THE SENATE WASTING TIME

ANOTHER DAYS DEBATE ON THE CENTENNIAL JOB.

The Finance Committee and the Appropriations Bills Laid Aside—A Prayer for the Protection of Demarad Republicans—The Transportation Question.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate's opening prayer said:

[illegible]

A PETITION AGAINST INFLATION.

Mr. Fenton (Rep., N. Y.) presented the petition of a large number of prominent business men of New York city, setting forth that they were alarmed at the assumption of the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing United States notes without the authority of law; that no civilized government had ever resorted to an issue of irredeemable paper money in time of peace; and asking Congress to put an immediate stop to any further issue of greenbacks by the Secretary of the Treasury, and cause the retirement at least of the legal tender reserve issued. Referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Fenton, in presenting the petition, said he had heard from 1,000 of the signers, representing at least $500,000,000 of capital.

Mr. Davis (Dem., W. Va.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the annual Fortification Appropriation bill without amendment, and placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

RAILROADS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.), from the Committee on Railroads, reported with amendments the bill introduced by him Jan. 26, to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

The bill provides that any number of persons, not less than five, may become a body corporate for the purpose of organizing, constructing and operating a railroad in any Territory of the United States, on filing in the office of the Secretary of the Interior a certificate of their intention to form such a corporation, and after complying with numerous requirements which are minutely prescribed for the organization, &c., of the corporation, shall have the right of way through the public lands to the extent of 100 feet on each side of the located line of road as shown by maps to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior. The bill also contains provisions for the condemnation of private property, appropriates to be appointed by the courts, and provides that lands upon rights of way through farms shall be taken at the value of the land before the road is built, and that no railroad by territorial or other authority shall be constructed without the consent of Congress being first obtained.

Mr. Scott (Rep., Pa.) said the Chairman of the Finance Committee on Friday last gave notice that he would call up the Revenue bill to-day, but he had been assured by that gentleman that on account of the illness of gentlemen who desired to speak, he would not antagonize the financial question with

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) said the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Ferry) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), who desired to speak on the financial question, were both indisposed, but he had hoped the Senate would have been adjourned, but would probably be here to-morrow, and he hoped the financial question would then be resumed. He thought the Centennial bill might be disposed of in an hour, and would not like to see it antagonized with any other measures.

Mr. West (Rep., La.) said the Centennial bill had already occupied two days, and to-morrow the finance question would be up again. The other appropriation bills were coming in rapidly, and soon there would be a great mass of business. He had been instructed by his committee to report against the passage of the Army bill, and he therefore moved that the pending measure and all other orders be laid aside, and that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Army bill.

Mr. Sumner (Rep., Mass.) said he thought it would be better to refer the Centennial bill to the Committee on Appropriations. That committee could examine it and see if the country would be willing to pay a sum of money for a celebration which would be counted by millions.

Mr. West would be glad to send the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, when Congress had not said whether the exhibition should be national or international.

Mr. West's motion to take up the Army bill was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 30.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Mr. Carpenter (Rep., Wis.) said he gave notice on Friday last that he would call up his Louisiana bill for the purpose of referring it to-morrow (yesterday), but the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) having been confined to his house, he had not called up the bill. He understood that senator would be here to-morrow, and at that time he (Carpenter) would call up that the bill be referred, and submit his remarks.

The bill in reference to the Centennial Exhibition was taken up, the pending question being an amendment by Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), that it be made an international in its character instead of international.

Mr. Sherman moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations without instructions. He would vote for a large appropriation aid the exhibition, either national or international, and he believed it beneficial to the country to hold it, but he wanted the bill to be carefully prepared. Congress should not pass the bill as it was now before the Senate and thus commit itself. The bill as it stood

FOUND CONGRESS HAND AND FOOT.

If the trustees of the exhibition should contract a debt of $500,000, the Government of the United States would have to pay it. He did not mean to be understood as saying that the trustees would contract such obligations, as he knew them to be men of character, but the bill put it in their power to do so. He did not oppose an international exposition and believed that Congress, if it would, would be ready in favor of such a celebration, having already proclaimed to the world that it would be held. The president of his State favored the exhibition and desired to see it held in Philadelphia. They were willing to contribute of their means to it, but it was prudent people wanted to know how much it would cost. He hoped the bill would be referred.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) said many things existed which made Philadelphia the proper place for a national exhibition. But the great wealth and economicals of New York city made it an appropriate place for the celebration if it were to be international in its character. He hoped the bill would be referred, and provision made for the appropriation of a suitable amount for a national exhibition.

