

hand, and a woman kneeling at her feet said: "Tour excellency, she," pointing to the child, "is all I have. I am a widow. May God reward you."

The troops on duty in the volcanic zone are using the railway carriages at different localities as camp hospitals. The Red Cross Society has established a hospital near San Giuseppe. Reports from the districts surrounding Ottajano indicate that an enormous area is buried beneath ashes and cinders. The fate of many children at Ottajano is unknown. When the military carts arrived at the scene last night the soldiers placed the children and aged people in them, but it was found that although there were four horses harnessed to each wagon, they could not pull their loads through the deep ashes. This caused a panic among the children, who expected to be buried in the ashes from the volcano. They fled in all directions in the darkness and blinding rain and have not since been heard of. Searching parties found no traces, and it is feared that the children have been smothered in the ashes.

BODIES FOUND AT OTTAJANO.
The positions of the first bodies unearthed at Ottajano showed that the victims had died while in a state of great terror, the faces being convulsed with fear. Three bodies were found in a confessional of one of the fallen churches. One body was that of an old woman, who was sitting with her right arm raised, as if to ward off the danger. The second was that of a child about eight years old. The third body, that of a woman, was reduced to a heap of flesh. The Duke of Aosta this morning tried to visit villages partly buried under the ashes. A motor car was useless, but he reached the region on horseback, directed the work of rescue and saved several people who were at the point of death. The space within the market of Mount Oliveto was crowded with buyers and their children, the accident happening at the hour of the day when trade is most brisk. With scarcely a tremor of warning, there was a crash and the brilliant sight disappeared in a cloud of dust. The indignation of the people increased as each body was taken out and a serious disturbance occurred. The people say that the authorities were aware that the roof of the market was unsafe, and that they had refused to appropriate the funds necessary to repair the building. The accident was a lesson to the whole city, causing the inhabitants to remove from their roofs the accumulation of ashes. This roof clearing made walking and driving in the streets both dangerous and disagreeable. Ashes came pouring down upon pedestrians and vehicles in the streets, resulting in many angry scenes.

The market of Monte Oliveto at Naples is on the Piazza d' Monte Oliveto, near the Via Roma, sometimes called the Via Toledo, the main artery of traffic of the city, in one of the oldest parts of Naples. The market is near the old Palazzo Gravina, which was erected about 1500 by Ferdinando Orsini, Duke of Gravina, and is now used as the general post and telegraph office. Another building of importance near by is the Church of Monte Oliveto, usually called Sant' Anna dei Lombardi, which was begun in 1441 by Gherardo Orsini, the favorite of King Ladislaus, and was completed in early Renaissance style by Andrea Cicco Fontana (1627), and the chapel inside the church has some notable altars. A building now occupied by public offices, which was formerly a Benedictine monastery, where Torricelli, the physicist, was kindly received when ill and in distress in 1655.

ERUPTION SLACKENS.
Many New Craters and Fissures—Scenes at Ottajano.
Naples, April 11 (4 a. m.)—There has been a considerable diminution in the fall of red volcanic sand since midnight. The newspaper "Pungolo" to-day describes a visit of a member of its staff to Ottajano, San Giuseppe and Vesuviana. Ottajano was enveloped in black smoke. The troops are clearing the ruins, demolishing tottering buildings and re-establishing communications. Entire families perished in the town. The cemetery at San Giuseppe presents a tragic spectacle, people vainly searching there for missing relatives among heaps of dead. Sudden showers of hot ashes cause precipitate flight from the locality. Signor Matteucci, the director of the observatory at Mount Vesuvius, says that the new small craters and fissures which have opened at several points are likely to contribute to a diminution of the eruption, as they afford more numerous outlets. The ashes and cinders which fill the air are causing an epidemic of eye trouble. Many people in the worst affected districts are threatened with blindness.

SUN SPOT THEORY ADVANCED.
London, April 11.—Among the interesting opinions of scientists on the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is one from Professor Belair, of Leipzig, an authority on seismic disturbances, who, in a telegram to "The Daily Mail" attributes the eruption to the activity of a great sun spot.

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCES.
Washington, April 10.—President Roosevelt has sent by cable a message of condolence to the King of Italy on the havoc and loss of life resulting from the eruption of Vesuvius.

ITALIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED.
With the intention of aiding the sufferers driven from their homes by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, a committee was formed yesterday to raise a fund. Already \$1,500 has been contributed, and it is expected that the fund will soon reach large proportions. Ex-Judge John Palmeri began the movement, and the following committee was formed: William Randolph Hearst as chairman; John Lord, of No. 22 Mulberry street; Angelo Legitti, of No. 14 Mulberry street; Felice Tocco, of No. 8 Park street; Augustus Sharboro, of No. 24 Franklin street; Joseph N. Francolini, of E. E. March, of No. 100 Broadway; and William Randolph Hearst, chairman of the Italian relief committee.

TRANSIT BILL PASSED.

SALUTARY, SAYS ELSBERG

Majority Leader Puts Blame for Harmful Amendments on Grady.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Albany, April 10.—The Elsborg Rapid Transit bill was passed unanimously by the Assembly to-day. The Grady amendment, which aroused so much criticism in the Senate, was attacked bitterly as being in the interests of the "traction trust." Assemblyman Shanahan said the minority would vote for the bill because, though emasculated by the amendment, it was better for the people than no bill at all.

"The amendments made to this bill," Mr. Shanahan declared, "ought to show plainly enough that certain interests in New York care do what they want with legislation here this winter, notwithstanding public sentiment. There was much talk before the Senate about a change of sentiment in favor of the amendment. That sentiment was manufactured on the spot to fit the need of the amenders. The fact is that 75 per cent of the people of New York City wanted the Elsborg bill passed in its original form. It ought to be understood, however, that the blame for the amendment rests with the Republican Legislature that passed it."

"No blame for the amendment can rest with the Republican party," retorted Mr. Moreland, majority leader. "The policy of this Legislature has been to give New York City just as great a measure of home rule as possible. The administration of these houses has not denied Assemblymen and Senators from the metropolis the final word in legislation confined to the interests of the city. It was Senator Grady, the minority leader of the Senate, from Manhattan, who fathered the amendment and forced its passage. The blame for it lies there."

"If we attempted to change the bill to its original form," said Mr. Prentice, "we would probably lose what we have gained, as it is, and, while the Grady amendment practically does away with competition for contracts, I am still convinced that there is a great deal of merit left in the bill."

The bill now goes to the Governor for his signature.

ELSBERG TELLS OF BILL'S DEFEATS.

Senator Elsborg to-night gave out a statement telling of the various defeats the bill had suffered since its introduction four years ago. While various changes had weakened it somewhat, he said, in its present form it was a "salutary and important piece of legislation," making many changes in the law of the highest interest to the public interest. Continuing, Mr. Elsborg said:

The bill permits the separation of the contracts for construction, equipment and operation to let in competition against the present monopoly which controls all transportation facilities in New York City. Such separation is to be had unless the Board of Estimate and Apportionment declares that it is required by public interest that the contracts be let jointly, in which event the Rapid Transit Commission is authorized to exercise its discretion to do so let them.

The franchises of the city are united, and the opportunity of ending the monopoly is given. Reserve power is given to the city to equip future subways itself, construct them, and as a last resort operate them if that should be necessary. This reserve power has been called a club to hold over the monopoly, and in that sense was desired even by the Rapid Transit Commission in a contract for operation awarded to a private bidder, the term, if the contractor equips at his own expense, is cut down from seventy-five years to forty years. Under the existing law, the term is fifty years, with a twenty-five year renewal.

Under my bill the term is twenty years with a twenty-year renewal. If the operating contractor does not equip at his own expense, the term is ten years with a ten-year renewal. This shortening of the term is of the greatest importance, as it will prevent the giving away of the franchises for so long terms that the control by the city would be practically gone for generations.

The power of the Rapid Transit Commission, given to it under the existing law, to grant permits for franchises is absolutely taken away. The people of New York will no longer tolerate the granting of franchises in perpetuity.

The self-perpetuating feature of the Rapid Transit Commission is wiped out, and hereafter when vacancies occur in that commission they will be filled by the Mayor of the city, a local official who owes allegiance to the city's electors and can be held responsible by them.

The provision for pipe galleries in future subways would end the conduit monopoly, said Senator Elsborg. As to the Grady amendment, while that was struck out in the interests of the monopoly, the fabric left seemed to be sufficient to limit that combination for some time to come, he thought.

