



FIRE IN CHICAGO STRIKE. BLAZE IN BIG YARDS.

Crisis Expected To-day, When Troops May Be Called.

Chicago, May 5.—Fire to-night broke out in the coal yard of the Peabody Coal Company, at 48th-st. and the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. The damage was \$200. A large crowd gathered, but no one would turn in an alarm because of the feeling against the Peabody company, which is a strong factor in the teamsters' strike. The blaze was seen from a distance by a policeman, who called the Fire Department. The police declared that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

The Peabody company is one of the largest coal companies against which the strike of the teamsters is directed, and has yards in various parts of the city. A crisis in the strike is expected to-morrow. Retail merchants have decided to send out eleven hundred wagons to make deliveries in all parts of the city. As far as possible these wagons will be guarded by deputy sheriffs, and in some cases by policemen. It will be impossible for all of the wagons to be guarded by deputy sheriffs, but it is the intention to place two men on each wagon, as far as the number of deputies already sworn in will permit. Sheriff Barrett had two hundred deputies in service to-night, and said that he thought this number would be ample for the work outlined for to-morrow. If it is not, it is said, he will conclude that the sheriff's force and the police are not able to control the situation, and a request will be made for the State militia.

Governor Deane has said that he will order out the troops if a request is made by Sheriff Barrett, or on the failure or success of the attempt at retail deliveries to-morrow depends on the coming of troops. Fifteen wagons were sent out to-day by the large drygoods and department stores, and all of them made deliveries with little interruption. On each of these wagons rode two deputy sheriffs. It was the success of this attempt at delivering goods that prompted the stores to decide to send out to-morrow nearly all their wagons.

Either because of the threatened appearance of the troops or because of the addition to the police force in the shape of deputy sheriffs, there was much less rioting and fighting in the downtown streets than on any day this week.

EXPRESS WAGONS LET ALONE.

Express wagons, each one of which carried a guard armed with a rifle or a double barreled shotgun, went to and fro between stations and express offices without interruption other than that of an occasional stone thrown from the sidewalk or of some missile hurled from a window. There was little of this, however, and the wagons were almost unmolested.

An order issued early in the day by Chief of Police O'Neill directing that all persons should be prevented from following wagons as they went through the streets, had much to do with the absence of rioting. In the early days of the strike, when the wagons of a boycotted firm passed through the streets, they were followed by hundreds of men and boys anxious to see any fight that might occur. Of late, however, these crowds of followers have become much more easily in temper and have constituted one of the chief sources of trouble. The police to-day turned back all groups of men that attempted to follow wagons, and there was much less opportunity for riots.

While there was less rioting in the downtown streets, there were numerous assaults committed in all parts of the city remote from the principal business quarter. Wherever a crowd could find a wagon with a small police guard or unprotected there was sure to be trouble if the driver was a non-union man. In several cases the drivers were beaten and their wagons overturned and the goods stolen. In other instances the drivers escaped injury only by the fleetness of their horses.

Three cool wagons, after making a delivery at the factory of Selz, Schwab & Co., at Ohio and Kingsbury sts., late this afternoon, were attacked by a crowd, which pursued them for more than half a mile, raining stones, bricks and bottles on the police officers and the drivers. The riot began when stones and bottles were thrown from windows on the sixth floor of the Schultz Paper Box Company factory. This was the signal for a general onslaught, and missiles were hurled from all sides. Several policemen dashed into the building, but nobody could be found around the windows, and the policemen made no arrests. One woman was seen to throw several bricks and one glass tumbler from a window of the Schultz factory.

WOMEN LEAD MOB.

As the wagons continued down Ohio-st. they were targeted for persons in the windows of all the buildings and for the crowd which continued to follow them. Policemen charged the crowd repeatedly, but they were unable to keep it back. The mob was composed almost entirely of young men and women, the latter taking an active part in the rioting and urging the men to further violence. As the caravan passed Orleans-st., a large cannon cracker was thrown from the crowd, exploding under the feet of one of the teams. The horses were held back with great difficulty by the police. Terrific explosions of large firecrackers occurred at several corners, but a search among the crowd by several detectives failed to find the person who threw the explosives, as no arrests were made. At the Dearborn-st. bridge the police made a final charge and dispersed the crowd.