NO POWER TO PASS THE BILL.

Mr. Stevenson (Dem., Ky.) said there were too many important questions involved in this bill to permit him to remain silent. He was not opposed to a proper celebration of the 4th of July, 1876, but denied the power of Congress to take money from the national treasury to aid such an enterprise. He quoted from former speeches of Webster, Clay and others that the exhibition was a private affair, and Congress had no power to give it dignity. Should Congress appropriate funds for it, at least twenty or twenty-five millions would be required. The whole debate upon this subject had illustrated the carelessness with which the public business was transacted by the Senate. Mr. Stevenson denied the right of Congress to appropriate money for a stock jobbing corporation, and said the occasion was too sacred to mix up with it, wares and merchandise, dollars and cents. He would not be in accordance with our republican institutions to entertain the crowned heads of Europe in the manner they are received by their brother sovereigns in foreign countries upon occasions of visits, and the people's money should not be used for any such purpose. He wanted the Fourth of July, 1876, to be a day of thanksgiving. Let the people hang their garlands on the tombs of our honored forefathers. Let there be a national celebration; but Congress should take charge of it, and the celebration should be in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. The bill should be referred, and the committee would report a plan as well as the cost of the celebration.

INVITATIONS ALREADY ACCEPTED.

Mr. Scott said six of the powers of the earth had accepted the invitation to participate in the celebration, and this morning he had received information that two more—Austria and the Sandwich Islands—had also accepted. The invitations would not be construed by the different powers as pertaining to themselves, but would be through those rulers to their people to participate, and the only official acts of foreign Governments would be to appoint commissioners from their respective countries to represent them here. The whole spirit of our institutions revolts against the idea of entertaining crowned heads, and he was astonished that Senators had taken such a view of the case. He hoped the question would be settled as to whether the exhibition was to be national or international at once, so that the Commissioners might make their preparations accordingly. He did not believe an international celebration would cost $500,000, or anything like it, and the Commissioners had not thought of incurring such an expense.

Pending discussion on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Townsend (Rep., Pa.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to extend the homestead laws. Passed.

Mr. Conger (Rep., Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act of July 1, 1870, to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate the months in which fur seals may be taken for their skins on the islands of St. Paul and St. George and the waters adjacent thereto, and the number to be taken in or about each island. After explanation the bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to regulate commerce among the States, and Mr. McCrary (Rep., Iowa) who reported the bill from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it. The bill related, he said, exclusively to

INTERSTATE COMMERCE,

and he asserted it to be the right and duty of Congress to regulate such commerce. It involved two things only, in the nature of regulation: First, that persons engaged in interstate commerce shall not make unreasonable or extortionate charges; and, second, that they shall not make unjust discrimination in the matter of charges. The bill was therefore declaratory of the common law itself. It had not been prepared in any spirit of hostility to railroads. It required nothing from them that was not fair, just and reasonable. It required from them only that which the common law as it stood now and from time immemorial required of them. He quoted from the highest judicial English authorities as to the rights, powers, and duties of railroads as public carriers, and as to the authority of Governments to regulate them, and argued that the power of Congress over interstate railroads was plenary and unlimited, except where limitations were imposed by the Constitution, and was equal in extent with the power of any single Government over common carriers.

Mr. Eldridge (Dem., Wis.) asked him whether he held that there was any parallel between the power of the British Parliament and of the American Congress; whether the latter was not confined to those things as were defined in the Constitution, while the former was unlimited?

THE POWER OF CONGRESS.

