

BRACKETT'S COMMENTS

TALKS OF HUGHES BOOM.

Says Both Sides Should Have Courage of Convictions.

Albany, Jan. 15.—The gossip of the Hughes boom to-day was the ex-Governor Frank S. Black would join heartily in the Hughes State League at the proper time, and that ex-Governor Odell, without assuming active leadership, would do everything possible to further the organization's work.

"I haven't picked up the threads in that situation yet, so I won't say anything in detail about it," he began. "But it seems to me that both sides ought to have the courage of their convictions, and that nobody who has any convictions ought to be afraid to step out and be counted. If any man is opposed to Governor Hughes, let him step out and say so. I think it would be a mistake, a serious mistake, but what's the use of any ducking or shilly-shallying about it?"

"There's no doubt at all about the Hughes sentiment in this state. It's manifest. We've got plenty of steam under the boiler; what we need now is to get the boiler connected with the machinery and set the bolts to whirling. I am in favor of accepting help from any direction in which it may come. No person should be debarred because of his race, sex or previous condition of servitude. Everybody is welcome, because we know and the people know that no help will come because of any promise made by Governor Hughes or any expectation of an equivalent from him.

"I think the delegation to the national convention should be instructed for Hughes, but I'd rather have one un instructed delegate with the fear of the Lord and love of Hughes in his heart than twenty time-servers who would neglect their instructions when it became convenient.

The movement behind Governor Hughes will not depend upon machine made enthusiasm, the use of patronage or the hope of office. To those who believe in constitutional government and those who respect thoughtfulness rather than strenuousness, Governor Hughes at present, more than any one in public life, typifies the spirit in which problems of government should be treated. It is the co-operation of the friends in the interest of Governor Hughes's candidacy that will result in New York delegates being for Hughes."

Senator Brackett will be busy in Saratoga until the end of the week. He is keeping a close watch on affairs, and early next week will go to New York to take charge of the league's work. He said he had had no communication with Governor Hughes, and did not expect to see him unless the executive sent for him, or he had something of importance to communicate to the Governor.

The story came from one of Mr. Brackett's friends that immediately after he learned of Mr. Brackett's election to the presidency of the Hughes League he called up the Saratogan on the telephone.

"Are you in earnest?" he is said to have asked. Being assured that everything about the movement was intensely earnest, Mr. Brackett is assumed to have declared: "Count me in. I'm ready to do whatever you want at any time."

Friends of Mr. Odell declare that he is recovering his health so rapidly that in two weeks he will be around and as well as ever, and that he is taking a keen interest in the situation. It is probable that all his strength, which includes a considerable following in New York County and quite as much up the state, will be swung into line. The sixteen Odell men in the New York County executive committee, it is believed, will vote for the Hughes resolution in the county committee meeting with all their delegates, but this will be at the risk of reprisal, it is said by some. Indeed, the talk of certain politicians here, whatever their particular affiliations are, is that a factional fight of violence over the Presidential situation is imminent, not only in New York and Kings counties, but all over the state. The accusation is made that the Odell men are using the Hughes movement as a means by which to regain some amount of public favor, and thus to regain political power. This is not denied, especially by the Odell men. If they say anything, they argue that they have as good a right to make political capital by supporting as the Parsons-Woodruff-Barnes men have to try to retain political influence by opposing Governor Hughes.

One phase of the situation which is being considered seriously by the leaders is that a battle of the importance of that which they are anticipating might leave such bitterness as to endanger the Republican party in this state, even if Governor Hughes were nominated. One man of experience and shrewdness said to-night that

his honest judgment was that Taft probably would lose New York State, while Hughes might if factional resentment persisted after his nomination.

State Chairman Woodruff has arranged a week-end party at his Adirondack camp, at which Speaker Wadsworth, Majority Leader Merritt, all the Brooklyn Assemblymen and practically all the Assembly leaders of importance will be guests. They say it is purely a social affair, but the peculiar situation here politically and to the important legislation in which Mr. Woodruff is interested causes the politicians to receive that statement with a grain of salt. There was made public to-day in response to questions a reply by Governor Hughes to a telegram of congratulation from a friend in the Republican Club on that body's enthusiastic endorsement of him. The reply contained this sentence: "The expression of confidence is warmly appreciated." This was commented on as being just a step further in expression of feeling as to the efforts to name him for President than the Governor has gone before. It is known, though, that he intended it as an expression of gratification felt by him, the man, rather than any indication of sentiment toward the political movement. The Governor has heard nothing from W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, but his friends believe that the two will meet in New York on Friday, nevertheless.

