dent for cause at any time, giving to him a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity to be heard in his defence." The members of the State Board of Charities and of the State Commission in Lunacy are similarly appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate; but any member "may be removed from office by the Governor for cause, an opportunity having been given him to be heard in his defence."

The constitution also gives the Governor power to remove important elective officers. Thus, sheriffs, clerks of counties, district attorneys and registers of counties are removable by the Governor, subject to the provision that the officer shall receive a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard. Statutes have also conferred upon the Governor the power to remove other important elective officers. Thus, by the greater New York charter, the Governor may remove the Mayor of New York upon charges, and he may remove the Police Commissioner of that city whenever, in his judgment "the public interest shall so require."

But in connection with the important administrative offices created by the Legislature the Governor's power of removal has been fettered, so that while in public opinion he is chargeable with the administration of the government, he has not the power of removal, through the right to exercise which correct administration may be secured. For example, the Superintendent of Banks, the Superintendent of Insurance and members of the Railroad Commission are removable only by the Senate upon the recommendation of the Governor. Now, it is not sound policy to create administrative positions which are "under cover," so to speak, without appropriate means for enforcing accountability. If these offices are not to be elective, then those that hold them should be directly responsible to the Executive, who must account to the people. There should be no distribution of responsibility between the Executive and the Senate. As a recent writer has said, "It frequently happens that the law organizing the commission is so expressed as to give the Governor after making the appointment of its members no further control over the actions of that body. The power of removal either is denied him, or is hedged about in such a way as to make its exercise practically impossible except for the grossest malfeasance. . . . After appointment by the Governor they are launched in their orbit with practically no one to restrain or limit their action within the law. The Governor's reputation may suffer by their action, yet, as he has practically no power of removal, he is helpless except so far as he may direct public attention to the wrongdoing." In effect, as has been said, "the commission system establishes a fourth department of government" without suitable responsibility.

This matter has particular importance in connection with the proposal to reorganize the system of state supervision of public service corporations. In the bill now pending before the Legislature, the power of removal of the members of these commissions is lodged with the Governor. This has been strongly attacked upon the ground that it gives the Governor too much power. It is insisted that the power of removal should be lodged with the Senate.

Now, so far as I am personally concerned, the matter is not of grave consequence. It is very unlikely that I should have occasion to remove an officer whom I had nominated, and whose qualifications I had had an opportunity carefully to examine before the nomination was made. I may, therefore, refer to the matter in an impersonal way, and simply for the purpose of stating my view as to correct political principle.

SEVERAL GROUNDS OF OBJECTION.

The vesting of the power of removal in the Governor is objected to on several grounds. First, it is said that men of self-respect would not take the office on such terms. This is absurd. No one yet has declined the office of Mayor of New York or of Police Commissioner, or of Sheriff, District Attorney or Superintendent of Public Works because the Governor has the power of removal. The President has a broad power to remove administrative officers and this has not interfered in his calling to his aid the best talent in the land. Any interstate commerce commissioner may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office.

It is also said that if the Senate confirms the appointment its concurrence in the removal should be required. Neither in logic nor in precedent is there a satisfactory basis for such a claim. Where the people have spoken through the constitution they have made the Superintendent of Public Works, the Superintendent of Prisons, the members of the State Board of Charities and of the Lunacy Commission removable by the Governor alone, although appointment is with the advice and consent of the Senate.

But the objection that is most seriously urged is, that it increases the political power of the Governor, and that this may be used for political purposes. I believe that to fix the responsibility with the Governor, thus making him directly accountable to the people for the administration of important departments, will do much to free administrative offices from improper political control and will create a powerful incentive toward efficient administration.

The point is that the Governor cannot escape accounting to the people for the misuse of his power. His term of office is only two years. The broader his powers the more careful the people will be in his selection. To the public mind he is, or should be, responsible for administration, and it is not wholesome that he should be induced to attempt to accomplish results by indirection. Undoubtedly an unscrupulous Governor may abuse his powers. As the case stands at present an unscrupulous Governor may use unscrupulous means to attain the object of his ambition. The statutes intended to restrain, operate but slightly to the disadvantage of those who are impelled by bad motives. The situation now is, that an unscrupulous Governor may attain his end by a misuse of power, while a scrupulous Governor is blocked in his efforts to achieve results. It is a great mistake to be so intent on preventing bad administration as to make difficult a good one. It is also a mistake to distrust the people.