"We believe that the future subway roads will be the key to the whole transportation problem," said he, "and with the changes made by the bill its advocates expect that these problems will be worked out in such a way as to conserve the interests of the city and prevent the wanton giving away of the most valuable franchises which it has left."

TO IMPROVE EAST SIDE TRANSIT.

Albany, April 10.—The New York City Railway Company advised the Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day that it will comply with certain recommendations which the board has made for the betterment of transit facilities and conditions on the street railway lines on the lower East Side of Manhattan.

TAX BILL AWAITS GOVERNOR'S HAND.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Albany, April 10.—The Saxe-Stuey tax bill, amended to meet the objections made by the Governor when he vetoed the original measure, passed the Assembly to-day. There was no debate. The bill provides for the taxation within this state of the personal property of non-residents when the property has an actual situs in the state. It already has passed the Senate.

STEINWAY TUNNEL QUESTION UP.

City Anxious That Status of August Belmont's Franchise Be Settled.
Corporation Counsel Delany said yesterday that argument would probably be heard this week on the validity of the thirty-year-old Steinway tunnel franchise, under which August Belmont is now driving a tunnel to connect 42d street with Long Island City, thus providing a valuable feeder to his subway system. The city last winter withdrew the permits for the use of explosives under which the company was operating, holding up the work for several weeks. Justice Blanchard, of the Supreme Court, finally gave a decision restraining the city from interfering with the company, pending a decision affecting the Assembly that the franchise, which the City Club and other civic bodies hold invalid. Whatever the decision, it will be appealed, as the city is anxious to settle decisively the question.

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CALLED CITY ROBBERY.

Bill Giving Light Company Power to Sue for \$700,000 Condemned.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Albany, April 10.—The Senate to-day passed the Barnes bill, permitting the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company to bring suit against New York City to recover some \$700,000 claimed to be due for light furnished under the Low administration. The bill provides rules of evidence and procedure which render it impossible in the opinion of many of the legislators for the city to interpose any adequate defense to a suit for the recovery of the money.

Such suit already had been begun, it is understood here, and this bill is supposed to be a method of helping out the company. The bill was handed to Senator Barnes, who comes from Rensselaer, by ex-Governor Black, who is counsel for the company. It was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Young, who comes from Abraham Gruber's district and has introduced other legislation in which the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bozange is interested. Gruber himself was here to-day working hard in the interests of the measure, which once seemed likely to be delayed. He held a reception in the Senate smoking room while debate on the bill was being held.

When the measure came up to-day Senator Keenan, of Queens, demanded a hearing on it for the Queens people. He said that nobody understood the lighting company's claim, but every one considered it a "cold blooded steal." "The bill is one of the biggest steals ever attempted," said he.

Senator Marks contended that the bill made a new law of evidence and procedure for the special benefit of the company, by which the city could not escape paying out nearly a million dollars. Senator Foley also condemned the measure as a "cold blooded steal," but the measure was passed by a vote of 50 to 12.

FAKE HOTELS DOOMED.

Governor Signs the Prentice Bill as Soon as Passed.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Albany, April 10.—Whipped into line by an emergency message from the Governor, the Senate passed the Prentice bill abolishing fake Raines law hotels to-day by a strictly party vote. There was not a word of discussion. The bill went to the Governor and was signed immediately. This is another of the important bills, the passage of which Governor Higgins may add to his credit. In New York City it will do away with several thousand saloons which, under the name of hotels, are run as disreputable resorts.

"I believe," says Governor Higgins in his memorandum, "this bill, in a large measure, eliminate some flagrant abuses which have grown up under the present law. While the legal sanction under the present liquor law and while the keeping of such hotels is and has authorities charged with the duty of enforcing the police laws regulating the liquor traffic have not always had the disposition to prosecute violations as rigorously as might be. The preliminary detailed inspection of buildings for the institution of proceedings to cancel or revoke liquor tax certificates will render it easier to enforce and more difficult to evade the law."

LABOR BILL HARD HIT.

May Frustrate Effort to Restore Eight-Hour Day Law.

Albany, April 10.—The most important labor measure of the session received what may be a death blow in the Assembly after a long debate to-day, when only 63 votes, against 53 in the negative, were cast in favor of the resolution of Mr. Rook, of New York, to discharge the Committee on Labor and Industries from further consideration of Senator Page's bill which would restore the law prescribing an eight-hour day on public works in this state, declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals.