The Charles E. Hughes Club of the 29th Assembly District, New York City, to-day filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The directors are Clarence R. Freeman, G. H. Davis, Frank Hendrick, S. D. Livingston and W. G. Davidson, all of New York.

MR. OSBORNE CONFIRMED.

No Debate in Senate, but Grady Reads Memorandum.

Albany, Jan. 15.—The nomination by Governor Hughes of Thomas M. Osborne, of Auburn, as a member of the Public Service Commission in the 2d District, for the term expiring February 1, 1911, was confirmed by the Senate to-day without debate.

By unanimous consent, Minority Leader Grady read a dissenting memorandum submitted by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee, Grady, Mullaney and Ramsperger, which said, in part:

With the confirmation of this nomination the membership of the Public Service Commission would be completed, and that result would exclude from representation on the commission the vast body of wage earners directly and most intimately concerned in the operation of the public utilities affected by the statute under which the commission was created.

In the nominations submitted to the Senate no recognition whatever has been given to any element of our citizenship, unless in complete accord with the Executive and in some degree contributing to his election when a candidate.

TO HOLD STATE FAIR WEEK OF SEPT. 14

Bills Approving Plan of Green & Wicks for Permanent Improvements Introduced.

Albany, Jan. 15.—The state fair at Syracuse this year will be held during the week of September 14. This date was agreed on to-day at a meeting here of the State Fair Commission.

Bills approving the plan of Green & Wicks, of Buffalo, to the special committee of the State Fair Commission, providing for a permanent scheme of development of buildings and property at the Syracuse site, were introduced in both houses of the Legislature to-day by Senator White and Assemblyman Boshart. They also introduced bills, recommended by the special committee, appropriating \$250,000 for the construction of a manufacturers and liberal arts building on the fair grounds. Probably other appropriation for improvements will be asked this year.

TO ABOLISH GRADE CROSSINGS.

Central Submits Two Plans for Safety at Ossining.

Albany, Jan. 15.—The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company has submitted to the Public Service Commission in the 2d District two plans for the elimination of grade crossings in the electric zone of the road at Ossining. One plan is to grade the tracks at a cost of \$240,000, divided into the village, and the other provides for the tracks be left as at present and for the construction of overhead railroad bridges at a cost of \$181,000. Should the first plan be adopted there would be an additional expense of \$175,000 to the company of \$415,000 to the station facilities. The second plan involves an extra cost to the company of \$82,000. Representatives of the village of Ossining disagree on the plan to be adopted.

WHY HOKE SMITH FAVORS TAFT.

Atlanta, Jan. 15.—Asked why he hopes Secretary Taft will be the Republican candidate for President, Governor Hoke Smith declared to-day that he favored Taft because he was the safest and best man mentioned as a Republican candidate. He believes that Bryan will be the Democratic nominee, and hopes he will win, but says that "if we must have a Republican President, Secretary Taft would suit the South better than any other man. He is sound and safe."

Governor Smith thinks that if the Republicans elect their man, Taft would be fairer to the South than any other man in the party.

MESSENGERS OF PEACE.

THE FESTIVITIES AT RIO.

Dispatch by Mr. Roosevelt to Brazil on Visit of Battleships.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Something more than the usual degree of importance attaches to the felicitous exchanges between the Presidents of America and Brazil over the visit of Admiral Evans's fleet to Rio, owing to the significant expression used by President Roosevelt in accounting for the mission of the battleship fleet. The correspondence by cable, made public to-day, follows:

Petropolis, January 14, 1908. President Theodore Roosevelt, Washington: This afternoon I had the great pleasure of receiving an interesting personally acquainted with the admirals and captains of the American fleet en route to the Pacific Ocean. I congratulate you on the successful arrival of your fleet at Rio de Janeiro, and I take great pleasure in informing you that the people of our capital spontaneously and enthusiastically joined the Brazilian naval authorities in the very first moment in the demonstrations of fraternity and friendship toward the American sailors and the great republic of the North, for whose glory all Brazil utters the most cordial wishes.