THE TRUE REMEDY GIVEN.

The true remedy, as I have said, is to unify administration, to concentrate administrative power and thus sharply define administrative responsibility. Those who have studied the problem of municipal administration are practically unanimous with reference to the importance of this policy. It is equally important in connection with state administration. In this way only can proper correctives be supplied for administrative abuses.

This is the more important as the activities of the state increase. If we are to protect our administrative wards and departments from improper influences, if we are to secure administration for the benefit of the people without favoritism, we must see to it that administrative offices are not created which are practically immune from accountability, and that the people through officers of their choice are able to express their will.

In this country, with its constitutional safeguards, the interests of property will not be endangered. This is the people's country; they have established constitutional limits within which administrative powers must be exercised. They are entitled to have these powers exercised in a responsible manner. And they will run no serious risk if the powers essential to secure faithful performance of administrative duty are centred in the Chief Executive of their choice.

I may say a word in regard to another matter affecting the pending legislation. It has been pretended by some that it interferes with the freedom of employes to work and not to work as they choose. Such a contention is absurd. No commission, under this law or any other law, would have the right to compel men to work against their will. This is a free country, and, under our Constitution, slavery and involuntary servitude are impossible. A law which undertook to compel men to work for a corporation who did not wish to work for that corporation would not be worth the paper that it was written on, and no one can find any such intention within the four corners of the proposed law.

It has also been said that the bill legalizes mergers which have already taken place. It does nothing of the sort. Past transactions are either lawful or unlawful. If they were lawful it is important that the new legislation should not be construed as intended to affect any right which is safeguarded by the constitution. If they were unlawful, the proposed bill does not legalize them. The provision of the bill simply is that it shall not affect what has been lawfully done, and every right which exists with reference to any illegal transaction in the past will continue to exist without impairment by anything in the proposed law.

PENALTIES WILL NOT BE UNJUST.

Something has also been said regarding the penalties provided for by the law, but it will be noticed that the penalties stated are merely maximum penalties. There is no provision in the bill, for example, that a corporation violating the act shall be mulcted in a penalty of $5,000 for every day that the violation continues. The penalty is a sum not to exceed $5,000 for each offence or for each day's continuance. The penalty is not required to be a particular sum, but within the limit stated will be fixed at such sum as the court may find just in view of all the circumstances of the case. If the company ought to pay $5,000 a day it will have to pay that sum. If this would be unjust and result in the extreme penalties described by the opponents of the bill, a sum should be fixed that is both adequate and just. The court has the necessary latitude, so that proper punishment may be meted out. Nor is any one in danger of a penalty unless he violates the law. And of course there will be no penalty at all unless the order is valid and should be obeyed.

As I have said before, the law in its operation should not be unfair or oppressive, but it should be effectual.

Property rights are not threatened; freedom of management consistent with just recognition of public obligations is not interfered with. I need not repeat what I have recently said in regard to the proper function of the courts and the importance of avoiding dilatory proceedings to secure a court review of matters which are purely administrative.

Let me say in conclusion that I believe there is general recognition of the importance of providing for suitable state supervision of public service corporations as is now proposed; that I believe the people of this state indorse the effort to place an adequate measure of relief upon the statute books, and I believe that a majority of the members of the Legislature are alive to the importance of the question presented and will be found to be in accord with the public sentiment upon the question.

GOVERNOR GOES ON SPECIAL TRAIN.

Governor Hughes left Albany this afternoon on a special train with Senator Emerson and a party, in which were Senators Page, Allds, Wilcox, Gates, Heacock, Ackloyd, Hooker, Franchot, Grady, Owens, Cobb and Grattan and Assemblymen Merritt, Dowling, Waddell and Norton. The Governor stopped here, going to the Glens Falls Club, where at a reception he greeted some six hundred town people. The legislative party went on to Warrensburg, where Mrs. Emerson held a reception for them. They returned this evening to the dinner.

