it will equally strongly bear upon the employer, who, if allowed to set up the defense that he "had no knowledge or intent" to violate the law, could hardly ever be convicted.

In a second part of his opinion the Attorney General deals with the legal question involved in the case where a child has secured employment by means of a certificate from the Board of Health which was procured by fraud or improper means. He decides that:

The Commissioner of Health or executive officer of the Board of Department of Health in a city, town or village who issues a certificate acts in a quasi judicial capacity, and I am therefore of the opinion that this certificate is a protection to the employer, and that he is not liable to whom the certificate is issued. If, however, the certificate is procured by means of any false or fraudulent statements, affidavits or other untrue means, the remedy is to be found in subdivision 5 of Section 534 of the Penal Code, which provides as follows:

"And any person who knowingly makes a false statement in or in relation to any application made for an employment certificate, as to any matter required by Articles VI and XI of the Labor law to appear in any affidavit, record, transcript or certificate therein provided, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

AGAINST M'MACKIN.

Committee Asks Governor Not to Reappoint Labor Commissioner.

Albany, Jan. 16.—Robert Hunter, chairman of the New-York City child labor committee, accompanied by V. Everitt Macy, of the national and State child labor committees, called on Governor Higgins to-day and presented to him a report of that body. The report shows that the Labor Commission, John M'Mackin has failed to enforce the laws not only against the employment in factories of children under fourteen years old, but also regarding the protection of adult employees. The committee asks that Commissioner M'Mackin be not reappointed.

The report claims that while violations of the labor laws have increased since 1901, the number of convictions and fines, and also of inspections and prosecutions, has decreased. "Although there were in 1903 over 50,000 violations found by the inspectors on the first visits to factories," says the committee, "there were only 1,000 inspections to determine if the orders of the department had been complied with, and only thirty-nine convictions. In the year 1904 there were almost as many violations and only seven convictions." The committee believes that the labor laws as they now stand are adequate, but that the present condition of child labor and insufficient protection to factory employees are due to the department's failure to enforce them.

The report speaks particularly of the employment of young children in the canning factories of Syracuse, Auburn, Oneida and Rome, in one of which it is stated that the foreman estimated that there were three hundred children under fourteen. In the rush season, the report alleges, children are employed in some of the factories until 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. Mention is made of one case discovered by an agent of the committee where a child of four earned 19 cents a day stringing beans.

The committee tells of frequent appeals to Commissioner M'Mackin since the fall of 1902. "After these years of experience," says the report, "the committee is forced to the conclusion that the Commissioner of Labor is a man of many excuses, by means of which he has been able until now to deceive the child labor committee, and what is far worse, to deny to the working children of the State the lawful protection which has been provided for them by the legislative representatives of this State."

Mr. M'Mackin, it is alleged, first declared that his hands were tied because he had no attorney to prosecute violators of the law, yet when a special deputy from the office of District Attorney Jerome was placed at his disposal only one case involving men children was brought to the attention of the attorney's attention in seven months.

The method of procedure of the department, says the committee, is to blame for continued violations of the law. A factory is inspected, it says, and the children found there under the law. The board refers to the department. He said that the health of the operatives in any occupation as is provided in that occupation where, within the command of such protection, is most efficient. Governor Higgins stated to-night that Secretary Hunter of the Child Labor Committee came to see him and urged the department to take action on the laws. "He told me that the Child Labor Committee was not satisfied with the work of the present head of the department," he said. "He said that neither he nor the Child Labor Committee had any candidate for the place. He left a copy of a statement which was brought to the attention of his consideration. I am not ready to state what I will do in regard to this appointment."

DEPEW AGAIN NAMED.

HIS OWN SUCCESSOR.

Unanimous Choice of Republican Caucus.

Albany, Jan. 16.—Chauncey M. Depew, of New-York, was nominated to succeed himself as United States Senator to-night at a joint caucus of the Republican members of the legislature. The Republican Senators and Assemblymen met in the Assembly Chamber, where Senator Depew's name was placed before the caucus by Senator Elberg and Assemblyman Aggar.

To-morrow the two houses will vote separately on the nominations made to-night and on Wednesday provide for the formal transmission of their choice to the United States Senate. Senator Wilcox presided in the Republican caucus.

