"but I shall give Speaker Wadsworth such support throughout the session as I am able."

THE APPOINTMENTS IN FULL.

The committee appointments in full are as follows:

Ways and Means—MORELAND, of Chemung; Rogers, of Broome; Burnett, of Ontario; Patton, of Erie; Cowan, of Delaware; Phillips, of Allegany; March, of Madison; Lewis, of Oswego; Merritt, of St. Lawrence; Dowling, of Kings; Evans, of Oneida; Palmer, of Schoharie; La Fetra, of New-York.

Judiciary—COX, of Erie; Fish, of Madison; Mead, of Albany; Steele, of Herkimer; Cunningham, of Ulster; Schoeneck, of Onondaga; Whitney, of Oswego; Young, of New-York; Averill, of Monroe; Hamn, of Wayne; Shanahan, of Kings; Burzynski, of Erie; Tompkins, of New-York.

General Laws—MERRITT, of St. Lawrence; Santee, of Steuben; Smith, of Cattaraugus; Wainwright, of Westchester; Gates, of Oneida; Carrier, of Chenango; Hastings, of Orange; De Groot, of Queens; Green, of Kings; Winters, of Tioga; Wedemeyer, of Richmond; Oglesby, of Westchester; Cohalan, of New-York.

Revision—HAMMOND, of Onondaga; Hastings, of Orange; Wemple, of Schenectady; Hubbs, of Suffolk; De Groot, of Queens; Crosley, of Cortland; Nevins, of Wyoming; Norton, of Washington; Hamn, of Wayne; Sprenger, of Kings; Cohalan, of New-York; Eagleton, of New-York; Harawitz, of New-York.

Codes—PHILLIPS, of Allegany; Hammond, of Onondaga; Wade, of Chautauqua; Murphy, of Kings; Bedell, of Orange; Mead, of Albany; Gray, of St. Lawrence; Hoffman, of New-York; Green, of Kings; Surpless, of Kings; Sammon, of New-York; Grady, of Kings; Tompkins, of New-York.

Taxation and Retrenchment—WADE, of Chautauqua; Scoville of Columbia; Pratt, of Oneida; O'Neill, of Kings; Gray, of Dutchess; Boshart, of Lewis; Chamberlain, of Steuben; Francis, of New-York; Gunderman, of Tompkins; Volk, of Cattaraugus; Bird, of New-York; Thompson, of Kings; Eckmann, of New-York.

Canals—PATTON, of Erie; Scovill, of Columbia; Hooper, of Essex; Lewis, of Oswego; Yale, of Putnam; Beebe, of Monroe; Foelker, of Kings; Gates, of Oneida; Lansing, of Rensselaer; Krulewitch, of New-York; Lynch, of Erie; Fritz, of New-York; Schmitt, of Kings.

Affairs of Cities—BURNETT, of Ontario; Hammond, of Onondaga; Agnew, of New-York; Cox, of Erie; Grattan, of Albany; Dowling, of Kings; Prentice, of New-York; Foelker, of Kings; Quinn, of Erie; Stanley, of New-York; Whitley, of Monroe; La Fetra, of New-York; Kavanagh, of Kings.

Railroads—HOOKER, of Genesee; Allen, of Broome; Wemple, of Schenectady; Knapp, of Clinton; Charles, of Montgomery; Becker, of Monroe; Maier, of Seneca; Waddell, of Warren; Baldwin, of Onondaga; Williams, of Chautauqua; Lynch, of Erie; Oliver, of New-York; Gurnett, of Schuyler.

Commerce and Navigation—LEWIS, of Oswego; Yale, of Putnam; Foster, of Jefferson; Miller, of Queens and Nassau; Steele, of Herkimer; Shuttleworth, of Erie; Lansing, of Rensselaer; Norton, of Washington; Sprenger, of Kings; Weber, of Kings; Beehan, of New-York; Caughlan, of New-York; Smith, of New-York.

Insurance—ROGERS, of Broome; Cox, of Erie; Wemple, of Schenectady; Prentice, of New-York; Wainwright, of Westchester; Hooper, of Essex; Murphy, of Kings; Draper, of Niagara; Steffens, of New-York; Wells, of New-York; Smith, of New-York; Salomon, of New-York; Long, of New-York.

Banks—WAINWRIGHT, of Westchester; Cowan, of Delaware; Santee, of Steuben; Whitney, of Saratoga; Charles, of Montgomery; Becker, of Monroe; Stanley, of New-York; Baldwin, of Onondaga; Colne, of Kings; Nevins, of Wyoming; Smith, of New-York; Eagleton, of New-York; Harte, of Queens.