Senator Grady was the first speaker. He responded to the toast "Little Old New York." Then came Judge Van Kirk, who spoke for the judiciary. Dean Huffcut, the Governor's legal adviser, told about "A Limb of the Law." Last came the Governor, speaking to the toast, "The Empire State."

In introducing Senator Grady, Joseph A. Kellogg, toastmaster, referred to the joys of country life. "We are comparatively free from the attacks of that erratic individual Jerome," he said. "We don't get so high in this world that anybody thinks it worth while to borrow our names to go into a gambling syndicate."

Senator Grady said his invitation was a most informal one. Senator Emerson had come to him and asked if he would be with the Governor on Friday. "I get so little chance to be with the Governor," said he, "that I said 'Yes.' I don't know how I'll fare while going with him. I know how I fared when I go for him. I didn't suppose I was asked here to tip you to a winner. I see you realize the situation here better than they do in other parts of the state, for you have put the Governor last. The Governor is entitled to the last word, and if you don't know what that means, come down to Albany."

Other Grady sentiments were: "God made the country, Tammany the town. There used to be a time when I had a few words to say about New York bills. Now, Senator Page waves his hand and says he'll attend to all that. New York has a public sentiment which, when aroused, makes for the best result on any question. I speak from my experience in opposing the Bingham bill."

Justice Van Kirk upheld the Governor's position on the court review question, saying that if the Public Utilities bill was passed there should be no appeal to the courts. If a town board of auditors, he explained, were to audit a bill and the question went to the courts, there could be no question of the items of the bill, but only of whether it was the kind of bill for the auditors to pass on.

Dean Huffcut declared that the people had begun to realize anew that they did not have to look to Washington to remedy evils, but to their states.

"Without wishing to abate one jot of title of the powers of the federal government," he said, "we see that the powers of the state government are adequate. All we need to do is to invoke them to bring them into action. It is easier to reach your representative at Albany than it is your representative at Washington; it is easier to reach the Governor at Albany than it is the President at Washington. For the things the Governor can give at Albany look to Albany. Render unto Cæsar the things which are his."

Dean Huffcut's speech and the attitude taken by Justice Van Kirk on the court review caused a buzz of comment at the dinner.

PRAISE FOR GOVERNOR.

Citizens Union Promises to Support Mr. Hughes.

Warm praise of Governor Hughes and a promise to support him in his service for the people were given by the Citizens' Union last night at a meeting of the organization in the hall of the United Charities Building, in East 22d street. The formal resolutions, which were passed unanimously, seemed to voice the sentiment of the organization for the Governor less than did some of the speeches in support of the resolutions.

"The resolutions fall short of doing full justice to Governor Hughes," said John E. Eustis, who offered them. "We have talked and worked for years with the idea of educating the people to see that business principles and not partisanship should be employed by our public officials. It is gratifying to think that Governor Hughes was nominated by the Republicans without any special effort on our part. He has adopted our principles. It is gratifying to see how the people generally respond to the acts of a thoroughly honest and independent public official. The people are behind the Governor in his straightforward course. It is our duty to uphold the Governor in the fight he is now making against unfitness, corruption and graft in every department of the state."

"We, of the Citizens Union, have especial reason for gratitude to Governor Hughes," said Cyrus L. Sulzberger. "He has made our cause his own. Our word to Governor Hughes is a word of thanks and encouragement. Thanks for having alienated the evil and abhorrent forces in politics—that was his first and most obvious duty. As to the work to be done, we say to him: 'Fear not and be of good courage. The great responsive heart of the people is with you. They recognize in you one of themselves, bearing their burdens, fighting their fight, and they send you this word of cheer and encouragement to hearten you in the struggle'."

"Because I recognize Governor Hughes's purpose to devote himself to the interests and welfare of the people," said Bishop Coadjutor Greer, "I want to register my personal indorsement of him. I am convinced that he means to administer his office as a sacred public trust, that he is moved by the highest motives and that he has incorruptible integrity and splendid courage. I am confident that the pledges he made in the campaign he regards as sacred and that he will keep them as a matter of course. A political platform is regarded by many politicians as something to stand on in a campaign and then step down from. Governor Hughes is still standing on his platform, a fact that is surprising to some people and displeasing to some people, but the great mass of the people are standing with him and will give him their support."