MAY CALL OUT 6,500 MORE MEN.

The Hide and Leather Association, a member of the Team Owners' Association, to-day decided to make deliveries to all firms, regardless of whether they were involved in the strike. This firm handles all the merchandise of the Greater part of the drug stores and boot and shoe manufacturers throughout Chicago, and should the teamsters decide to call out the union drivers employed by the firm it would effect 6,500 men.

Furniture manufacturers to-day resolved that all teamsters employed by them would make deliveries or be discharged. The Hastings Express Company, employing fifty drivers, to-day ordered its men to deliver goods wherever they were directed, and, on their refusal, discharged them all.

The Employers' Association this afternoon decided to offer a reward of \$50 for the arrest and conviction of any person interfering in any way with employees who have taken the place of strikers. An investigation is said to be under way by Police Department officials as a result of charges made by the employers that policemen have openly countenanced violence. Proof of this is said to be in possession of the Employers' Association. In addition, the association asserts it has a report of a secret meeting of unions, at which union leaders declared the city administration chief of the strikers. Complaint stirred O'Neill into action in at least one to-day. Patrol Sergeant Bartholomew Fleming, who is charged with liberating a union driver after the latter had attacked a strike breaker, being suspended indefinitely.

COACH VENTURE STONED. R. L. GERRY INDIGNANT.

McAdoo Withdraws Police Guard Order—Ruffians Hurl Missiles.

On the first trip of the coach Venture to Belmont Park yesterday after Commissioner McAdoo had withdrawn the police escort the coach was stoned by ruffians at 86th-st. and Avenue A while returning from the track. Robert L. Gerry was on the box, and with him on the coach were Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Grace Chapin, Lord Falconer and Peter Gerry.

When it was made public yesterday that a bicycle patrolman had been taken off his post to escort the coaches from the Holland House to the Astoria ferry for a fortnight, Commissioner McAdoo denied giving such an order, and ordered the Tenderloin police to stop the detail. In spite of the Commissioner's denial there is an order from Headquarters on the station blotter ordering the detail of a bicycle patrolman to take the coach to the Astoria ferry and meet it on its return.

The Venture left the Holland House and reached the ferry at noon without incident. At 86th-st. and Avenue A the street is being repaired, and at each side there are big piles of pebbles and small stones. When the coach went off the ferry on its return from the track there was a crowd of young fellows there from sixteen to eighteen years old. As the coach passed the crowd picked up handfuls of the small missiles and hurled them and much foul language at the passengers. A second volley followed.

Mr. Gerry was indignant over the lack of police protection. As he was tooling down 5th-ave. he met Bicycle Patrolman Debes, who has been acting as escort.

"Why didn't you meet us?" he called to the patrolman. "We have been stoned and insulted outrageously. We were promised police protection. Why didn't we have it?"

Debes explained he had been relieved from the detail and rode alongside the coach to the hotel. Mr. Gerry when seen later was much perturbed over the incident, and said he would demand police protection for the coach from the Commissioner.

DYING FROM DOG'S BITE.

Child of Four Develops Hydrophobia After Wound Heals.

Nyack, N. Y., May 5 (Special).—Frances, the bright and pretty four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stewart, well known residents of Upper Nyack, is dying to-day from hydrophobia. The doctors say she has only a few hours to live. The child was bitten on the face by a tramp cur on April 12. She was playing in her yard when the dog sprang on her, bit her and knocked her down. It was not known that the dog was mad. A number of persons chased the dog and shot it.

The child's wound apparently healed, and it was hoped she had recovered from the effect of the bite, but suddenly yesterday symptoms of hydrophobia developed. The child was taken immediately to the Pasteur Institute in New-York City. There it was pronounced a case of hydrophobia and no hope of recovery was held out. The child was taken back to her home in the afternoon, and to-day she has steadily grown worse.