ALFONSO PENNA, President of Brazil.

The White House, Washington, January 15, 1908.

President Alfonso Penn, Rio de Janeiro: I thank you for the kind message which you were so good as to send me upon the arrival of the American fleet at Rio. It has given me and will give the American people the liveliest satisfaction. We are all very sensible of the courtesy and distinguished hospitality with which the United States and people of Brazil have received our officers and sailors. The warships of America exist for no other purpose than to protect peace against possible aggression and justice against possible oppression. As between the United States and Brazil these ships are not men-of-war, but are messengers of friendship and goodwill, commissioned to celebrate with you the long continued and never-to-be-broken amity and helpfulness of the two great republics.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States.

ADMIRALS AT PALACE.

President Penna Entertains—Mr. Dudley's Garden Party.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 15.—The President of the Republic, Dr. Penna, entertained the admirals and some of the higher officers of the American fleet at a breakfast to-day at Petropolis. Later in the day there was a garden party at the American Embassy in the same suburb. Though Rear Admiral Evans could not be present at these entertainments, the fleet was represented by Admirals Thomas, Emory and Sperry, Captain Osterhaus, of the flagship Connecticut; Captain Wainwright, of the Louisiana; Captain Hubbard, of the Minnesota; Captain McCrea, of the Georgia, and Captain Murdoch, of the Rhode Island. Baron Rio Branco, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was not able to be present on account of sickness.

"When the peoples of South America proclaimed their independence," said President Penna in his speech, "the young American republic offered to them its support, declaring for the indestructible solidarity of the peoples of the New World by the voice of its great President Monroe, the statesman who laid down that famous doctrine in force to-day. The long cruise of this powerful fleet around the South American Continent constitutes a new and magnificent proof of that unsurpassable vigor of the great friend of Brazil, and we sincerely wish for a continuation of the happy voyage. Let us drink to the glorious American navy, to the prosperity of the United States and to the good health and happiness of its chief, that great and eminent statesman, Theodore Roosevelt."

Ambassador Dudley thanked President Penna for his friendly allusions to the existing relations between the two countries and for the magnificent reception which the fleet had received in Brazil. He said that the attention which had been shown to the officers by the representatives of Brazil would be known in the United States, where all the movements of the fleet were watched with the greatest interest. He alluded to the close and friendly relations between the United States and South America since the administration of Secretary Blaine, and said that President Roosevelt and Secretary Root would do everything necessary to strengthen and maintain these relations between the two countries. Mr. Dudley finished by proposing the health of President Penna and the prosperity of Brazil.

Rear Admiral Thomas, in responding to the toast to the navy, said that he and his brother officers were very grateful to the government and to the people of Brazil for a cordial welcome which, he said, exceeded all expectation. He predicted that the news of their reception in Brazil would produce a good effect in the United States, and closed by proposing the health of Brazil and its navy.

Nearly a thousand persons attended Ambassador Dudley's garden party, some seven hundred or more specially invited guests going by train, together with two hundred or three hundred officers and high officials. The house was beautifully decorated. Refreshments were served in the garden at small tables, where Brazilians and Americans met. The music was furnished by a military band.

Rear Admiral Evans is improving, and tomorrow may be able to come ashore.

The newspapers this morning all comment favorably on the good behavior of the sailors who had shore liberty yesterday. The men all enjoyed their visit, and perfect order was maintained. Not fewer than four thousand men visited the city in the course of the day and evening.

It is estimated that with the purchase of supplies for the ships and the money spent on shore by officers and sailors, not less than \$250,000 will have been left in Rio by the time the vessels sail south, on January 21. These prospects are naturally pleasing to the tradesmen of the capital.

The English and American residents of the city will give a smoking concert in Fluminense Park to-morrow in honor of the visiting officers.

It is rumored here this morning that the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a telegram to Secretary Root at Washington inviting a detachment of the fleet to visit Buenos Ayres on its voyage. Another report here to-day says that the new Peruvian cruisers Almirante Grau and Bolognesi will accompany the American fleet from Peruvian waters to San Francisco.