The resolutions themselves said:

Resolved, That the Governor of the state, placing efficiency above partisanship as the desideratum of public service and employing his high office with single hearted solicitude for the welfare of all the people, is presenting a model of executive policy that deserves the approbation and support of all public spirited citizens.

Resolved, That the Citizens Union expresses its appreciation of Mr. Hughes's interpretation of the trust of office and assures him of its cordial cooperation in his straightforward endeavor to serve the people of this community.

R. Fulton Cutting, who presided, called attention to the fact that the meeting was in a way a tenth anniversary celebration, because the Citizens Union was founded in 1897. He said the organization was to be kept up as a means of keeping a watch on the great political organizations and making them nominate fit men for office.

Reports of the work done by the organization's legislative bureau at Albany and the bureau for city betterment were read at the meeting. Mr. Cutting explained that the bureau for city betterment had accomplished such good work with limited means, in the way of applying science to government, that some public spirited citizens had subscribed the means for extending the work. In future, he said, the bureau would be taken out of the control of the Citizens Union and maintained as a force independent of political machinery.

Julius Henry Cohen spoke in favor of legislation for the reform of the municipal courts. He said, in part:

The conditions in the municipal courts at the present time are a disgrace to the city. Inside of a year either the judges will break down or the administration of justice will collapse. Even now neither the "poor man" nor the rich can obtain adequate consideration of his cause. The Law's Delay Commission left the problem unsolved, but helps to solve the Supreme Court problem by forcing all the small business into the municipal courts. In consequence the calendars are more than six thousand cases behind and the judges are overworked—two are at present ill, one is on the verge of nervous collapse and one recently died. The Governor in his message, recognizing the facts, recommended immediate relief. Unless the Legislature meets the situation this year we must wait for two years, for, the constitution requiring elections in odd numbered years, any new judges must be elected either this year or in 1909.

MERRITT DEFENDS BILL.

Argues for Utilities Measure and Applauds Governor's Course.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 5.—In a statement given out here to-day Assemblyman Merritt, one of the introducers of the Public Utilities bill, argues for that measure and applauds the course of Governor Hughes with reference to it. The statement follows:

To correct abuses is not a grateful task. When Charles I walked out of the palace window at Whitehall thousands of spectators did not believe the axe could sever the anointed head. When capital punishment ceased to be imposed for poaching in the English criminal code many honest Tory squires believed that the English constitution was going to the dogs.

The Public Utilities bill is not the invention of some one person or set of persons. It has grown. It is demanded by the sober and conservative people of the state. It is based upon the doctrine that the public service corporations are neither the masters nor the servants of the state, but the partners of the people in their corporate capacity.

Governor Hughes is a courageous and conservative man. He will appoint honest and conservative commissioners. It will be their duty, and they will have the power, to protect the people's interests in the operation of public service corporations. The things which these corporations perform and the business which they conduct are always what the public themselves may carry on if they see fit. Their contribution to the partnership is the right to do business, so much of their sovereign power as is necessary to secure the right of eminent domain, the limited liability and other corporate privileges which they give these artificial persons. The corporations are entitled to a reasonable profit on their investment and fair compensation for administration. The people are entitled to good service at fair rates and a square deal.

The people have not heretofore been represented in the councils of the partnership. They will hereafter be represented by the commission. The property rights which these public service corporations have are subject to the rights of the people. Every share of stock and every bond is held with reference to this essential principle. The learned doctors of the law who have lectured the Legislature on the rights of property have not sufficiently discriminated as to the sort of property with which the Legislature seeks to deal.

We must cure the evils of overcapitalization produced by watering of stocks and bonds. We must see to it that the people get their share of these successful enterprises by reduction of rates and improvement in service. Corporate managers have run these corporations on the doctrine enunciated by a deceased well known financier, "The public be damned."