Electricity, Gas and Water Supply—AGNEW, of New-York; Coon, of Albany; Hubbs, of Suffolk; Evans, of Oneida; Schoeneck, of Onondaga; Wilson, of Orleans; Young, of New-York; Fowler, of Ulster; Lee, of Kings; Palmer, of Kings; Burns, of New-York; Hackett, of New-York; Reilly, of Kings.

Public Education—APGAR, of Westchester; Cunningham, of Ulster; Gray, of Dutchess; Smith, of Cattaraugus; Hartman, of New-York; Miller, of Queens and Nassau; Crosley, of Cortland; Farnan, of New-York; Steffens, of New-York; Burns, of New-York; Thompson, of Kings; Keyes, of Erie; Oglesby, of Westchester.

Internal Affairs—FISH, of Madison; Hubbs, of Suffolk; Hapeman, of Cayuga; West, of Yates; Wilson, of Orleans; Bedell, of Orange; Yale, of Putnam; Allen, of Cayuga; Gregory, of Onondaga; Mills, of Fulton and Hamilton; Nevins, of Wyoming; Wedemeyer, of Richmond; Lee, of Niagara.

Labor and Industries—ALLEN, of Broome; Phillips, of Allegany; Brady, of Greene; Allen, of Cayuga; Carrier, of Chenango; Boshart, of Lewis; Crosley, of Cortland; Farnam, of New-York; Rock, of New-York; Smith, of Dutchess; Campbell, of New-York; Dressing, of Erie; Harte, of Kings.

Excise—WHITNEY, of Oswego; Carrier, of Chenango; O'Neill, of Kings; Beebe, of Monroe; Shuttleworth, of Erie; Brennan, of New-York; Gray, of St. Lawrence; Smith, of Dutchess; Story, of New-York; Wood, of Jefferson; Bird, of New-York; Hackett, of New-York; Schwegler, of New-York.

Affairs of Villages—STEELE, of Herkimer; Foster, of Jefferson; Brady, of Greene; Bass, of Otsego; Bisland, of Sullivan; Filley, of Rensselaer; Gregory, of Onondaga; Volk, of Cattaraugus; Williams, of Chautauqua; Winters, of Tioga; Carnochan, of Rockland; Harte, of Queens; Nolan, of Rensselaer.

Fisheries and Game—KNAPP, of Clinton; Foster, of Jefferson; Bass, of Otsego; Waddell, of Warren; Bisland, of Sullivan; Donohue, of Kings; Lansing, of Rensselaer; Lupton, of Suffolk; Mills, of Fulton and Hamilton; Whitley, of Monroe; Caughlin, of New-York; Keyes, of Erie; McGuire, of Kings.

Printing—EVANS, of Oneida; Coon, of Albany; Brady, of Greene; Donohue, of Kings; Farnam, of New-York; Fowler, of Ulster; Palmer, of Kings; Rock, of New-York; Burzynski, of Erie; Bernstein, of New-York; Schwegler, of New-York.

Public Health—WHITNEY, of Saratoga; Apgar, of Westchester; West, of Yates; Hastings, of Orange; Draper, of Niagara; Francis, of New-York; Maher, of Albany; Wood, of Jefferson; Gurnett, of Schuyler; Feth, of Kings; Harte, of New-York.

Public Lands and Forestry—COWAN, of Delaware; Stanley, of New-York; Pratt, of Oneida; Becker, of Monroe; Chamberlain, of Steuben; Krulewitch, of New-York; Maher, of Albany; Wood, of Jefferson; Salomon, of New-York; Eagleton, of New-York; McGuire, of Kings.

Public Institutions—SANTEE, of Steuben; Hooper, of Essex; Apgar, of Westchester; Colne, of Kings; Donohue, of Kings; Lupton, of Suffolk; Smith, of Dutchess; Wells, of New-York; Grady, of Kings; Quinn, of Erie; Campbell, of New-York.

Military Affairs—HAPEMAN, of Cayuga; Schoeneck, of Onondaga; O'Neill, of Kings; Brennan, of New-York; Filley, of Rensselaer; Fowler, of Ulster; Wells, of New-York; Winters, of Tioga; Kavanagh, of Kings; Carnochan, of Rockland; Harawitz, of New-York.

Soldiers' Home—CHAMBERLAIN, of Steuben; Wilson, of Orleans; Allen, of Broome; Whitney, of Saratoga; Hapeman, of Cayuga; Hoffman, of New-York; Rock, of New-York; Quinn, of Erie; Bohan, of New-York; Campbell, of New-York; Feth, of Kings.

Agriculture—COON, of Albany; Merritt, of St. Lawrence; Pratt, of Oneida; Bass, of Otsego; Matthews, of Franklin; Bisland, of Sullivan; Boshart, of Lewis; Lupton, of Suffolk; Gurnett, of Schuyler; Wedemeyer, of Richmond; Carnochan, of Rockland.