The Nyack Village Board has called a special meeting for to-night to appoint dog catchers, and will offer \$2 for every dog caught unmuzzled in the streets. The Board of Health this afternoon directed that every dog found in the streets without a muzzle be killed.

TRYING TO SAVE FATHER.

Children of Defaulting Cashier Sell Effects—Mother to Work.

Sag Harbor, N. Y., May 5.—Vice-President Cook of the Peconic Bank, yesterday obtained from the American Surety Company a check for \$10,000, the amount for which it bonded Francis H. Palmer, the defaulting cashier. The surety company settled and started to take action against Palmer. Mr. Palmer's friends, to save him from prison, must raise \$10,000 in cash and secured notes payable over a term of years. This was begun by a fraternity of which Palmer is a member, and the surety company agreed not to sue until a warrant providing the company is reimbursed within ten days. Notes for \$6,000, payable in six instalments a year apart, will be accepted, the rest to be made up in cash and securities.

Mrs. Palmer will become a teacher in the High School within a few days. His son and daughter have sold their watches and bicycles to raise money. Practically everything the family possessed has been given up—even the furniture. A small cottage owned by the mother of Mrs. Palmer was the family home instead of the handsome one it formerly occupied. The bank will reopen on Tuesday.

BURNS ON HIS ALTAR.

Mexican Priest's Atonement for Sins of His Congregation.

Houston, Tex., May 5.—A dispatch to "The Chronicle" from Guadalajara, Mexico, recounts a case of religious fanaticism almost unequalled. In atonement for the sins of his parishioners Apolinario Osorio, the priest at Cuale, offered himself in sacrifice at the altar of his sanctuary.

After having summoned the members of his congregation to the cathedral, he stood before them, and, with thousands watching, applied a flaming torch to his vestments, saturated with oil. Standing in a pillar of fire, he threatened with the wrath of God any who might approach, and finally sank to the stone flagging, where his body was burned to a heap of ashes. Even the bones crumbled, and, according to the details as given, the dust was displaced in a sudden gust of wind that swept through the edifice.

YOUNG CHEMISTS HURT.

Students Expose Phosphorus to Air—Two Badly Burned.

Washington, N. J., May 5.—While experimenting with phosphorus two members of the class in chemistry in the Washington High School to-day were badly burned. Wilnot Eckler, holding the tube in one hand and stirring the phosphorus compound in it with a glass rod, broke the bottom of the tube. The fiery mixture ran down his hand and arm, burning him frightfully. Several of the students and the teacher went to his aid, and several had their fingers burned, but not seriously, except in the case of Joseph Cornish, son of ex-State Senator Johnstou Cornish, who was badly injured.

CONGRESS HAS POWER TO FIX RAILROAD RATES. THAT AUTHORITY CAN BE DELEGATED TO ANOTHER BODY DISCRIMINATIONS NOT UNLAWFUL—MR. MOODY'S OPINION.

Washington, May 5.—Attorney General Moody has rendered to Senator Elkins, chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, an opinion on "the governmental power to regulate the operations of railroads, especially in the respect of fixing rates for transportation; by whom that power, so far as it exists in the National Government, may be exercised constitutionally, and what limits to the power, if any, are prescribed by the Constitution." After discussing the subject exhaustively and quoting many Supreme Court decisions to sustain his position, Mr. Moody sums up his conclusions as follows:

First—There is a governmental power to fix the maximum future charges of carriers by railroad, vested in the legislatures of the States with regard to transportation exclusively within the States, and vested in Congress with regard to all other transportation.

Second—Although legislative power, properly speaking, cannot be delegated, the lawmaking body, having enacted into law the standard of charges which shall control, may intrust to an administrative body not exercising in the true sense judicial power the duty to fix rates in conformity with that standard.