Since that decision the people at the election last November approved a constitutional amendment designed to permit the re-enactment of that and other laws desired by organized labor. After the defeat of the resolution to discharge had been announced Mr. Rogers, of Broome, appealed from the decision of the chair, claiming that only a majority of those voting, not a two-thirds majority of the whole membership of the House, was necessary to take a bill from the provisions. He moved that the appeal be laid on the table, and it is still pending.

LOCAL OPTION GAINS.

Tully-Wainwright Bill Taken from Excise Committee.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Albany, April 10.—The advocates of the Tully-Wainwright Local Option bill won a temporary victory in the Assembly to-day, when the Excise Committee, which opposed the measure, was discharged from further consideration of it, and the bill was ordered to the floor for final debate. The vote in favor of bringing out the bill was 79 to 23. All but nine of the Republicans voted for it, and all the Democrats, except Mr. Palmer, the minority leader, voted against discharge.

In the Senate, next week, its friends think, the bill will be received favorably, amended slightly to provide an efficient machine by which residents of a district may signify their desire as to local option. The Anti-Saloon League's representatives, who are working daily for the measure, expect its passage in both houses, and its signature by the Governor.

Mr. Cox, of Erie, who led the opposition, said that the Anti-Saloon League had descended to the lowest kind of political tricks to coerce the Assembly into passing the bill. "They have lobbied on the floor of this house during sessions," he declared. "They have imported carpet baggers from Indiana to try the effects of their tactics on the Assembly. They have even gone so far as to threaten members of the Assembly that unless they voted for the bill they could never again expect to be returned from their districts."

STEINWAY TUNNEL QUESTION UP.

City Anxious That Status of August Belmont's Franchise Be Settled.
Corporation Counsel Delany said yesterday that argument would probably be heard this week on the validity of the thirty-year-old Steinway tunnel franchise, under which August Belmont is now driving a tunnel to connect 42d street with Long Island City, thus providing a valuable feeder to his subway system. The city last winter withdrew the permits for the use of explosives under which the company was operating, holding up the work for several weeks. Justice Blanchard, of the Supreme Court, finally gave a decision restraining the city from interfering with the company, pending a decision affecting the Assembly that the franchise, which the City Club and other civic bodies hold invalid. Whatever the decision, it will be appealed, as the city is anxious to settle decisively the question.

INSURANCE BILL DELAY

PLAN TO KILL FAILS.

Measure Dealing with Perjury Re-committed for Amendment.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Albany, April 10.—While two of the insurance reform bills were passed by the Senate to-day without any opposition and will go now to Governor Higgins, the one relating to perjury in reports was recommitted after a violent debate. Senator Grady led the opposition. An amendment which he suggested was adopted by a vote of 24 to 23, Lieutenant Governor Bruce voting for the amendment to break the tie. This amendment, Senator Armstrong declared, while not changing the bill in any important particular, seemed to be dictated by mere captiousness. The recommittal of this bill for amendment will delay its passage, in all probability, until next week. There will be four other bills of the investigating committee to take up this week, but Senator Brackett has amendments for the bill amending the general insurance law which will hold the passage of that measure also until next week. This measure and the one directed against lobbyists are the only bills which will arouse much opposition.

When the perjury bill came up Senator Grady moved to recommit it. The present law, he said, was good enough to obtain convictions for perjury in cases similar to those to which the bill was meant to apply.

"Yes, and one of them was an insurance president, Lambert," interposed Senator Brackett. "Yes, Dr. Lambert," assented Senator Grady, "and to give all the credit where it is due, I must say that it was entirely through the testimony and services of the late John A. McCall, then a clerk in the insurance department."

After further debate, in which Senator Armstrong and Senator Hinman defended the bill, Senator Grady's motion was lost, 20 to 27. Then he presented an amendment to prevent any material statements being used in a perjury case unless it had been signed by the man against whom the action was being brought.

"Well, if this amendment will satisfy any of those who are opposed to the bill," said Senator Armstrong, "I will accept it. But if it will not facilitate the passage of the bill I cannot accept it, nor will the committee. I don't believe it will aid in any way the perfecting of the bill, and I can't see why it should be presented, unless in a captious spirit."