This bill is not revolutionary. It is not radical. It does not aim to destroy any business corporation. By its enactment every share of stock and bonds will have a more stable value, and it is in the interest not only of the public but the honest investor. Corporation managers who operate their business mainly with reference to the stock quotations in Wall Street should readjust their notions and practices. This bill will help the business of the state and not hamper it. The commission which Governor Hughes will appoint will, it is believed, consist of men of character and common sense. There is no reason for alarm; every reason to congratulate him upon the hopeful outlook.

URGES UTILITIES BILL SUPPORT.

Liberal Republican Club, of This City, Sends Circular to Legislators.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 5.—The Liberal Republican Club of the 23d Assembly District, New York, has sent a circular letter to every member of the Legislature urging support for the Public Utilities bill. It says, in part:

The residents of this district have for years suffered from inefficient transportation service and the exorbitant charges and inefficient service of the lighting companies. They see in the passage of the Public Service Commissions bill an opportunity for relief from present conditions.

The Liberal Republican Club has carefully examined and studied the provisions of this bill and has, by resolution, placed itself on record as favoring its passage. This bill is not a political measure, and in our belief should be considered only with reference to the very great need which it meets. We ask that it receive an affirmative and early vote at your hands, as a non-partisan and sorely needed public measure.

TEACHERS' SALARY BILL REPORTED.

Albany, April 5.—The Senate Cities Committee today reported as a committee bill the measure originally introduced by Senator McCarren, increasing the salaries of women teachers in New York City to the scale received by men teachers. The new bill contains several amendments, including a provision that teachers in ascending grades shall receive increased pay whether male or female.

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upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it
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LOEB AT THE DINNER.

Continued from first page.

prevent President Roosevelt naming his successor?" the Senator was asked.

"No, absolutely not."

"Have you ever heard of the combination termed the 'rich men's conspiracy' to thwart the President in the development of his policies?"

"No, I have never heard of any such combination and have no knowledge of it."

"Did you attend a dinner of such a character as was mentioned in the Washington dispatches?"

"No, I never attended a dinner where such a subject was mentioned. I could not have done so, anyhow, for I have just come back from a West Indian cruise with Secretary of the Navy Metcalf and Senator Flint, of California. I arrived in Philadelphia Tuesday night after a month's trip. During that time I did not follow the newspapers or keep in touch with affairs in the United States."

AFTER S. P. LAND PATENTS

Agent in Carson City Says Government Will Sue.

Reno, Nev., April 5.—The Department of the Interior, it is said, will sue the Southern Pacific Company in order to cancel patents issued to the railroad in the White Horse mining district, on the ground that the land was agricultural. It is now alleged that land for which the railroad received patents is mineral. The action will affect lands worth millions of dollars.

The announcement was made yesterday by Land Agent Cohn at Carson City at the conclusion of the hearing of the protest of Aaron Ingalls against the Southern Pacific Company, in which a similar patent was involved.

"NEBRASKA WITH ROOSEVELT."

Governor Says It Is Absurd to Think Mr. Harriman Could Deliver State.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Omaha, April 5.—"It is absurd even to consider the possibility that Harriman or Union Pacific influence could control the Republicans of Nebraska. The Union Pacific's attempt to control the Republican convention last year failed ignominiously, and since then the Legislature has enacted a state-wide primary law. The people are in control in Nebraska and the people are with Roosevelt."

This is the answer of Governor Sheldon to the story from Washington that Mr. Harriman had undertaken to deliver Nebraska at the next Republican national convention into the anti-Roosevelt column.

BAIL FOR HARRIMAN STENOGRAPHER.

Frank W. Hill, a former stenographer for E. H. Harriman, who was arrested Thursday on the charge of selling a copy of Mr. Harriman's private letter to Sidney Webster for publication, was held for examination in the Tombs police court yesterday. The examination was set by Magistrate Wahle for Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Alexander Millar, secretary of the Southern Pacific, was in court when Hill was arraigned. Alfred E. Ommen appeared as counsel for Hill. When Magistrate Wahle announced that the prisoner was held in $1,000 bail for examination, Mr. Ommen turned to Assistant District Attorney Krotel and said:

"Why, you told me bail would be fixed at $500."

"That was before I talked with Mr. Millar," Mr. Krotel replied.

Abraham Harnish, a dealer in paints, living at No. 575 West 69th street, offered himself as Hill's bondsman.