Claims—BEDELL, of Orange; De Groot, of Queens; Hartman, of New-York; Colne, of Kings; Filley, of Rensselaer; Lee, of Kings; Surpless, of Kings; Oliver, of New-York; Fritz, of New-York; Harte, of Queens; Nolan, of Rensselaer.

Charitable and Religious Societies—MEAD, of Albany; Patton, of Erie; Miller, of Queens and Nassau; Maier, of Seneca; Mills, of Fulton and Hamilton; Norton, of Washington; Weber, of Kings; Reilly, of Kings; Bernstein, of New-York; Cohalan, of New-York; Schmitt, of Kings.

Federal Relations—GRAY, of Dutchess; Krulewitch, of New-York; Lee, of Kings; Maher, of Albany; Sprenger, of Kings; Steffens, of New-York; Bird, of New-York; Thompson, of Kings; Lee, of Niagara.

State Prisons—CUNNINGHAM, of Ulster; Charles, of Montgomery; Allen, of Cayuga; Foelker, of Kings; Maier, of Seneca; Weber, of Kings; Burzynski, of Erie; Kavanagh, of Kings; Sammon, of New-York.

Privileges and Elections—GRATTAN, of Albany; Smith, of Cattaragus; Shuttleworth, of Erie; Matthews, of Franklin; Young, of New-York; Hoffman, of New-York; Buffalo, of New-York; Harvey, of Kings; Tompkins, of New-York.

Trades and Manufactures—WADDELL, of Warren; Averill, of Monroe; Francis, of New-York; Gunderman, of Tompkins; Hamn, of Wayne; Story, of New-York; Eckmann, of New-York; Dressing, of Erie; McGuire, of Kings.

Indian Affairs—MATTHEWS, of Franklin; Gates, of Oneida; Beebe, of Monroe; Gregory, of Onondaga; Palmer, of Kings; Volk, of Cattaragus; Bernstein, of New-York; Feth, of Kings; Keyes, of Erie.

Rules—The SPEAKER, of Livingston; Moreland, of Chemung; Hooker, of Genesee; Prentice, of New-York; Palmer, of Schoharie; Shanahan, of Kings.

Printed and Engrossed Bills—WEST, of Yates; Averill, of Monroe; Gunderman, of Tompkins; Long, of New-York; Smith, of New-York.

Unfinished Business—SCOVILL, of Columbia; Hartman, of New-York; Gray, of St. Lawrence; Reilly, of Kings; Grady, of Kings.

TO MAKE STATE PAY.

Bills to Have It, Not Companies Examined, Support Departments.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Jan. 10.—A set of bills introduced tonight by Assemblyman Tompkins, of New-York, embodies the sentiment often heard in the course of the insurance investigation, that the State departments should be supported by the State itself, and not by the corporations which these departments supervise.

Mr. Tompkins presented three bills to repeal the provisions of the general laws by which the salaries and expenses of officials engaged in the examinations of the departments of Banks, Insurance and Railroads are paid by the concerns being investigated. Under the present system, the salaries and expenses of the State railroad commissioners are paid by the railroads, investigations by the State Department of Insurance by the insurance companies examined and investigations by the State Banking Department by the banks. In the past, says Mr. Tompkins, the companies have been able to use this as an argument by which they have been able to influence official decisions in accordance with their own wishes.

TO PURIFY ELECTIONS.

"Corrupt Practices" Acts Penalize Corporation Contributions.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Jan. 10.—The "Corrupt Practices" acts favored by many well known men and designed to prevent campaign contributions by corporations, or by candidates for judgeships, were introduced to-night by Senator Brackett and Assemblyman Wainwright. Publicity is the remedy urged, and it is to be obtained by filing elaborate statements of election expenses. One act permits any citizen on filing a small bond to force an inquiry as to the need, truth and completeness of a statement. The court may impose a fine of $100.

An amendment to the Penal Code is provided, making it a crime to make a campaign contribution by or on behalf of a corporation, and punishing the corporation and any officer or agent acting for it. Candidates for judgeships are forbidden to contribute to political organizations, but may make on their own behalf any expenditures allowed by law.

A separate act against corrupt practices permits a citizen, after filing a bond, to force a judicial inquiry as to the existence of corrupt practices in an election district. Where such practices are proved to have been employed on behalf of a party, the act provides that it shall be deprived of the votes cast in that district for its candidates for local offices, but any candidate may prove in proper proceedings the number of votes uninfluenced by the corrupt practice actually cast for him, and may have them counted.