Mr. McCrary would not concede that Congress had no powers except such as were expressly conferred by the Constitution. Congress had established national banks and done a great many things the right to do which were derived not from the express provisions of the Constitution, but from their necessary implication. He might, however, plant his foot on the extremest States' rights doctrine, and still maintain his position, because nobody could deny the declaration of Chief Justice Marshall, that as to the power expressly conferred upon Congress, its jurisdiction was supreme and plenary. There was no limitation in the Constitution in the declaration that Congress may regulate commerce. As to what Congress might do in the way of regulating commerce it was for Congress itself to decide, provided what it did was in the nature of a regulation. There was not and there could not be any other limitation on the power of Congress under the Constitution. Both in authority and reason the proposition contained in the bill was for the regulation of commerce, and would inevitably be held to be a proper and legitimate exercise of the power of Congress. He declared that the charges fixed by the great railroad corporations were fixed not by competition but by combination, and he quoted the aphorism of old George Stephenson, that competition is impossible whenever combination is possible. He also quoted from the address of Mr. Charles Francis Adams before the Massachusetts Legislature to show that the only competition possible was between land transportation and water transportation, as in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred there was but one railroad between two points over which goods could be shipped. There were

BUT TWO ALTERNATIVES,

either the regulation of railroad commerce among the States by means of national legislation or else letting them remain permanently without any restraint. He asked the House to consider seriously whether this great commerce, these vast combinations, these powerful monopolies, having to do with the rights and interests of forty millions of people, ought to be left permanently free and independent of any legislative control. The States could not regulate them. Any attempts to do so by the States would be held void, as the statute of Pennsylvania had been held void. The question therefore confronted Congress whether it should let this commerce remain without regulation or should assert the power which the Constitution had conferred upon Congress over the subject. He quoted John Stuart Mill as saying on the subject of railroads and canals that they were always in a great degree practical monopolies, and that the Government which conceded such a monopoly unnecessarily did much the same thing as allowing individuals or associations to levy any tax they chose for their own benefit on all the malt produced in England and on all the cotton imported into it. Referring to the immense profits made by railroad companies, not on the cost of their actual cost, which was a very different thing, he instanced the case of the New York Centennial bill to the extent of the New York Central railroad, which in a few years had paid

FORTY-FIVE MILLIONS IN DIVIDENDS,

being nearly the entire cost of the road. These enormous dividends had been made by levying exorbitant charges on commerce. As to opening up new routes and improving old ones, he said that no one was more in favor than he was of doing so. He knew that water transportation was one of the features in the solution of the question, but he knew, too, that Congress might spend any amount of money in the improvement of the Mississippi river and in opening up other water routes, and commerce would still need the aid of legislation in order to compel railroad companies to connect with these water routes on fair and reasonable terms. The railroads would discriminate so as to destroy practically the value of these water routes. They had always done so, and always would do so, unless compelled by law to connect with water routes on fair terms. As to the proposition of building a great national railroad it should be constructed by the Government at all, as a last resort. But even if there was such a road Congress would still need to control the railroads so as to compel them to connect with it. He closed his speech by saying that Congress was

THE ONLY POWER

that had the right, and on which devolved the duty of adopting such reasonable rules and regulations as the case required. He hoped that Congress would not hesitate to discharge its duty and its whole duty in the premises.

Mr. Arthur (Dem., Ky.), a member of the Committee on Railways and Canals, followed in a speech against the bill as being a proposition in the nature of an experiment of the elasticity of constitutional government. He quoted from the debates on the Constitution and from the decision of Chief Justice Daniels to show that the object of giving Congress the power to regulate commerce was to establish perfect equality among the several States as to Commercial rights, and to prevent unjust and invidious distinctions which local jealousies or partial interests might be disposed to introduce and maintain.

Without taking action on the bill, which is a special order from day to day until disposed of, the House at 4:30 P. M. adjourned.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

The Deplorable Sanitary Condition of the Brooklyn Public Schools—Facts which Show the Need of Radical Reform.

The Sanitary Inspectors yesterday reported to the Brooklyn Health Board that many of the public school buildings are unfit for use, being so situated and so constructed as to facilitate the spread of contagious disease. In some buildings the pupils hang their clothing in the school room, a positive source of ill health. In the primary department of school 18, Mauger street, near Leonard, over seventy-five pupils are instructed in a room 20 by 25 feet in dimensions. The only ventilation is an open door opening into a hall, and the apartment is so dark that gas is burned all day. The following are extracts from the report:

NUMBER TWO—Forty-seventh street, near Third avenue. Heated by coal stoves, surrounded by metal screens to prevent burning children. Rooms were at a temperature of 72°, while in other remote parts of the room the temperature was 62°. The windows were so placed that the light and air, and some children were seated so as to be exposed both to hot stoves and open windows, the former in front, the latter at the side. The outer clothing was piled on the ventilation room.