TORPEDO BOATS TO VISIT BUENOS AYRES

Washington, Jan. 15.—On the invitation of the Argentine government, Commander Conant has been instructed to make a special visit to Buenos Ayres with the torpedo boat flotilla when the little vessel reaches Montevideo. The distance from the latter port to the Argentine capital is only 120 miles, but the voyage is not possible for the battleship fleet owing to lack of water.

FRENCH COMMANDER SUSPENDED.

Toulon, Jan. 15.—A court martial has found Commander Mauger responsible for the loss of the cruiser Chanzy, in the Chusan Channel, off the east coast of China, on May 20, 1907, and sentenced him to three years' suspension from service and to pay the costs of the proceedings. Commander Mauger was defended by Captain Jauret, brother of the Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies.

HUGHES BETWEEN THEM.

PARSONS AND PAGE FIGHT OVER ENDORSEMENT OF GOVERNOR BY COUNTY COMMITTEE.

President Herbert Parsons, of the Republican County Committee, and Senator Alfred R. Page, the leader of the Hughes forces in the county committee, have parted company as a result of the fight over the proposed endorsement of Governor Hughes in the county committee. Senator Page is vice-president of the county committee, but is marked for the shelf on account of his support of Governor Hughes in the present crisis.

The so-called conference of the Hughes men and the Republican Club last night to make arrangements for the battle in the county committee to-day did not take place. Senator Page was on hand, and five or six well known Hughes men dropped in to talk things over, but nothing was done, and Senator Page said that no plan of battle had been decided on for to-night.

"We shall oppose any further postponement of consideration of the Hughes resolution," said Senator Page last night. "I understand that it is the Parsons plan to postpone it. Whether we shall succeed in getting a vote on the main question I cannot say, but we shall make a hard fight."

The meeting of the county committee will be held to-night in Lyric Hall, in Sixth avenue, near 41st street, that place affording better accommodations than the basement of the Murray Hill Lyceum, which, when packed with seven hundred men, is almost intolerable from heat and tobacco smoke. The admission will be required for entrance to the hall.

Senator Saxe, whose district takes in Governor Hughes's Assembly district, said that the 15th District would be against further postponement at the meeting to-night.

"I don't know just how we will stand," said he, "but I think the line-up will be pretty close. I think the County men will go with us against further postponement. I suppose they are not really for Hughes, but I don't think they will do anything that will help Mr. Parsons. As practical men we are going to avail ourselves of that attitude on their part."

President Parsons will be on hand to-day at the county committee headquarters to talk with the district leaders. The executive committee will meet in the afternoon. The Parsons men control it. It is generally conceded that the Parsons men can prevent the passage of a resolution endorsing the Governor if they want to do so. Some of them think that it will not be good politics to oppose a Hughes endorsement.

"We ought to stand for a favorite son endorsement of the Governor on the first ballot," said one of the Parsons leaders last night. "We ought to make a fight at the primaries next September. It is a matter of state pride, and as a matter of principle. It does not stand to reason that the Westerners are going to accept another New York candidate for President if they can prevent it. They will take Taft or Cannon in preference to Hughes. We ought to stand for our state candidate on the first ballot, and then be guided by common sense."

The Parsons men see in the organization of the Hughes National and State League a movement to make a fight at the primaries next September. They believe that the Odell men in the state will get in behind the Hughes State League boomers and make use of them.

The Parsons men checked last night over the returns of a postal card canvass being made in the 23rd district by former Mayor Seth Low, John H. Hammond and others. Six thousand postal cards were sent out. Twelve hundred have been returned, and five hundred votes canvassed Hughes received 400 and Taft 150. The remainder were scattered among La Follette, Fairbanks, Knox and others. The Taft men said last night that they were amply satisfied with the percentage of votes that Taft received.

William N. Cohen, former justice of the Supreme Court, came out yesterday in an interesting manner. He had been in New York in the national convention but not hampered by instructions for Hughes or any one else. Mr. Cohen says that those who are urging the instruction of the delegates for Hughes are largely mercenaries and representatives of the old corrupt commercialistic system, which the Roosevelt system has done away with in large part. Mr. Cohen, among other things, said: "Governor Hughes is not only a strong man, but, as I wrote when he was a candidate for his present office, a great man, and an honest and a fearless one, and he has nothing and will have nothing to do with the mercenaries of the Republican party. Neither will their support do him any good. If he is to be the candidate of the Republican party, in my judgment it will be necessary for the only candidate who will do that party any good."