The judge at such a proceeding must report to the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the Assembly the existence of such corrupt practices, so far as they bear on Senate or Assembly elections. The inquiry does not affect the election of State or United States officers. In each of the bills is the clause used by District Attorney Jerome in the "Canfield" law, that witnesses may obtain immunity from prosecution by testifying.

WANT CITY INQUIRY.

Resolutions for Legislative Probe of Traction and Other Utilities.

Albany, Jan. 10.—Assemblymen Story, of New-York, and Foelker, of Kings, to-night presented resolutions for a legislative investigation of public utilities in New-York City. Mr. Story's resolution provides for the investigation into the organization and operation of railroad, railway, steamboat, telegraph, telephone, subway, tunnel, heat, power, oil and steam companies, operating, leasing or in any wise controlling any privilege or franchise given or issued by the city of New-York.

Mr. Foelker's resolution looks to the investigation especially of the circumstances connected with the merger recently entered into between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New-York City Railway Company.

WOULD TAX CONVEYANCES.

Senator Page Introduces Bill Defeated Last Year.

Albany, Jan. 10.—Senator Page to-night introduced his bill of last year providing for a stamp tax on all real estate conveyances and mortgages. Like the Spanish war stamp tax on conveyances, the measure taxes simply the equity involved in the transfer, so that if a person buys real estate and at the same time gives a mortgage, or if he should buy mortgaged real estate, the tax imposed on him is computed with regard to the actual property value he has in the transaction. The tax is one-half of 1 per cent, and after the tax has been paid the conveyance, whether it is mortgage or deed, is exempted thereafter from taxation as personal property. One half of the receipts is to be paid to the localities and one-half to the State.

Senator Page said the proposed law would produce a revenue of $3,000,000. He thought it would result in the investment of millions of dollars by insurance companies and others in realty.

BILL FOR DIRECT PRIMARIES.

Mr. Wainwright Introduces Measure Founded on Law That Let Colby In.

Albany, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman Wainwright introduced to-night a measure drawn to put into operation in New-York State a system of primary election laws like those now followed in New-Jersey. The measure was draughted after consultation with George L. Record, of Jersey City, and Everett Colby, State Senator, who attributed his victory over the bosses to the system of direct primary nomination.

The bill, as explained by Mr. Wainwright, provides that all primary elections, to be held on the first Friday in September, shall be held at public expense. Any ten voters of any party may file with the proper election officers nominations for delegates to conventions. These nominations are to be printed on the official ballots. The delegates thus nominated have the privilege of indicating their preference for the offices for which they are to name candidates. The system provides for direct nominations for delegates in political divisions as large as a city or larger, and for direct nomination of candidates for office in wards, towns or villages.

NEGROES ORGANIZE LEAGUE.

To Promote Business and Commercial Development by Systematic Instruction.

Albany, Jan. 10.—The National Negro Business League of New-York City was incorporated to-day to promote the commercial and financial development of the negroes of the United States by thoroughly organizing them in local leagues in all the States and Territories for systematic instruction, conference and encouragement in commercial enterprises, and the proper use and saving of money. The papers give the following names of incorporators: Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala.; T. Thomas Fortune, of Red Bank, N. J.; Dr. S. E. Courtney, of Boston; Philip A. Payton, jr., of New-York City, and Fred R. Moore, of Brooklyn.

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY RESIGNS.

Albany, Jan. 10.—George P. Shepard, of New-York City, confidential stenographer to Governor Higgins, has resigned to accept the place of secretary to John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

WE RECOMMEND

APENTA

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE

ALSO

SPARKLING APENTA,

IN SPLITS ONLY,

NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED,

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

DRINK WHILE EFFERVESCENT.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

BRIBERY WIDESPREAD.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low Talks on Corrupt Practices Bill.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low gave out a long statement in reference to corrupt practices at elections last night. He said the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections, of which he is chairman, was "trying to strike at the same evil" as the movement headed by Mr. Belmont. "The fact that there should be committees organized for the same purpose," he said, "shows how widespread and strong the feeling is that something radical must be done. Probably it is a good thing that the subject should be approached from more than one point of view."

When asked if he thought the practice of bribery is widespread, he said:

It certainly is. It is believed that over considerable areas, as many as 50 per cent of the voters expect to be paid in some way for their votes. Those of us who have come in close contact with city elections may not be able to express the extent of corruption by percentage, but every one knows that vast sums of money are used on Election Day in ways that will not bear the light.

On the general subject of corrupt practices our association has prepared a scheme which is embodied in five bills, two amendments to the general election law, two acts amending the Penal Code and an amendment to the general corporation law. Mr. Belmont has presented a single bill, dealing, first, with publicity; second, with prevention of political contributions by corporations, and, third, making provision for an inquest as to political expenses.