Third—The rate making power is not a judicial function and cannot be conferred constitutionally upon the courts of the United States, either by way of original or appellate jurisdiction.

Fourth—The courts, however, have the power to investigate any rate or rates fixed by legislative authority and to determine whether they are such as would be confiscatory of the property of the carrier, and, if they are judicially found to be confiscatory in their effect, to restrain their enforcement.

Fifth—Any law which attempts to deprive the courts of this power is unconstitutional.

Sixth—Any regulation of land transportation, however exercised, would seem to be so indirect in its effect upon the ports that it could not constitute a preference between the ports of different States within the meaning of Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 6 of the Constitution.

Seventh—Reasonable, just and impartial rates determined by legislative authority are not within the prohibition of Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 6 of the Constitution, even though they result in a varying charge per ton per mile to and from the ports of the different States.

BELASCO CLOSES "ADREA." ROCKS IN THE DINNER.

Mrs. Carter's Ankle Sprained, He Says—May Not Reopen. Apartment House Dwellers Suffer from Premature Blast Explosion.

An Italian foreman accidentally and prematurely set off a blast in an excavation in Wendover-ave. yesterday afternoon. Several persons in nearby apartment houses were injured. The foreman disappeared. The police say he was arguing with other employes while his hand was on the switch controlling the exploding wire, and that he forgot it.

A box containing about three hundred and fifty sticks of dynamite was ten feet from where the foreman stood. He was one hundred feet from the rock to be blasted. It is said that the blast was not covered. The explosion shook the surrounding neighborhood for many blocks.

Those injured live in 3d-ave. Just back of the excavation, in the houses numbered 3,823, 3,825, 3,827 and 3,829 3d-ave. In No. 3,823, on the fourth floor, Mrs. Sophia Webster was eating dinner with her daughter, Lydia, ten years old, when a rock weighing fifty pounds came through the window, carrying with it the sash, and played havoc with the furniture. Flying splinters cut Mrs. Webster and the child about the face and body.

On the second floor of No. 3,823 were seated at dinner Mrs. Hannah Hoff and her three children. A huge piece of stone came through the back window, tore through a partition and wrecked a bedroom.

In Wendover-ave., at No. 758, Mamie Adelson, aged four years, was playing in front of her home. A piece of rock hit her on the head.

TIME TELLS ON THIEF.

Steals Clock from 5th-ave. Hotel—Policeman Hears Ticking.

Carrying a 115-pound clock under his arm, according to the police, a man was arrested in a saloon last night. It was a large brass clock, which for more than thirty years had been in the women's entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The clock was stolen early in the evening.

At 7th-ave. and 25th-st. Patrolman O'Connell, of the West 20th-st. station, noticed a man carrying a heavy article. The policeman followed the man to a saloon in 27th-st., where he asked what was under the overcoat. The man refused to tell, but, led by suspicious ticking, the policeman opened the coat and found, he says, the clock. The man gave his name as George Rogers, but refused to give his address.

As the man was being led back to a cell, House Detective Mulholland, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, entered, and reported the loss of a brass clock. The detective said he had noticed Rogers about the hotel.

RUDDER CHAIN BREAKS.

City of Lowell Repairs It and Goes On.

While in the East River opposite 64th-st., on her trip to New-London, yesterday afternoon, the Sound Steamer City of Lowell, of the Norwich Line, broke her rudder chain and for some minutes was practically helpless.

The boat was turned around by the tide and her anchors were thrown out. The damage was repaired and she started for her destination about two hours late.

The accident was observed by several vessels near by. The tide carried the steamer which was loaded with passengers, directly around and her nose was pointed down stream.

While the passengers were wondering what the trouble was the captain and mates ordered the deckhands to throw out the anchors. This done it was found that although the chain had been broken the accident was not of a serious nature. Several tugs steamed up to the Lowell and offered assistance, but this was refused.

The passengers were kept in ignorance of the nature of the accident and told that the boat would be started in a few minutes.

PREMIER TO FIGHT DUEL.

Count Tizza Challenges Member of the Opposition.