NUMBER SIX—Warren, near Smith street. Ventilators have been provided, but I found many of them closed, situated beyond reach, cords wanting, and practically useless. The heat is imparted directly upon the children. The middle rooms upon each side of the building are so poorly lighted as to require gas burning at noon. The closet is over the air space of the office and the source of supply to the other occupied rooms.

NUMBER NINE—Butler street, corner Vanderbilt avenue. Heated by steam from steam pipes. I found in one of the rooms 126 children, the windows all closed, the ventilating shaft closed, and the hot air registers open. Four of these children had fifty cubic feet of space. The closet is adjoining the school rooms.

NUMBER FORTEEN—Navy, corner Concord street. Has no cellar; is built on marsh. Heated by steam pipes. The foul air in some of the rooms was disgusting, nauseating. The temperature in the different rooms varied from 48° to 82° on the first floor, 65° on the second, 55° on the third, 35 children to each room.

NUMBER FIFTEEN—Corner Powers and State streets. Constructed for 800, has 1,000 pupils. Lower floor has 500. Ceiling low, air received only through windows. Pupil gymnasium 45 by 36 for 1,000 girls, less than two square feet for each to recreate in.

NUMBER NINETEEN—South Second, corner of Tenth street. Wings on each side of the building cut off in class rooms in the main building from any direct opening upon the external air or light; 900 children on the first floor. The hot air from the register raised the thermometer to 150 degrees, and within three feet of this sat a pupil. My last visit to this school was made about the time of closing the afternoon session; I cannot describe the condition of the atmosphere, the children seemed complete prostrated, and hardly had sufficient energy to leave their places.

NUMBER TWENTY-SEVEN—Walworth street, between De Kalb and Willoughby avenues. 1,300 children; ventilating shafts not used, and in many cases out of repair; windows and doors afford the means of change of air; children seated near registers suffer from exposure from high temperature; vaults offensive; one situated within a few feet of a crowded recitation room; six stoves, these rooms heated by stoves; windows afford all the fresh air.

NUMBER THIRTY—Wolcott street. Warmed by a steam apparatus. The top of the windows about on a level with the children's heads. A strong draft from the open windows blows upon the children, and produces sudden and sharp changes of temperature to children, many of whom are insufficiently clothed. The exposure, in my opinion, is unwarrantable, and the rooms should be given up. Vaults not connected with sewer and foul enough to poison.

NUMBER TWENTY-TWO—Java street, near Union place, 1,155—very crowded; insufficiently heated, poorly ventilated. The children suffer for want of pure air. One close room, 12 by 18, has 60 pupils, and children are daily turned away from the doors of the school for want of room. The floor of the play ground is old, worn through, and dangerous. The children at play suffer falls and injuries. The stairs old, worn, winding, and unsafe. A fire alarm would cause disaster. Sanitary reasons demand the enlargement of this building; 75 to 100 children in a room containing not over 625 square feet, poorly heated and ventilated. To the medical attendants of such children alone is known the direful result or such crowding.

PRIMARY—NUMBER Two McKibben street. Two class rooms on each side of the stairs are not sufficiently warmed by the hot air registers, the children complain bitterly of the cold. The stairs are narrow and crooked. It would be impossible in case of a fire for the children to escape from the building without injury, and probably loss of life. The boys' closet unfit to enter.

THE WILL OF MR. GERARD.

AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE LIFE OF A MILLIONAIRE.

One of the Men who were taken in by the Vanderbilt-Vermont Central Railroad—New Evidence of the Interest that he Took in Public Education in New York.