"In my judgment, the Governor of the State of New York ought not to be misrepresented and injured by the Republican mercenaries of his state. Any delegation instructed for him through their instrumentality will go to the next Republican convention precisely as the delegation of 1906 did, and will do nothing to Chicago. You could count on the fingers of your hands those who were actually for Roosevelt. The rest were awaiting an opportunity to betray him. But he was so largely the choice of all the delegates that they dared not mutter."

"As there is no likelihood of any such uniformity at the next convention," Mr. Cohen continued, "I instructed the delegates of New York to betray and desert Governor Hughes as surely as they dislike him and his straightforward methods. It seems to me that the efforts of decent Republicans in this state should be toward the selection of delegates of high character, uninstructed and unpurchasable."

M'CARREN FOES GIRDLING UP LOINS.

Preparing for Semi-annual Attack on Strongholds of Brooklyn Stateman.

The foes of Senator Patrick McCarren are again gathering for their semi-annual attack upon the strongholds of the Brooklyn statesman. The leaders of the assaults to-be are James Shevlin, once his successor; Borough President Bird S. Cole; and H. DeLoach, whom "Fingey" Conners long ago recognized as the real head of the regular Democratic voters in Kings County, and ex-Sheriff Michael J. Flaherty, leader of the Municipal Ownership League. Altogether, these warriors and their followers, with the aid of Independent League, may be strong enough to keep the regular Democratic candidates from winning office from the Republicans.

McCarren controls every Assembly district organization in Brooklyn, and there is small likelihood that he will lose his grip for some time to come.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION.

Albany, Jan. 15.—Within a few days Senator Hill, of Buffalo, and Assemblyman Lee, of Brooklyn, will introduce in the Legislature a resolution proposing an amendment to the state constitution to allow women to vote at all elections. Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, of New York, representing woman's suffrage interests, was in Albany to-day and held a conference with Assemblyman Lee.

FAIRBANK'S SECRETARY A CANDIDATE.

Peru, Ind., Jan. 15.—George B. Lockwood, private secretary to Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, announced to-day his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress in the 11th District.

OBJECTS TO TREATY ON WIRELESS.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations gave a hearing to-day to John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney General, who presented the objections of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company to certain features of the treaty of Berlin in regard to wireless telegraphy regulations. That company objects particularly to the provision of the treaty requiring ships of all nations concerned in it to exchange or forward agramms regardless of the system operating them. Mr. Griggs maintained that through a general interchange of messages the Marconi company would not be protected in its right to maintain its invention for its own ends. He contended that its patents would thus be infringed.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.

WATER STORAGE 'AGAIN.

Senator O'Neil to Introduce Resolution in Few Days.

Albany, Jan. 15.—Friends of the so-called "water storage grab," which passed the Legislature in 1906, but was defeated last year, are preparing to renew their attack this year. Senator O'Neil, who introduced the bill in the Senate last year, said to-day that he would introduce it again within a few days, probably on Monday night. This proposition has been characterized as an attack of power generating corporations on the state's policy of forest preservation and as an attempt to denude the Adirondacks.

Senator O'Neil's resolution will propose an amendment to the state constitution, adding to the present clause prohibiting the removal of trees from state forest preserves the following phrase: "Excepting such lands as the Legislature shall provide by law shall necessarily be used for the storage of water for public purposes and the construction of dams therefor."

Senator O'Neil said that he did not know yet who would introduce the resolution in the Assembly. When asked if the selection of Mr. Merritt as majority leader might prevent Mr. Merritt from handling it again this year, he replied that he thought it would.

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Superintendent Collins Tells of Last Year's Work.

Albany, Jan. 15.—The annual report of Cornelius V. Collins, Superintendent of State Prisons, was made public to-day.

In the fiscal year just closed the expenditure for the care and maintenance of the state prisons was less by \$25,000 than in the preceding year. The cost of industrial products were slightly less than in 1906. The excellent condition of health that has prevailed among the prisoners in recent years was maintained and the course of operations in prisons was, as a whole, normal and satisfactory.