Budapest, May 5.—A duel between Premier Tizza and a member of the Opposition, Herr Pozsgay, will be the outcome of a stormy debate in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day.

The Premier was interrupted by Herr Pozsgay, a member of the Opposition, who said it was "beyond patience that a fallen Premier should speak with such insolence." An uproar followed and the sitting was suspended. Afterward Count Tizza sent his seconds to Herr Pozsgay.

After all, USHER'S, the Scotch that made the highball famous. It is the best.—Adv.

LEGISLATORS LOSE GRAFT. JOKER IN BILLS PASSED.

Better Gas or Double Mains—Addicks Sees Governor.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Albany, May 5.—A sensational sequel to the scandal attaching to the defeat of the 50-Cent Gas bill yesterday developed here to-night, when it was widely reported that the legislators who sold out yesterday were not getting the price they contracted for. This was foreseen yesterday, and several who were suspected of making arrangements were warned. The position said to be taken by the paymasters is that the contract was for the defeat of all bills, while all the goods that were delivered was the slaughter of the 50-cent bill, the bills fixing the quality and pressure of gas slipping through.

These bills are now a thorn in the side of the gas magnates, and, as a result, they are paying out that percentage of the contract actually carried out. It is believed this was what the Governor had in mind this afternoon, when he said, in reply to a question as to whether he would call a special session for the gas legislation as well as for the Hooker case, in order to pass the 50-Cent Gas bill.

"You mean with the votes of those who were against it yesterday?" with a significant smile, and then refused any further explanation.

The fact that this result was prophesied yesterday, and the fact that the same thing happened last year in the case of the Remsen East River Gas bill, payment for which was refused after Governor Odell vetoed the bill, on the ground that the contract was "contingent" on its signature, are furnishing no little satisfaction to the men who voted right on it yesterday.

MEASURE CALLED DANGEROUS.

The clearing away of the obscuring clouds after the gas climax of yesterday has revealed the fact that the victory of the Consolidated Gas Company was less sweeping than had been first imagined in the defeat of the 50-cent gas measure. To put the case briefly the defeat of this bill left the price of gas unfixed, but the passage of the other bills provided drastic means for fixing the standard both of quality and pressure. Moreover, the best test of the alarm created among gas interests by this fact lies in the hasty visit paid by Walter R. Addicks, representing the gas companies, to Governor Higgins this morning, when he assured the Governor that the inspection which makes provision for these details was a bad and dangerous thing.

The "joker" contained in the gas bills and put there by the Stevens committee and the Attorney General to accomplish just this purpose was the result of a shrewd suspicion that some of the bills might pass and some fail, and that it was wisest to put as much as possible into the bills. Consequently the requirements for the quality of gas were inserted in both the bill fixing the price to the city and that to the consumer. The former bill, as a result of the action of Senator Brown, passed, and the company faces the situation. Either it must put in different mains for serving gas to the city to keep it up to the legal requirements, or it must keep all its gas up to that requirement, for the gas goes through the private consumer passes through the same mains. This determines the problem of pressure and quality of gas, and makes the more drastic by the other bill regulating inspection.

INSPECTION MUST BE DAILY.

The important section of this bill, which is of vital concern to every consumer of gas, means this: That the local commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity is to appoint inspectors, who are to test the gas manufactured, furnished or sold in New-York. This gas is to be inspected at least once daily and as frequently as the commissioner may direct, and the inspectors must report, under oath, to the commissioner daily. The commissioner must file these reports and the reports become public records, open to the inspection of citizens. If the quality or pressure of gas creates criticism or protest the responsibility and the blame can thus be placed on the commissioner or traced to the perjury of his subordinates. This, and the drastic requirements that the gas must meet, have occasioned the comment that the victory of the gas lobby was less sweeping than at first imagined. It also indicates the resourceful fashion in which the battle was waged by the friends of the proposed remedial legislation.