The provisions presented by our association are simply an extension of the present New-York law and to develop a bill on the lines of New-York practice. Our measure makes no attempt to limit any one's right to spend money for political purposes. It does, however, call for the publication of all money spent by anybody for such purposes, unless it be in the form of money contributed to some political organization or candidate, from whom an accounting as to all contributions and expenditures is specifically required.

Mr. Belmont's bill proceeds along the lines of the Massachusetts statute. It requires that contributions shall be made only through political committees. It defines a political committee as an association of three or more persons for political purposes, and provides that candidates shall spend money other than for personal expenses only through such committees. It then calls for the publication of the expenditures of such committees. Our information is that neither in Massachusetts nor in Connecticut have laws of this tenor been of large practical value.

"Is there any substantial difference between Mr. Belmont's measures and your own in the matter of preventing contributions by corporations?"

"I imagine not, except that in addition to the provision forbidding such contributions we have proposed an amendment to the General Corporation law, which makes it a part of the duty of the president of a corporation in filing its annual report, to swear explicitly that no such contributions have been made by or on behalf of the corporations."

Mr. Low said the measure prepared by his association provides "that no candidate for the judiciary shall make a political contribution, but he may pay his own expenses." In ending he said:

The main thing to be accomplished is to establish the fact of bribery, if it has been practised, and then to make such bribery not only unprofitable, but dangerous to the cause for which it is practised. To this end, we propose a procedure along the same lines as that for testing the accuracy of statements of election expenses, under which any citizen can start the judicial machinery to determine whether or not, as a matter of fact, bribery has been practised in a given election district.

In connection with this procedure, we have adopted the provision suggested by Mr. Jerome to break up gambling, by which everybody may be compelled to testify but is free from prosecution on the matter as to which he testifies. The bill is not aimed at sporadic bribery, but at organized and systematic bribery.

WALGROVE PARK COMMISSIONER.

Bronx Appointee Denies That He Is Anti-Haffen Democrat.

Mayor McClellan yesterday appointed George M. Walgrove Park Commissioner for The Bronx, to succeed Henry C. Schraeder, who failed of reappointment. Mr. Walgrove is an architect, and is known as an anti-Haffen Democrat in The Bronx. He is a member of the Wampanoag Democratic Club and lives at No. 728 East 140th-st. His place of business is at No. 42 East 23d-st.

The story that he had been appointed against the wishes of Borough President of The Bronx was emphatically denied by Mr. Walgrove at his home last night. Mr. Walgrove said:

I am not antagonistic to Mr. Haffen, nor was Mr. Haffen opposed to me. Before I became a candidate for Commissioner of Parks, Mr. Haffen told Eugene McGuire, the Tammany leader of the 34th Assembly District, that there was a position open for me in his administration. This is proof that the relations between Mr. Haffen and myself are most friendly. To-morrow morning when I assume control of the parks of The Bronx it is my intention to call on Mr. Haffen and assure him that I was appointed as commissioner for the entire Bronx and not of any single Assembly district.

The new commissioner said that it would be his aim to develop and improve the park system of The Bronx, and to give the borough an economical administration.

Despite Mr. Walgrove's assertion that his appointment was not opposed by Haffen, The Bronx Democrats made no secret of the fact last night that the Mayor's action in naming Walgrove was a distinct disappointment to Haffen. Tammany men in a position to know said that both Haffen and Eugene J. McGuire, the Tammany leader of the 34th Assembly District, had made the appointment of the Park Commissioner a personal matter, and that the selection of Walgrove was a distinct victory for McGuire.

Haffen's candidate was said to have been F. O. Dettmann, a member of the German-American Democracy of The Bronx.

The new commissioner has lived in The Bronx for fourteen years. He is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the 34th Assembly District. Mr. Walgrove drew the plans for the buildings on Riker's Island and the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

PLUNKITT STILL IN POLITICS.

Reappears at His Bootblack Stand Office in the Court Building.

George Washington Plunkitt is back in politics, or at least he thinks he is and says he is. Yesterday, after a long absence, he reported for business at the bootblack stand in the basement of the Courthouse. This spot has been his "office" for twenty years. He was looking thin and worn, but seemed to be gritty.

"Are you back in politics?" he was asked.

"Back?" said Mr. Plunkitt, with a fine display of scorn. "I've never been out of politics for a minute, and I'll be on the firing line till I die."

"On which bandwagon, Murphy or McClellan?" he was asked.

"I'm on the Tammany bandwagon," said "Plunk." "The old Tammany bandwagon is the one that runs from 14th-st. to all points in the city. It has been a greater success as a vehicle of political conveyance than any other wagon on earth."

CONFESSED TO DODGE WHIPPING.