"Have you property worth $1,000?" asked Magistrate Wahle.

"Yes, and $100,000," replied the bondsman.

"What property do you intend to give?"

"The building at No. 530 West 58th street."

"What equity have you in the building?"

"Sixty thousand dollars."

The bondsman was accepted and Hill was released on the bond.

WANT TO SEE THE DINNER MENU.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, April 5.—As the result of the announcement and in spite of the subsequent denial that Senator Penrose was in a scheme to defeat the desires of President Roosevelt in regard to the selection of his successor, there seems to be some inclination among the Republican leaders of Western Pennsylvania to repudiate the Senator. The Republican factions, led by former State Senator William Flinn and W. A. Magee, are notoriously hostile to Penrose, and with the reports from Washington to-day, a sudden change was reported in the attitude of George T. Oliver, the chief Penrose lieutenant in this part of the state. Local politicians say they would like to see the menu of the dinner at which Penrose said he could handle all the national delegates from this state.

MOYER-HAYWOOD MEN PROTEST.

The executive committee of the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference in this city sent a letter to President Roosevelt yesterday protesting against his use of the names of Moyer and Haywood in his letter to Congressman Sherman which he made public, and in which he referred to Moyer, Haywood and Debs as undesirable citizens. The letter says that the President's reference to them may be the means of influencing courts and all concerned in their coming trial.

DEMANDED A PENSION.

Spaniard Wrote Strange Letters to President—Thought Insane.

Marcus Flores, of Spanish origin, was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday for examination into his sanity. He wrote letters to the Pension Department and to the President that, while not threatening, were such as to demand an immediate investigation. P. L. Cole, United States Pension Examiner, came on from Washington, and, with the assistance of the police, found Flores and arraigned him yesterday before Magistrate Whalen, in the Tombs police court, where he was remanded to Bellevue. Mr. Cole said last night that Flores was not dangerous, that his mind had been unbalanced by a fall years ago, and that he became unduly excited because of some grievance against the Pension Department.

According to Mr. Cole, Flores said he had a brother, Alfredo, who enlisted in the 18th United States Infantry at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War and while in service contracted consumption, from which he later died, leaving a wife and a child at No. 5 37th street. In the Tombs yesterday the prisoner said he took up the fight for his brother's widow and child, and he thought the government ought to allow the widow and the orphan a suitable pension.

"I was not threatening Roosevelt," he said; "I was eulogizing him, and I got a nice letter from him. But you're all right when you eulogize Roosevelt, but when you talk to him on a business basis it seems to me a different situation."

The letter he thought was sent by the President was a card sent as a decoy to find him. Mr. Cole, after a careful examination of the man, was not inclined to take him seriously, and it is not likely he will be prosecuted. Mr. Cole visited the widow, and she told him that the prisoner had not been in good health, and that the refusal of the government to recognize her husband's claim to a pension excited him. She told Mr. Cole that she could not understand a government that would see the widow and child of one of its soldiers in want, in view of the fact that he had contracted the disease while in the service. The Pension Department said that it had made a thorough investigation of the claim, and that it was rejected because of unsatisfactory evidence.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME ON
New York Central Lines
SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1907.
In effect Sunday, April 7, through trains will leave Grand Central Station as follows:
Day Express, 10:10 a. m.; Second Empire, 12:50 p. m.; Chicago Special, 12:55 p. m.; Southwestern Limited, 2:00 p. m.; afternoon Fast Mail, 5:20 p. m.; Montreal Express, 6:55 p. m.; Adirondack and Montreal Express, 7:20 p. m., and Northern New York Express, 11:20 p. m.
Time of other through trains will be the same as at present, but there will be important changes in the local service.
For information see any of our ticket agents or apply to L. F. Vosburgh, Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agt., 1216 Broadway, cor. 30th St.
Telephone, 5680 Madison Square.

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FORCES FERRIES ON CITY?

Bill Said to Accomplish All That Cooper's Did.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 5.—In a bill presented to-day by Assemblyman Ralston many here see an attempt to compel New York City to take over the entire ferry property of the Brooklyn Union Ferry Company. Persons familiar with the situation who have examined the measure say it would accomplish all that would have been done by the Cooper Ferry bill of last session, which was defeated after a long fight, and contributed in part to the defeat of Senator Cooper last fall.