Moreover, the deciding vote cast by Senator Walter L. Brown has already produced one result. Yesterday N. E. Ransom, a constituent of Senator Brown's, was the man generally believed to have been selected to succeed D. C. Middleton as Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner. To-day the Governor nominated James S. Whipple, Clerk of the Senate, to the position. Senator Cobb had offered to vote for the gas bills yesterday on assurance from the Governor that he would reappoint Mr. Middleton, and was bluntly told that the Governor was not issuing trading stamps for votes. Senator Prime, who voted against the gas bill, has already been defeated in his county caucus, and will in all probability never return to the Senate after his present term.

HIGH PRICE FOR VOTES QUOTED.

Even in the closing hours of the session to-day the main interest centered in the scenes of yesterday. Hardly a member recalled a scene such as that when Mr. Brown sat between a representative of McCarran and the representative of his party and, turning a deaf ear to all appeals, defeated the gas measures. Discussion as to the price of votes yesterday has been general, but while the talk of bribery and corruption is heard everywhere, while prices as high as \$50,000 and \$75,000 are quoted for single votes, such circumstances are not and cannot be proved, and their truth or falsity must remain unknown.

That the Governor will sign the bills that come to him and leave to the Mayor the responsibility for the others is regarded as absolutely certain. The agreement is said to exist that no faction shall be represented; otherwise no pledge has been made. The Governor said in his talk with the reporters to-day that "no Republican leaders had sent word that they would vote for the gas bills on assurance of the appointment of their respective candidates for certain offices."

"I told the man who came to me," said the Governor, "that I was not making my appointments in that manner or with trading stamps." The six gas bills passed by the legislature are now in the hands of the Governor Higgins. Three of the bills were passed without amendment by the Senate late yesterday afternoon; the Senate amendments to the other three were carried in without opposition by the Assembly this morning.

"PAT" CROWE GIVES UP.

Alleged Kidnapper of Young Cudahy Surrenders Himself.

Omaha, Neb., May 6.—"Pat" Crowe, the alleged kidnapper of Edward Cudahy, walked into the office of "The World-Herald" shortly after midnight.

WILL NAME BOAT WITH WELL WATER.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Wilmington, May 5.—The steel boat Firefighter, which is being built for the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, will be launched by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The craft will be used in the fire and alarm service at Washington, and will be named "The George Washington" in honor of the city's first fire engine.

EMERALDS AND PEARLS.

For May and June birthdays, in beautiful and novel mountings. Catalogue mailed free. Mermont, Jewell & King, at Number 60 Fifth Avenue.—Adv.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS. ITS CLOSING SCENES.

Many Flowers—Gifts for Bruce—Woman's Pet Bill Passes.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Albany, May 5.—Gifts, flowers, pleasant words—all the amenities of the legislative life—characterized the closing of the 128th session of the legislature, which adjourned at 2 o'clock this afternoon, after four memorable months. To almost the last moment the members fought desperately to resume certain measures whose success required only the final vote, then the atmosphere of turmoil and party, factional and personal strife suddenly cleared away, and the gavel fell for the last time on scenes as idyllic as a country wedding.

The Senate was the house where the kaleidoscopic changes of adjournment day were seen to the greatest advantage. The majority of the members appeared wearing frock coats, which generally are reserved for the Monday evening session. The prize boys and attaches spent the early morning hours struggling with huge baskets of flowers, which, when the House assembled, occupied a dozen desks, and filled with fragrance the air which yesterday was torn into tatters by the vehemence of the debate over the gas bills. Every committee chairman was remembered in this way, and it looked as though their admirers had vied with one another to see who could find the most fantastic baskets of American Beauty roses with the biggest blooms and longest stems. The flowers formed a hedge that concealed many members from view. The sergeant-at-arms was sent hunting for members who apparently were absent, only to find them smiling behind their floral screens. At last the presiding officer was forced to say:

"We'll take it for granted that there is a member behind every bouquet."

The closing period of good feeling opened with the receipt of Clerk Whipple's appointment as Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner.