Government Had Offered $250 Reward for Capture of Postoffice Thief.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 10.—Postoffice Inspector W. J. Maxwell went to Dover to-day to investigate a confession made by Harry Vincent, which resulted in his being sentenced to a long term in the New-Jersey State Penitentiary at Trenton. The payment of a reward by the government of $250 is involved. When Vincent was arrested for a burglary at Felton, Del., he saw the whipping post staring him in the face.

To escape this punishment he pleaded guilty to robbing the postoffice at Seaford, Del. Instead of being tried in the State courts he was therefore arraigned in the United States Court, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced. In case the confession shall be substantiated, the reward will be paid by the government to Patrolman Melvin, of Felton.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

"Nut Brown Foamed Crowned Ale" Is Found in All Its Glory in

Evans' Ale

Real and Ideal.

Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants and Saloons.

STILL HUNT MISS HAYS.

FRIENDS MUCH WORRIED.

Family Lawyer Says He Will Not Produce Her in Court.

Mystery deepens about Miss Anne Kissam Hays, the former treasurer of the Sunshine Settlement, whose aunt and two brothers, it is alleged, spirited her away from Yonkers in an automobile at 1 a. m. on November 13. The lawyer retained by her family to fight the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by her friends in the Supreme Court said yesterday that he would not produce the young woman. He maintains that she is somewhere in New-Jersey, and that she is staying there of her own free will. Her friends say that failure to produce the young woman under the circumstances would amount to contempt of court and would confirm them in the belief that she is kept out of the city by duress for some secret and alarming reason.

Miss Margaret Blake Robinson, the president of the Settlement, and Miss Louise Scattergood, another of the officials, obtained a writ of habeas corpus requiring Mrs. Louise K. Reynolds, the young woman's aunt, to bring the girl into court to-day, from Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, Tuesday afternoon, as told in yesterday's Tribune. The young woman is twenty-eight years old, and is believed to be worth in her own right about $150,000. She was the treasurer of the Settlement.

On the evening of November 11 her aunt and two brothers, acting on the suggestion of a physician, took the young woman to St. John's Hospital, in Yonkers, from her home at No. 8 Tower Place. Later, it is alleged, they took her from the hospital in the middle of the night. That was the last her friends knew of her. Several weeks later the Settlement received a letter of resignation, of doubtful validity, but no word of explanation.

David I. Reynolds, the girl's uncle, said yesterday that Miss Hays had been taken to the hospital, suffering from extreme nervousness, upon the advice of a physician, and that she had gone willingly. She also went away willingly on the midnight expedition and had stayed away from the city and her friends voluntarily. He added that his niece has little money—no more than enough to care for herself. He has a small jewelry establishment at Nos. 8 and 10 John-st. His lawyer, James C. Foley, whose office is in the Evening Post Building, said that the young woman was in New-Jersey, and that she had been there since early in December. She was in New-York for a few days around the holidays, but returned to New-Jersey on January 3. He may tell the court to-day in what part of New-Jersey she is staying, but will probably not have her in court. He and Mr. Reynolds both refused to give any reason why the knowledge of her whereabouts should be withheld from her friends, and said that she had given them up voluntarily. They declared that she was not in an institution and was free in every way.

M. H. Dalberg, the attorney for Miss Hays's friends, said that Miss Robinson had lived with Miss Hays in Yonkers. In order to bring about a reconciliation between the young woman and her family she had Miss Hays invite her two brothers and her aunt to visit her. They came on November 11. In the evening he alleges that they forcibly carried off Miss Hays to the hospital. Miss Robinson could get no word to her and could learn nothing about her from the hospital authorities on November 12. The following day she was informed that her relatives had called for her and had taken her away at 1 o'clock that morning in an automobile. Neither the officers of the Settlement nor any of her friends whom they know have since received any word from the young woman.

Dr. William H. Sherman, of Yonkers, said last night that the only knowledge he had of the Hays case was that he was called by her brothers to attend her on the afternoon in question in November. He found her melancholy and excited.

Dr. Sherman denied that forcible means were used in conveying Miss Hays to the hospital, and stated that the two men were known to be her brothers and responsible men. He advised her removal to a hospital, but did not mention any particular one. He understood the young lady was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in New-York.

Dr. Sherman is chief surgeon in St. John's Hospital. Dr. James T. Gorton, a physician connected with the hospital, said he did not consider the fact of the young woman being removed from the hospital at 1 a. m. as anything out of the ordinary. He said he was not at the hospital on the morning in question. He added:

I treated Miss Hays at her home before she was removed to the hospital, but for professional reasons I do not feel that it would be proper for me to speak of her condition or the complaint. We had no nerve specialist at the hospital, so she was taken by her brothers to New-York to be treated by Dr. Gilman Thompson.