The name of United States Senator Depew was presented by Senator Elberg, of whose district Senator Depew is a resident. It was he who nominated Senator Depew six years ago.

In the course of his speech to-night Senator Elberg paid glowing tribute to the memory of President McKinley and to President Roosevelt. He referred to the solution of questions pending six years ago after the close of the Spanish war, and then said:

In the caucus six years ago there was no prophetic vision to foresee the great events that were to come. But we did appreciate that what was wanted by our Commonwealth for the next six years was a representative in the Senate of the United States whose face should be turned towards, and not away from, the future, who would be alive to its needs and to its demands upon the present for wise, far-sighted policies, who had the brains to perceive and the eloquence to express the wishes and the hopes of the people of New-York and of the nation, and whose voice should ring clear and true on every question that affected their prosperity, their progress, and their honor. Such a man we thought we found, and six years have justified our choice. He has kept the faith with us, and we shall not withhold from him the tribute which his course has earned. In the fullness of his honored years, but with all the undiminished intellectual vigor and the optimistic heart and hope of youth, with the ripe experience which six years' service in the Senate give, with the stores of wit and eloquence at command, with the firmness and the courage and the dauntless, he will in these next six years—big with new questions and new problems to be solved—surpass the record which he has made, and will render even better service to his party, to his State and to the nation.

In deference to a public sentiment as unmistakable as it is just, in gratitude for a record of devotion to his party unequalled in the history of the State, in answer to the demand of party duty and of the public interest, I nominate as the Republican candidate for Senator of the United States—such as himself—Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New-York.

Mr. Aggar spoke briefly, seconding Senator Depew's nomination, on behalf of the Assembly. The nomination was made unanimously.

MINORITY CANDIDATE.

Democrats Wrangle, but Tammany Names Smith M. Weed.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 16.—A decided minority, with only an empty honor to bestow, the Democrats in their caucus to name a candidate for the United States Senate wrangled over the nominee and finally named Smith M. Weed. The fight was a direct outgrowth of the Murphy-McCarren fight in New-York City. The Tammany contingent, acting under orders, submitted the name of Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, the bitter political opponent of ex-Senator David B. Hill. When Senator Grady proposed Weed's name Senator Cullen, of Brooklyn, representing Senator McCarren, who was absent, proposed the name of ex-Judge D. Cady Herrick, of Albany, the unsuccessful Democratic gubernatorial nominee, and intimated that the Weed nomination was directed from the outside. Assemblyman Willis V. Cooke, of Albany, seconded this nomination.

The imputation contained in Senator Cullen's speech provoked Senator Grady, who made a tart speech in the interest of unanimous action. To add to the harmony of the occasion, Assemblyman Ellis, of New-York, proposed the name of Mayor McClellan. "McClellan is all right, and we will name him again for Mayor," chirped Ellis.

Assemblyman Cooke contributed to the gaiety of the occasion by a further championing of Herrick. He said that the minority ought to show its independence and nominate a man who had made the sacrifice for his party, no one whose career lay in times forgotten by many. This set Senator Grady in motion, and he insisted that it was the men who nominated Herrick last fall who were the "Weed" men. Then Senator Cullen lined up his cohort of McCarrenites for Herrick, and Tammany, with three Brooklyn Assemblymen and a majority of the up-State Democrats, voted for Weed. After the caucus had adjourned, the name of Weed was mentioned in the legislature at the present session, although the Democrats number only 46 out of 200.

This fight clearly indicates the approaching struggle for State leadership. It also emphasizes the fact that Tammany is steadily increasing its up-State strength. A divided minority is also assured in the legislature at the present session, although the Democrats number only 46 out of 200.

NO SUBWAY ADVERTISING.

New Feature of Elberg Rapid Transit Bill Reintroduced.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 16.—The Elberg Rapid Transit bill, embodying the rapid transit theories of a number of civic workers, including ex-Senator John Ford, John De Witt Warner and others, was re-introduced to-night with a single striking addition. The present measure provides that in all future subways advertising in stations shall be prohibited. For the rest the bill proposes the three principles that have been suggested so often, namely, the construction of pipe galleries owned by the city coincident with the subway construction, the separation of the construction and operative contracts in all future subways and the shortening of the term of the lease of new tubes. The Rapid Transit Commission has thus announced its advocacy of the pipe gallery section, and it is probable that at its instance another bill covering this single question will be introduced.