The Ralston bill strikes out of various sections of the city charter the words "between 38th and 60th street," applying to the Brooklyn waterfront. This phrase was inserted in the charter to allow the city to take over the South 39th street ferry. It is stricken out of sections of the charter referring to the purchase of wharf property, the establishment and lease of ferries and the acquirement of property for ferries and the operation thereof. The effect would be to permit the city to acquire any or all of the ferry property, and Brooklynites say that this would be indeed a poor bargain for New York City, but an excellent one for the ferry people.

STATE BUYS ITS BONDS.

Only $300,000 of $5,000,000 Subscribed by the Public.

Albany, April 5.—Out of the $5,000,000 issue of 3 per cent barge canal improvement bonds, advertised for sale to-day by the State Controller, only $300,000 were taken by private subscription, the state purchasing the remaining $4,700,000 from the moneys of the sinking fund. Albert L. Judson offered to take the entire issue at 101.6325, providing the Hill bill, now pending in the Senate, be passed by the Legislature. He accompanied the offer with a check for $100,000 as security. The Hill bill referred to would exempt savings banks from the 1 per cent state tax on surplus and undivided profits to the extent of their holdings of the state's 3 per cent bonds.

The Hill bill, which is still in the Senate committee, is said to express the views of Controller Glynn. It was designed to encourage the purchase of the bonds. The Controller of the State put in a bid of $5,000,000 or any part thereof, and $4,700,000 was used.

The purchasers of the bonds are: State of New York, $4,700,000; Merchants' National Bank of New York, $100,000; Columbia National Bank of Buffalo, $100,000; First National Bank of Oswego, $35,000; First National Bank of Tonawanda, $25,000; Central National Bank of Buffalo, $25,000; Citizens' Trust Company, of Brooklyn, $10,000; Mrs. E. J. Furst, of Lafargeville, Jefferson County, $2,000; Montauk Bank of New York, $1,000; Spencer Trask & Co., $1,000, and the Albany County Bank, $1,000.

APPOINTMENT APPROVED.

State Civil Service Commission Meets at Albany.

Albany, April 5.—The State Civil Service Commission to-day approved the appointment without competitive examination of Russell R. Stuart, of Syracuse, as expert on river canalization and water supply in the State Engineer's Department, at an annual salary of $2,700. Exemptions were also granted for the positions of confidential inspector in the office of the President of the Borough of Queens and confidential clerk to the faculty of the Normal College of New York City.

Hearings were given on the applications of Controller Metz of New York City for an increase of ten auditors of accounts in his office, at annual salaries ranging from $1,500 to $4,000, thirty additional confidential Supreme Court attendants in the 1st Judicial District, $1,500 a year each, and secretary, superintendent and assistant superintendent in the office of Commissioner of Records, New York City. The first two applications were opposed by the Civil Service Reform Association.

KELSEY LOSES A DAY.

No Hearing To-day Because of Death of Mr. Mayer's Father.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 5.—Because of the sudden death of the father of Julius M. Mayer, the hearing in the Kelsey case before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-morrow will be abandoned. Mr. Mayer, who is of counsel for Superintendent Kelsey, was to have been one of the witnesses to-morrow.

Under the resolution of procedure adopted by the committee, the hearings were limited to three, on specific dates. Mr. Mayer communicated this morning with Danforth E. Ainsworth, also of counsel for Superintendent Kelsey, and with Superintendent Kelsey himself. They went to Senator Davis, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and other members, saying that since this hearing must be dropped they would not ask for another day, but would take Thursday and Friday of next week, finishing their side of the case by Friday night.

It was understood that Messrs. Hunter and Vanderpoel, about whom the Kelsey charges centre in great part, were to have been the chief witnesses to-morrow. There is some doubt now if they will be called at all. Members of the committee are of the opinion that if these men are called, it will be merely to give technical information confirming the dates of their resignations and other affairs of that sort. The next hearing will be on Thursday.

WAINWRIGHT BILL ADVANCED.