Miss D. Traylen, matron of St. John's, said that nothing wrong was done, and that Miss Hays was removed about 11 p. m. instead of two hours later.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson said last night:

Miss Hays was one of my patients a few weeks ago. She was in a private ward, but I did not know that she was a relative of the Vanderbilt family. She only remained at the hospital a few days.

THREE TON ROCK FALLS.

Smashes Into Saloon Door—Detached from Prospect Place Wall.

A rock weighing more than three tons fell from the solid rock wall under Prospect Place, near 42d-st., last night and rolled through the rear door of a saloon at No. 741 1st-ave. The occupants of the tenement houses in the neighborhood believe that the blasting in the Belmont tunnel under East 42d-st. has loosened the entire wall. Frequent complaints have been made from time to time of the blasting, and the residents on the cliff and under it say that they cannot sleep because of it.

It was long after nightfall when the stone fell out of its place, and as luck would have it not a soul was in the alleyway or in the rear door of the saloon, though the front part of the saloon was crowded. Everybody in the place ran into the street when the noise of the huge stone crashing through the door was heard.

The door leads to a stairway used as a general entrance to the tenement quarters above the saloon. The place in the wall from which the stone fell is immediately under and about ten feet below the foundation of the house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. T. McCarthy and a family by the name of Lynsky. These families say that every blast in the tunnel shakes their house from foundation up. An investigation is to be made to-day by the city authorities.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TOURS

CALIFORNIA

January 25 to February 23. Visiting El Paso, San Diego, Riverside, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, San Jose, Palo Alto, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Chicago. Special Pullman train over entire route.

RATE from New York (covering all necessary expenses).....$375

GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA

March 1 to 31. RATE from New York.....$385

FLORIDA

February 6 to 20 and March 6. Special Pullman trains. Two weeks to three months in the Tropics. Independent travel in Florida.

RATE from New York.....$50

OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON

February 24, March 10 and 24, April 14. Six-day Outings in the Old Dominion.

RATE from New York (all necessary expenses).....$36

OLD POINT COMFORT only (same dates).....$17

WASHINGTON

January 18, February 1 and 22, March 8 and 22, April 9 and 19, and May 17. Three-day trips to the National Capital.

RATE from New York (all necessary expenses).....$12 or $14.50

According to hotel selected.

PINEHURST

February 16 and March 30. RATE from New York.....$32

Covering round-trip transportation, Pullman berth, and meals on going trip, and three days' board at Hotel Carolina. Tickets good for eighteen days.

NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS

February 23 to March 1. Special Pullman Train to and from New Orleans. Reserved seats in Special Grand Stand. Tourists occupy special train continuously.

RATE from New York.....$75

Detailed Itineraries and full information may be had of C. Studds, Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., Ticket Agents, or

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAY OUST MURPHY CO.

Dump Permit at 35th-st. Pier Likely To Be Revoked.

Dock Commissioner John A. Bensel said yesterday that he probably would revoke the permit of the New-York Contracting and Trucking Company for the dumping board privilege on the south side of the 35th-st. pier. This pier permit was granted to the Murphy-Gaffney company more than a year ago at a rental of $2,000 a year, the tenure of the occupant to be at the pleasure of the Commissioner.

Whether this is a blow at the Murphy-Gaffney company is not exactly certain, as that company some time ago, with the assistance of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made an arrangement with the New-York Central Railroad, which controls the piers at 31st, 32d and 33d sts., to receive dumping privileges on the 32d-st. pier to facilitate the contracting company's excavation work in connection with the new terminal of the Pennsylvania company.

A year ago a revocation of this 35th-st. pier dumping board permit would have been a hard setback to the company, on whose notes, to the extent of $155,000, Charles F. Murphy is an indorser, but the pier has not been used at all for several months by the Murphy-Gaffney concern.

The 35th-st. pier is what is known as the hay pier, and when Commissioner Featherson more than a year ago gave the Murphy-Gaffney company permission to erect a dumping board on it there was fierce criticism by the hay dealers, who are limited to this pier for all their river shipping.

Commissioner Bensel said yesterday that he did not know how the New-York Contracting and Trucking Company had been able to obtain space on the New-York Central pier.

"I know," said Mr. Bensel, "that the companies had a hard fight over it. The New-York Central people were determined at first to keep the contracting company off their pier. Finally they were induced to yield, and the contracting company built a trestle leading from the terminal site in 32d-st., right across to the 32d-st. pier, thus greatly facilitating its work in handling hundreds of tons of earth and rock. The Pennsylvania company is building a great terminal at Greenville, N. J., and the excavated earth and rock are being taken down there. The contracting company has not been doing anything with its dumping board for several months, and I have decided to revoke the permit and leave the pier as it was two years ago."