The Elberg Rapid Transit bill is actively championed by the members of the Union and various other civic bodies. None the less the pipe gallery provision, which menaces a number of city corporations, will certainly awaken the most serious opposition. The bill nearly passed last year, but was finally held up in the Assembly Rules Committee in the closing hours of the session.

"TO SOFTEN" EXCISE LAW.

Measure to Make Revocation of License Discretionary.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 16.—One of the measures advocated by the Liquor Dealers' Association last year, for which the legislative committee of that body is alleged to have spent money in winning and dining legislators, was introduced by Assemblyman Brooks, of Erie, to-night. It was the work done for this and similar measures which constituted the basis for the grand jury presentation sent to the legislature last week. Mr. Brooks' bill amends the Raines law by making discretionary with the court the section providing for the forfeiture of the license in case of a second offence, thus breaking down the whole mandatory power of the law. This measure, intended "to soften" the excise law, furnishes a part of the cause for last year's scandal.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT—AEOLIAN HALL.

SPECIAL SALE of Exchanged PIANOS and PIANOLAS.

High Grade Pianos Received in Exchange for the Pianola Piano—A Remarkable Offering Distinguished for the Excellent Condition of the Individual Instruments.

THIS COLLECTION of exchanged pianos was carefully inspected a few days ago by a gentleman connected with the leading piano house of one of the largest cities in the country. His first impression was one of astonishment that such a large number of pianos, so entirely worthy, were being exchanged by their owners. Such a condition, he stated, was heretofore unknown to the piano business and could only have been brought about by the introduction of the Pianola Piano, and the consequent desire on the part of piano owners to exchange instruments from which they were deriving no pleasure for this new piano which anyone can play.

The piano expert when asked to name the prices which he considered the different instruments ought to bring, in nearly every case gave figures which were from \$50 to \$250 higher than the prices at which they are now tagged.

From customers comes similar testimony as to the remarkable character of this opportunity. The consensus of opinion was expressed by one purchaser who said: "If I hadn't been told that this was a collection of exchanged pianos, I should have thought they were entirely new instruments."

Both Grands and Uprights are included, prices ranging from \$110 upwards. The manufacturers represented in this offering include such well known names as:

- Weber, Chickering, Shoninger, Kranich & Bach, Stuyvesant, Steinway, Wheelock, Gabler, Wissner, Kimball, Etc., Etc., Steck, Bradbury, Pease, Sohmer, Horace Waters.

These pianos are in the best condition. Those which needed it have been carefully gone over and regulated. May be purchased on moderate monthly payments when desired.

Exchanged Pianolas at Reduced Prices.

Also included in this sale are some Pianolas which have been taken in exchange for Metrostyle Pianolas. They have all been used and do not contain the Metrostyle, but in every other respect are in excellent condition, and have been returned to the factory to be entirely overhauled and repaired. They will be sold, subject to the same guarantee given with absolutely new Pianolas, at \$150, \$175 and \$200.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 14TH ST., N. Y.

TO ADD TO FRANCHISE TAX.

Amendment Designed to Offset Court of Appeals Decision.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 16.—A measure of sweeping effect, although adding only two words to the present statute, was to-day introduced by Assemblyman Hooker of Genesee, amending the tax law with respect to franchise taxes. By a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, in which former Chief Justice Parker wrote the prevailing opinion, it was affirmed that the section of the franchise tax law providing for taxation of capital of corporations employed in New-York State did not include that portion invested in real estate, the court holding this was invested, not "employed," as the law specified.

This decision was rendered in the case of the Fort George Realty Company, which declined to pay the franchise tax. Back of this are two other decisions of the Court of Appeals which pointed in the same direction—one in the case of swamp lands, where the corporation owing the tax had the money invested there, being entirely unproductive, was not employed; the other in the case of the Singer Manufacturing Company, in reference to surplus invested in real estate.

These decisions, particularly the most recent one, are of widespread importance to the State revenue. Of them Governor Higgins said in his message:

Which decisions not only reduce current expenses by large sums to be credited as refunds of taxes, but establish new rules for future assessment at variance with the practice of the State in the past. The franchise tax on many corporations is a good illustration of it as can be found.