Senator Grady immediately flew into a rage. "You can't bulldoze me on this," he shouted swinging his fists around wildly. "I'll treat this sanctified legislation just as I'd treat any other. You may take your Republican colleagues into a room and whip them into whatever frame of mind you want, but you mustn't try to come here into the Senate and shove us into taking this legislation under threats and insinuations such as have been whispered around the chamber. For my part, I'd make nothing less than a criminal act presumptive evidence against a man. I'll never vote for the bill in such shape, but that shall not prevent me from seeking to perfect it."

Senator Armstrong declared that he was not trying in any way to coerce his colleagues. The amendment was useless, he said, since it did nothing that the bill unamended did not do. Senator Hinman quoted long extracts from the bill, setting forth specifically what Senator Grady was contending for, but on a rollcall the result was 23 to 23, as follows:

- AYES.**
Brackett, Cassidy, Cullen, Fitzgerald, Foley, Frawley, Armstrong, Eames, Brown, Brunner, Brewster, Cobb, Cogshall, Corlies, Grady, Goodsell, Hiseaspflug, Hill, Kane, Keenan, L'Hommedieu, Marks, Martly, Davis, Drescher, Fischer, Gahner, Higgins, Hinman, Keenan, Kowalski, Malby, McCarren, Prime, Quinn, Raines, Rindran, Smith, Wilcox.

NOES.
Davis, Malby, McCarren, Prime, Quinn, Raines, Rindran, Smith, Wilcox. The Lieutenant Governor's vote saved the amendment. He declared that there was plenty of time, and the Legislature should move cautiously with so important a question. Senator Smith tried to amend the bill by making it apply only to statements certified by an official "upon his own knowledge." Senator Armstrong declared that if that amendment was tacked on the special committee would repudiate the measure entirely. The amendment was defeated, 13 to 29.

The vote which indicated the real opposition to the insurance legislation was that taken on Senator Grady's motion—to recommit the bill, or virtually to kill it. Among those who voted to recommit it were:

- AYES.**
Albino, Cassidy, Fitzgerald, Foley, Frawley, Gates, Goodsell, Grady, Hiseaspflug, Kehoe, L'Hommedieu, Malby, Marks, Martin, McCarren, Quinn, Raines, Rindran, Smith.

The two bills passed by the Senate caused no contest. They were the one prohibiting rebating and the one relative to the acquisition of real estate by life insurance companies. Senator Brackett carried the motion on Senator Armstrong to-day that he would present several amendments to the general bill on Thursday. Of these the most important is one designed to prevent an "attraction" campaign for proxies. It provides that no officer, agent or employee of any company may solicit proxies. Others provide that the directors of a more than twenty-four, and that no director who held office on February 1, 1905, may hold office again for three years. Another amendment provides that lists of policyholders must be published in separate volumes, a volume for each state; that any person willfully preventing the copying of such lists shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; that twenty lists shall be on file in the company's office instead of two, and that in each branch office where the bill now requires lists to be kept, there shall be ten.

COURT PLACES NON-COMPETITIVE.

Albany, April 10.—Governor Higgins to-day approved resolutions of the State Civil Service Commission exempting from examination the places of confidential attendants to each of the justices of the Appellate Division, let Department; also another process server in the office of the District Attorney of New York County, and making non-competitive the places of one court officer in the County Court and one in the Surrogate's Court of Erie County.

FIGHTING MORTGAGE TAX REPEAL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Albany, April 10.—Important committee bills to-day shut off discussion and probable passage of the mortgage tax repeal in the Senate until tomorrow. What debate there was incident to Senator Page's motion discharging the Committee on Taxation into further consideration of the bill showed plain the bitter opposition of a few of the up-State Senators. They expect that the bill will be defeated by a vote of 20 to 20, a tie which will delay a day or two the fighting it so fiercely that it seems worth while to them.

TO BLOCK 59TH STREET STATION.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Albany, April 10.—Assemblyman Story introduced a bill to-day prohibiting the erection or maintenance of an elevated railroad station on Third avenue and 59th street, New York, within three hundred feet of a switch.

The Complaint of the Pincers

Said the pincers: "If I don't pinch I don't work." Keep the pincers off your conscience on life insurance by a little tender self-solicitude.
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"WEST STREET GRAB" UP.