"I am glad to hear it's Jim," whispered the Lieutenant Governor, leaning over the front of his desk. "You won't forget your old friends when they want to fish and hunt out of season and in preserved streams, will you?"

The Lieutenant Governor's turn came soon after. The sound of the last rollcall had scarcely ceased when Senator Grady came forward, and, beaming with good nature, presented, on behalf of the Democratic Senators, a silver loving cup so large and magnificent that the task of carrying it to the desk proved almost too severe for the small but ambitious page-boy, who rushed out to receive it. This presentation was immediately followed by the majority members' tribute, a diamond ring, which was handed over after a neat little speech by Senator Malby. The Lieutenant Governor's remarks were expressed with a sincere eloquence, which brought forth such a prolonged applause that he was obliged to resort to the gavel to check it.

Each House was invaded by a host of legislators from the opposite branch and others who came to make one last effort in behalf of some pet measure. Most of them failed, but every body who has been around the Capitol for the last two months was glad when a little New-York woman, who has been working with absolute disinterest for a certain bill in all of that period, at the very eleventh hour accomplished her object. The bill, introduced by Assemblyman Hartman, provides that laborers employed by the city of New-York shall not work on Sundays without extra compensation. After long and discouraging efforts the New-York woman succeeded in getting the Assembly to pass it. But the Senate held it up and nobody but the woman herself retained any hope of expectation of its final passage. To-day, after waiting in vain to hear some word, she mustered all her courage, and, leaning over the railing, touched Senator Elsborg, and, pushing through the group of members clamoring for recognition, he succeeded in getting the chair to entertain his motion. The motion once put, the bill went through with a rush, and with every eye upon her, its beaming champion walked out of the chamber. Her name is Mrs. M. F. Bradshaw.

The closing of the Assembly session was remarkable mainly for the omission of many of the customary ceremonies. There were no presentations and no pleasant parting words, when principal members gathered in the "well" and sang together "Auld Lang Syne."

THE GOVERNOR PLEASSED.

High Praise for Assembly—The Session's Work.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Albany, May 5.—Governor Higgins to-night briefly summarized the work of the session of the legislature just closed, and his comments were particularly significant, both because of his personal declaration that no bad bills would, in his opinion, become laws, and the emphasis with which he dwelt upon the record of the assembly.

"The work of the session," said the Governor, "seems to me in the main to have been good, whatever the character of the legislation introduced, and this phase is inevitable. Little vicious legislation has been enacted, and I am convinced that few bad laws will be written on the statute books. I think I never in my experience knew of such a record. Whatever comment there may have been upon certain procedures the fact remains that the final record of the body was noteworthy."

This summarizes the Assembly situation clearly. It has been the Assembly which killed the Niagara Power bill, the Cassidy Power "grab," the Interborough five infamous "grab" bills, the Rains railroad "grab" and the Bedell Railroad "grab," and the Assembly passed with a unanimous vote the entire set of bills prepared by the Stevens committee to meet the gas situation, the most important of which was killed by the Senate. When the scandal attaching to the progress of the Leggett Niagara "grab" became intolerable the Assembly leaders took charge and promptly killed the bill. When the Cassidy bill was put through the Senate after a remarkable scene it was instantly laid away in the Rules Committee. When there was talk of its being reported fifty-seven members signed a petition to the Speaker not to report it, and seventy-nine agreed to vote against it.

The record of the Senate has been a bitter contrast. In this body has been waged a more sensational battle in its character and more exciting than anything in a dozen years of legislation. Party caucuses lasting till midnight, unexpected refusals of members to abide by caucus agreements, changes in alignment, rumors of lobby influence, rising to actual charges, all culminating in yesterday's scene, have made this session memorable. A number of bad bills have passed the Senate, but they have all been killed in the Assembly. Only the 50-cent gas bill, of the measures of first importance, has been killed by the upper body, but a score of meritorious bills, such as the Committee of Nine's police bills and the Street Sanding and Scrubbing bill, or hardly less im-