"What about the charge of the Featherson men that you are a resident of Bernardsville and have not registered in the last two or three years?" he was asked.

"All my friends know that I have been sick a good deal of the time in the last two years. It was impracticable for me to register," said Mr. Bensel.

The step taken by Commissioner Bensel yesterday, when he decided to revoke the permit of the Murphy-Gaffney company for a dumping board privilege worth many thousands of dollars a year, shows what he can do if he wants to protect the city's interests. All of the Murphy-Gaffney dumping board permits are revocable at the pleasure of the Commissioner. The company obtained these permits at ridiculously low prices when Charles F. Murphy was treasurer of the old Dock Board. It now holds valuable privileges at West 96th and West 79th sts., West 35th-st. and East 23d-st. Probably it has even more than these, as Commissioner Featherson was liberal to it, and contractors say that the company got whatever it wanted at its own price.

It is within the province of Commissioner Bensel to revoke all the permits of the New-York Contracting and Trucking Company and put up at public auction their dumping board privileges. These at present yield the city about $8,000 a year. If put up at public auction they would yield rentals of about $50,000 a year, as the prospective building of the new subways makes it certain that the lessees of dumping board privileges will make enormous profits in the next five years.

There is a well grounded suspicion at the City Hall that Mayor McClellan really is not at all eager to injure Charles F. Murphy's commercial interests. It is the prevailing opinion that he can do a good turn for the city by revoking all the Murphy-Gaffney permits and putting them up at public auction. Commissioner Bensel indicates that he is just on the point of showing how easily this can be done.

ELECTION OFFICER HELD.

Charged with Failure to Challenge Voters When Requested.

Theodore Morgan, of No. 307 West 69th-st., who was chairman of the election board in the 34th Election District of the 19th Assembly District, was arraigned before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, charged with neglect of duty in failing to challenge voters at the request of Hearst watchers at the last election. Justice Fitzgerald fixed his bail at $3,500. Deputy Attorney General Lehmaier asked for $5,000, but Morgan's counsel, Bartow S. Weeks, succeeded in having the bail reduced to the former amount.

"Why do you ask for such high bail?" asked Justice Fitzgerald of the Deputy Attorney General.

"Because so many defendants in these election cases have jumped their bail," said Mr. Lehmaier, "that it has been almost impossible to get defendants to trial here. If bail is fixed at a large sum it may hold the defendant."

"How many defendants have jumped their bail, as you call it?" asked the justice.

"I know of a dozen myself, and my assistant, Mr. O'Brien, who looks after another department of the work, may know of more," said Mr. Lehmaier.

Mr. O'Brien said he knew of three defendants whose cases he had charge of who had jumped their bail.

"I challenge the Attorney General," said Mr. Weeks, "to show that any of the men who jumped their bail were election officers. They were all nothing but floaters, and he knows it well."

Morgan was later bailed out by James J. Hagan, of No. 105 West 64th-st., the Tammany leader of the 19th Assembly District.

James Gallagher was arraigned on an indictment alleging perjury in swearing falsely that a voter named John Elder, of No. 113 West 115th-st., who registered under the address of No. 122 West 115th-st., and also from No. 114 East 120th-st., had lived at the latter address for the required thirty days.

AGREE ON A RATE BILL

Republicans to Support the Hepburn Measure.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Republican members of the House Committe on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at a conference this afternoon, agreed to support the Hepburn Railroad Rate bill, with a few modifications which relate chiefly to court procedure. These modifications were taken from the Esch-Townsend bill and are in the nature of a compromise with the supporters of that measure. The committee will report the bill to the House on Friday.

Representative Townsend, of Michigan, the author of the Townsend bill, which was consolidated with the Esch bill and passed at the last session, will make the opening speech in favor of the Hepburn bill. It is planned to bring in a rule, when the bill is considered, to prevent amendments except on the first day of the debate. The Democrats, however, are to be permitted to offer a substitute on which they can go on record.

DEMANDS RATE REFORM.

Kansas Convention Urges a Commission with Great Powers.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 10.—A freight rate convention of six hundred delegates from all parts of Kansas was held here to-day. Resolutions were adopted urging Congress to give a commission power to control railroad rates. The convention was nonpartisan.

J. L. Bristow, of Salina, Kan., former Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, was made permanent chairman. Speeches were made by Chairman Bristow, S. R. Van Sant, ex-Governor of Minnesota; J. L. Lenroot, Speaker of the Wisconsin House of Representatives, and others. Mr. Van Sant was the first speaker. He said, in part:

As to the transportation question, it affects every man, woman and child in the nation. One of the difficulties in dealing with it is the unfairness of the railroads. It is not true, as they persistently