Coggeshall Bill Discussed by Assembly Judiciary Committee.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Albany, April 10.—The Coggeshall bill extending the life of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, of "West street grab" fame, was debated before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-night. A. B. Henschel, of counsel for the company, under interrogation by Mr. Shanahan, of the committee, admitted that the company intended to bring its bridge across the Hudson at 59th street, and wanted West street down to the Battery for an approach. This is the same old "West street grab" scheme.

Travis H. Whitney, of the Citizens Union, of New York, denounced the bill, which, he said, extended the life of a company which might try to go clear up the East River waterfront for its "approach." "The Legislature, in passing the Eleventh avenue bill, and the Governor, in signing it," said Mr. Whitney, "disapproved distinctly any scheme for an elevated structure in West street, yet this bill would extend the life of a concern which by its own confession wants half North River water front for such a structure."

NEW DISTRICTS PUZZLE.

Corporation Counsel Asked to Solve Reapportionment Problem.

Corporation Counsel Delany has been asked to interpret the meaning of the law on one point which is puzzling the men in both parties interested in the reapportionment of the Assembly districts. The constitution provides that where a county is entitled to more than one member of Assembly (this is the case in New York, Kings and Queens) the Board of Supervisors, or "in any city embracing an entire county and having no Board of Supervisors, the Common Council, or if there be none, the body exercising the powers of a Common Council, shall divide such counties into Assembly districts."

At the time of the adoption of the present constitution in 1892, the greater New York did not exist. Every city of the state was then within county boundaries. The Board of Aldermen of the city of New York (the old city of New York) was the Board of Supervisors and it went about its work of division under the express provision of the constitution. This year the Board of Aldermen is made up of representatives of five boroughs. If the Board of Aldermen is to act collectively the powers of an alderman elected in one county would extend over the division of districts in another county; if the Board of Aldermen has power only within the jurisdiction of the county in which its members are elected, there will be three separate reapportionments of Assembly districts, one made by the aldermen of Manhattan and the Bronx, one made by the aldermen elected from Kings, and one made by the aldermen from Queens, Richmond County, having only one Assemblyman, not requiring any subdivision of districts.

New York County will have two Senators and thirty-five Assemblymen under the new apportionment, as now figured. The duty of the Board of Aldermen will be limited to subdividing these twelve districts into Assembly districts. Eleven of the Senatorial districts will have three Assemblymen each, the least populous of the Senatorial districts, will have two Assemblymen only. The Senate apportionment, based on the enumeration of the inhabitants, will fix the one Senatorial district of New York which will have only two Assemblymen; the others will have three Assemblymen uniformly. The power of the Board of Aldermen will be limited to a subdivision of the Senatorial districts under the constitutional requirements, enforceable by appeal to the courts, such division of contiguous territory on compact lines.

BILL FOR DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

Measure Providing for Use of Ballot at Primary Elections.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Albany, April 10.—Senator Gardner, of Brooklyn, introduced a bill to-day for direct nominations at primaries. The measure was drafted by a Republican committee of three representatives from each of the twenty-one districts of Kings County. It provides that the general committee representing a party in any city, village, county wholly within a city, or a borough of such city may, by a majority vote, adopt a ballot form for use at the primaries. This shall contain as many blank spaces as there are candidates to be chosen, in which spaces the voters may write their choice, in accordance with printed instructions from the general committee. A plurality vote shall determine the party's choice for candidates.

Candidates for office from an Assembly or Aldermanic district must be approved by at least fifty enrolled members of the party, from a Senatorial district by 150, from a Congress district by 300, and from a county by at least 300.

ALDRIDGE BREAKS BREAD WITH ODELL.

Harriman Also Said to Have Been in Luncheon Party—Politicians Gossiping.

State Chairman Odell, George W. Aldridge, of the State Railroad Commission, and E. H. Harriman, it was said last night at Republican state headquarters, had luncheon together yesterday afternoon at the Lawyers' Club, in the Equitable Building. It was assumed last night by the politicians that politics as well as railroad affairs were discussed. Mr. Odell went back to Newburg on the 4 o'clock train. Mr. Aldridge and Colonel George W. Dana also were in conference yesterday on railroad commission business.

If Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Odell amicably discussed the political situation in this state, the political sharps are right in attaching a good deal of significance to the meeting, because Mr. Aldridge was an anti-Odell man at the organization of the Legislature, and managed the Speakership fight for Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Aldridge and Governor Higgins were allied in that contest, while the state chairman supported Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., for the Speakership.

The Regeneration of Title Searching.

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