The number of prisoners in the state prisons at the close of the year was fifteen less than in the previous year. There were thirty-nine more on parole. The number of prisoners, therefore, in the custody and control of the several agents and wardens on September 20, 1907, was larger by sixty-four than on the same date in 1906.

There were 5,376 male convicts in the state prisons on September 30 last. The daily average for the year was 5,456. The number of convicts on parole on September 30 was 337. The total expenditure for care and maintenance was \$44,697.36. Superintendent Collins reviews at length the progress made in ten years in legislation and superintendent's orders. He adds:

If a prisoner offends against the rules of the prison the only method of punishment permitted is to confine such prisoner immediately in a cell upon a short allowance and to retain him there until he shall be reduced to submission and obedience. The short allowance of each prisoner so confined shall be prescribed by the physician in charge of the prison. It is to be noted that such prisoner confined shall be allowed to visit such prisoner and examine daily into the state of his health until the prisoner be released from solitary confinement.

The solitary prisoners in the prisons are insufficient in their dimensions, badly planned, unsanitary and unsuited to the purpose for which they are confined. Their use is inconsistent with the aims and methods of the present prison system. There should be provided at each prison a well built, airy, and sufficient number of light, well ventilated, roomy cells in which prisoners may be detained without risk of injury to their health and in which they can work.

In a building of this kind the superintendent would also confine those prisoners who, while they cannot be classed as insane, are so deficient in self-restraint and of such violent temper as to be a menace to the lives of prison officers and fellow prisoners, and degenerate prisoners.

Mr. Collins speaks enthusiastically of the work of the prison schools. He favors paying a larger percentage of the money earned by the prisoners to the relief of their destitute families. In regard to the new law changing the penalty for murder in the second degree the report says:

The act took effect on September 1, 1907, and affected the sentences of 137 life prisoners who were in the state prisons at that time. Of these, seventeen of these were at once eligible for parole and twelve of them were so released by the Parole Board in September.

The total expenditures for the state hospitals and the daily average population 1,660.

MILITIA BILL HELD UP.

Grady Gets Action Deferred Until Monday, Endangering Passage.

Albany, Jan. 15.—Although the opening of the Senate session to-day brought no opposition to the Saxé-Wainwright bill, conforming the National Guard to the standards of the United States army, before adjournment Senator Grady had forced it over until Monday night. This is just one day before it must become a law if it is to be of any use.

The Wainwright bill was substituted for the Saxé bill, which was on the order of final passage in the Senate. Senator Grady explained that he knew of no reason why he should oppose the passage of the bill, but asked for twenty minutes' recess to confer with his Democratic colleagues in the Assembly, who fought it. When the Senate reconvened, he was full of opposition.

It was explained that unless the bill passed, the state would lose \$150,000 support from the federal government this year. A bill now before Congress would extend the time limit of the Dick law, which expires on January 21, but rather than trust to that Senator Raines attempted to force the passage of the Saxé-Wainwright measure.

Senator Grady contended that it centralized power in the hands of the federal Executive. He declared that if the bill was forced through to-day he would move to reconsider it to-morrow and would keep up parliamentary obstruction until next Monday night.

Senator Raines told him to go ahead, saying that he would insist on a roll call. At this Mr. Grady said he would debate the bill at length and started to do so. He had just begun when Senator Raines consented to make the bill a special order for next Monday night. Some fast work will have to be done to secure its signature by Tuesday.

HUGHES APPROVES BILLS.

Albany, Jan. 15.—Governor Hughes declared to-day his approval of the amended Agnew-Hart anti-racket gambling bills, providing a penalty of imprisonment.

"My attitude is," said he, "that in an affair where interests so big as the racing associations are concerned a fine means nothing. The law in such things is practically self-executing. If it provides for imprisonment betting soon will cease. If it permits fines they will be paid and betting will continue."

No date has yet been fixed for a public hearing on the bills. Chairman Murphy of the Assembly Codes Committee said to-day that no application had been made for a hearing. Senator Hill, of Buffalo, chairman of the Senate committee, was in Buffalo to-day. The introducers of the bill say they will not ask for a hearing.

NEW YORK CITY BILLS.

Albany, Jan. 15.—The desire to legislate against anything and everything shows no sign of decreasing, and to-day's flood of bills was one of the heaviest of the session. The following relate to New York City:

Senator Thompson and Mr. Foley—Changing the territory used for the accommodation of canal boats and barges.