But, simple as the change in the law is, it is, in the opinion of not a few lawyers, likely to have a far-reaching effect. The Court of Appeals decisions were in three separate cases, where companies in fact did not separate the surplus. In the Fort George Realty case the corporation was merely a holding company for an estate, and the Court of Appeals decision, written by Judge Parker, said:

It can be said in this case that if capital can be invested without being employed, and this court has so held in two former cases, this case is as good an illustration of it as can be found.

But, as a result of the decision, real estate companies, whose sole business is real estate, have endeavored to take advantage of the decision, and endless litigation is in sight. But, on the other hand, the Hooker bill will reach insurance companies, which occupy and own business buildings, and many other corporations. The measure is considered both sweeping and important, and is certain to provoke a bitter contest.

MORTGAGE RECORD TAX.

New Measure Introduced in Assembly by Mr. Hooker.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 16.—The fight over mortgage tax legislation, which has been a feature of every session for some years, was re-opened to-day by the introduction of a record tax measure drawn by Assemblyman Hooker, of Genesee. This bill, which is not the measure advocated by Lawson N. Purdy, of New-York, who is urging another law, provides a 10-mill record tax on all mortgages, half to go to the locality, half to the State. Under this law it is estimated that \$101,000,000 will be raised the first year and approximately \$200,000 in succeeding years. This bill embodies the up-State contention that the locality should receive a share of the tax, since no small share of up-State local taxes is not the Hooker bill will reach insurance companies, which occupy and own business buildings, and many other corporations. The measure is considered both sweeping and important, and is certain to provoke a bitter contest.

FOR LIGHTING INVESTIGATION.

Asserted That Odell Said Legislature Would Force It.

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Proposition to Appropriate \$50,000 for Expenses of a Brigade.

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TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY.

Itching, Coughing or Sneezing? Take Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

HOOKER CASE REPORT.

Grievance Committee to Lay It Before State Bar Association To-day.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 16.—When the State Bar Association meets in this city to-morrow it will receive the grievance committee's report on the charges which were prepared against Justice Warren B. Hooker, of the Supreme Court. Secretary Wadhams, of the Bar Association said to-day that the report would be considered at Wednesday's session. Justice Hooker is accused in connection with transactions which came to light in the course of the postal investigation more than a year ago. The Jamestown bar filed charges with the association, and they were referred to the grievance committee last year. If the report of the committee be accepted and the findings submitted by the Bar Association to the legislature, the matter will be referred to the Assembly Committee on Judiciary.

The State Constitution provides two ways of dealing with justices against whom accusations have been presented to the legislature. One is removal by concurrent resolution. In this case a justice may be removed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each House. Another method of procedure is by impeachment. Such proceedings are instituted by the Assembly on a majority vote of all members elected. The trial court is composed of the President of the Senate, the Senate, or a majority of it, and the members of the Court of Appeals, or a majority of them. To convict a justice of the crime of impeachment, a two-thirds vote is necessary. The judgment of the court is limited to removal from office and disqualification to hold any position of honor, trust or profit under the State. The person impeached, however, is liable to indictment and punishment in the courts.

It was to-night the investigation committee would present two reports. One, which is signed by Denn Huffert, chairman, and a majority of the committee, which recommends that Justice Hooker be removed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each House. Another majority of three physicians to serve on the hospital, which is to be supported out of money collected for excise taxes. Commitment to this hospital is to be made on the sworn application of a father, mother or some other relative or friend of the person affected, or by a city magistrate. The new hospital is designed to take the place of the present alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. De Berard also told his friends yesterday that the State chairman had also said that there would be an investigation of city lighting by a committee of the legislature.

FOR MUNICIPAL HOME RULE.

Measure for Charter Commission, with Referendum.

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Albany, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Waterwright, of Westchester, to-night introduced a joint resolution providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 to defray the expenses of sending a brigade of the National Guard to Washington to act as escort at the inauguration of President Roosevelt. This resolution seeks to follow the precedent set by the State of Ohio which sent an entire National Guard of the State to the inauguration of President McKinley.

TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY.

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FOR LIGHTING INVESTIGATION.

Asserted That Odell Said Legislature Would Force It.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 16.—The joint resolution of the Merchants' Association calling for a legislative investigation of the lighting situation in New-York City, and also containing provision