Albany, April 5.—The Senate to-day advanced to third reading the Wainwright bill providing for an investigation of the National Guard, which was reported by the Finance Committee.

The bill as reported provides for the appointment of a mixed committee of nine members, three to be Senators, three Assemblymen and three to be appointed by the Governor. In this respect the bill differs from its form when it passed the Assembly, one appointment having been taken from the Governor and given to the Senate. The original bill carried an appropriation of $15,000 for the investigation, but the Finance Committee reduced it to $10,000. These amendments will require the concurrence of the Assembly.

Are you one of the men who will wear an unneeded overcoat to church to-morrow because your frock coat is shabby in broad sunlight?
Frock coats and waistcoats, $20.50 to $40.00.
Cutaway coats and waistcoats, $21 to $32.
Silk hats, $3 and $8.
Spring scarfs, 50c. to $2.
Walking gloves, walking sticks, walking shoes of patent leather.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. 842 at 13th st. 1260 at 32nd st.

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Free booklet, proving these statements, sent by Brush Chemical Co., 301 Broadway, New York.
At all Druggists, $1.00 a bottle.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases and hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

THE END APPROACHING.

Quorum Present in Senate—New Apportionment Soon.

Albany, April 5.—The approach of the end of the legislative session was indicated to-day by the holding of a regular session of the Senate with practically a quorum present, instead of the three or four members constituting the entire attendance, as has been the rule on Fridays since the session began, and by the adoption by the Assembly of a resolution suspending for one week the operation of the rule requiring all standing committees to make final reports on or before April 8.

Majority Leader Raines of the Senate said tonight that in all probability a new apportionment would be passed by the present Legislature before adjournment, to take the place of that of last year, invalidated by the Court of Appeals. Speaker Wadsworth of the Assembly to-day expressed the same opinion. A conference of the leaders will be held early next week to consider the matter.

Several proposed amendments to the Liquor Tax law were introduced in the Assembly to-day. The most important, by Mr. Brooks, of Erie, proposes to increase the amount of the receipts allotted to the localities. It is proposed that one-third instead of one-half of the excise taxes shall be paid to the state, and the other two-thirds, instead of one-half, shall go to the town or city in which collected.

The annual supply bill, which makes up deficiencies of state departments, outside of their regular appropriations, was reported in the Assembly by Chairman Moreland of the Ways and Means Committee. It was advanced to final passage and referred back to the committee.

Mr. Moreland, when asked what was the total amount appropriated by the bill, replied: "I cannot say at this time. I cannot even give you an estimate."

W. E. COREY LEASES HOUSE.

William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, has leased from Mrs. James E. Martin, from May 1 to September 1, 1908, No. 803 Fifth avenue, a five story American basement dwelling house, on a lot 25x100 feet. When in the city Mr. Corey stays at the Holland House. The Fifth avenue house is between 61st and 62d streets.

DEATH DUE TO "SKIPPING ROPE."

Excessive rope jumping, it is believed, caused the death of Viola K. Kleinschmidt, the little daughter of Charles J. Kleinschmidt, of No. 393 Plane street, Newark. After school hours on Wednesday afternoon the little girl "skipped rope" with a number of other girls, outclassing them in her ability to jump continuously, and reached home in a happy mood. At bedtime she complained of severe pains in her stomach, which soon affected her head. She died on Thursday night from congestion of the brain.

PIANOLA RECITAL
TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 3 P. M.
(No cards of admission required.)
Soloist, Mr. JOHN BARNES WELLS, Tenor
PROGRAM:—
Sonata, Op. 31, No. 3—second movement.Beethoven
Allegretto Vivace.
Etude in A minor, Op. 25, No. 11.....Chopin
PIANOLA.
Summertime—Song Cycle.....Ronald
Daybreak, Morning, Evening, Night.
Mr. Wells,
Accompanied with the Pianola.
Midsummer Night's Dream—Overture.Mendelssohn
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
Prelude, Op. 3, No. 2.....Rachmaninoff
Polonaise in E flat, Op. 22.....Chopin
PIANOLA.
The Cross .....Ware
Mr. Wells,
Accompanied with the Pianola.
WEBER PIANO USED.
The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Av., Near 34th St., New York.

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