Senator Agnew—Providing for a new contract for the preservation of Grant's Tomb and increasing the maximum which can be appropriated annually for this work by the Board of Estimate from \$5,000 to \$7,000.

Senator Frawley—Decreasing the qualifications of assistant engineers of city departments from ten to five years' experience.

Senator Frawley—Empowering the Controller to refund assessments on real estate in the city of East River Park, bounded by 88th street, East River and Avenue M.

Mr. De Groot—Authorizing the construction of a parkway through cemetery lands from the Eastern Parkway to Forest Hill.

Mr. Gluck—Empowering the superintendent of markets to acquire a triangular strip of property, bounded by Selig, Cook and Morrell streets and Bushwick avenue, in Brooklyn, for a public market.

FLORIDA WINTER TOURS VIA Pennsylvania R. R. Leave New York February 4 and 18, and March 3, 1908. Round \$50 Trip. SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAINS. Two Weeks to Three Months in the Tropics. For particulars consult C. Steads, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Thermos Bottles. Keep Hot Fluids HOT and Cold Fluids COLD for 24 hours. For Sale by LEWIS & CONGER, 130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

DISCUSS ALDRICH BILL. Finance Committee Considers Amendments—Senator Bacon's Measure.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Finance held another meeting to-day to consider the Aldrich bill. The Hansbrough proposition to substitute a board of control for the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency and the Treasurer of the United States was rejected, the Treasurer of the United States was rejected, the proposition somewhat similar in spirit was suggested by Senator Bailey, and if Mr. Bailey can put it in proper legal form it may be adopted. The Bailey plan provides that the distribution of the emergency currency shall be proportionate to bank capitalization within geographical divisions of the country. Senator Hopkins assured the committee that, despite somewhat conflicting statements which had found their way into the public press, he was heartily in favor of the bill. Mr. Aldrich assured the committee that the measure had been reviewed with the President, item by item, and that it had the full approval of the Executive. The committee will meet again to-morrow.

Senator Bacon to-day introduced a bill somewhat similar to the Aldrich measure, but with the radically different proviso that trust companies and state banks be authorized to issue emergency currency, subject to supervision of the Federal Reserve exercised over national banks by the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Bacon contends that the class of securities on which the emergency currency is to be based is held more largely by trust companies and state banks than by national banks. The Bacon measure eliminates all railroad bonds, however. So far as can be ascertained the Bacon bill represents the individual views of the Senator from Georgia, and while it is the first comprehensive measure introduced by a member of the minority, it is not representative of any consensus of opinion on that side of the chamber. Senator Daniel made the suggestion in committee that in times of emergency the tax be removed from state bank circulation, but did not press it to a vote.

ASKS ABOUT PANAMA BOND AWARDS.

Senate Calls on Secretary Cortelyou for Information.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Senate to-day adopted Mr. Culberson's resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the amount of circulating notes issued by each national bank to which Panama bonds were awarded. In consequence of the award of such bonds, it is estimated that the Secretary had responded to the resolution adopted before the holidays calling for specific information concerning the Panama bond issue, and was told by the Vice-President that no such reply had come to his desk.

Senator Aldrich said that he had expected the report to-day, and he did not know the reason for delay. He withdrew his objection to action on the resolution, which was passed by the Senate, remarking that he wished to have it acted on in order that there should be no question about having an answer by the Secretary of the Treasury on his specific inquiry.

FOR A UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK

Bill Providing for Central Financial Institution Introduced by Mr. Fornes.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The establishment of "The United States National Bank of America" is provided for in a bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Fornes (Dem., N. Y.). The bank is to be in Washington, and is to have a capital stock of \$100,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of \$1,000. Three-fifths of these shares to be purchased by the United States Treasurer at par. The purchase money to be raised by the sale of \$20,000,000 United States gold bonds, payable in five years, and bearing 3 per cent interest, the same to be designated "United States currency bonds." Two-fifths of the shares are to be offered at not less than par to the national banks of the country, to be paid for in gold coin.

"The United States National Bank of America" is to open for business on September 1, 1908, and to cease to exist on September 1, 1958, unless its life be extended by Congress. Branches are to