James W. Gerard left a will and four codicils. He made his will in August, 1867, giving to his son, James W. Gerard, his lot and stables in East Twentieth street, with carriages, horses, and all appurtenances, his interest in the Glass Buildings, Wall and Water streets; his sister, Mrs. Hosle, to receive any necessary portion of its income; also to his son James the furniture, silverware, wines, and liquors, paintings, except Queen of Sheba, books, engravings, telescopes, optical and other instruments in his house in Gramercy Park; also three lots in East Boston, and one hundred and twenty-four shares in the East Boston Dry Dock Association. To his daughter-in-law, Jenny Angel Gerard, land and four brick houses in East Boston, "for her separate and particular use, as what is commonly known as pin money." To his daughter Elizabeth S. Wiggin, five shares in the Boston sugar refinery, and the picture of the Queen of Sheba; to Thos. T. C. Buckley, land in East Boston, a painting, "The Seaport," and $500 to buy a watch, ring, or breastpin to remember him by; to Mary and Julian Buckley, children of Elizabeth Wiggin, granddaughter, each thirty-five shares in the Vermont and Canada Railroad; to Mary and Julian Buckley, children of his deceased daughter, Juliette Anne, $3,500 each in bonds and mortgages; to Mrs. Hosle, his sister, a life interest of $2,000 in the Vermont and Canada Railroad; another sum to his son James; to his sister, Mrs. Smith, $500 cash and a life income of $3,000 in the same railroad; the remainder to James; to his brother William a life income of $9,000 in the same railroad; another sum to William's three children; to niece Fanny, $3,500 in the same railroad; to his nephew, James Bohn Archer, $2,000 in the same railroad; to his nephew and niece, John Gerard and Mrs. Anne Howard, $2,000 in the same railroad; to his sister-in-law, the widow of Gen. Sumner of Jamaica Plains, Mass., $500 a year; to his grandniece, Eliza Parsons, "$500 to buy a watch, ring, or breastpin to remember testator by;" to his wife's niece, Georgiana Sargent, $500 for the same purpose; to his wife's grandniece, Elizabeth Perkins, $250 for the same purpose; to his friend and partner, James W. Platt, $500 for the same purpose; to his niece, Eliza Selmes, $2,000 in the Vermont Central Railroad, and $1,000 in the same to her daughter; to his servant, Wm. Boswell, $1,000 in the Vermont Central Railroad, to his son and wife, $1,500 in treasury notes; and a $500 mortgage, to be invested as a charity fund, for the Workingmen's Protective Union Association, 44 Franklin street.

MEDALS FOR HIS FAVORITE SCHOOLS.

Another clause of the will reads as follows:

I wish to do something for the moral advancement of the boys and girls within my jurisdiction as inspector of schools, in the Fifteenth and Twelfth Wards of the city of New York, whether I am a school officer or not, at the time of my decease. I therefore bequeath to my son and executor, $1,500 in good bonds and mortgages, the interest to be invested in plain silver medals, which I request to be given by them annually to the most deserving and meritorious scholars in twenty-fifth street, Twelfth street, and Worcester streets, and male grammar schools in twenty-third, Thirteenth, and Worcester streets, by them awarded to some of the most deserving boys and girls in the highest classes in their schools; my desire being to cultivate in the scholars amiability of character. No pupil is ever to receive more than one medal. On one side I wish to be inscribed, "Presented by the Scholars of the school (or boys) in —— street school." (Date). On the other side, "In memory of Mr. Gerard." I hope my son and his wife will feel a pleasure in carrying into effect this wish of mine. The interest will purchase annually two medals for each department.

Mr. Gerard gave also to Bridget Dooley $500, and to Ellen Dooley $250; to Margaret McGrath, $500; to Mary Welsh $250; and to Jno. O'Neill, Washington Hall, $500. He provided an annuity of $5,000 for his sister, Mrs. M. D. K. Sumner. He directed all the residuary estate of Gen. Sumner which should fall to him to be distributed in ten shares; three and a half to his son James, the same to his sister Wiggin and her three children, and the same to the children of his granddaughter. He made his East Boston and Williams farm and estate in common to all his children and grandchildren.

Mr. Gerard appointed as executors his son James, and his partner, James N. Platt, and Thos. T. C. Buckley, land in East Boston.

I leave to my children and grandchildren a large estate, and they also will get on my decease a handsome property from their mother's estate in addition to what my mother and myself in our lifetime have hereofore given to them, and I wish I could make a good use of it. They will remember that they are but stewards to dispense it with prudence and judgment, for the cause of humanity and religion. I therefore ask them and beg them to remember the poor. My remains, of course, I wish interred in my vault in Greenwood cemetery, by the side of my wife, trusting and believing in the resurrection of the body through the merits of my Saviour.

THE FIRST CODICIL

revokes the bequest to his daughter-in-law, Jenny Angel Gerard, and gives her $10,000.

The second clause adds $9,000 to the bequest to his daughter, Elizabeth S. Wiggin.

The third bequeaths to his son Nelson, James W. Gerard, $2,000, and to another, lately born, and not yet christened, $1,000, to be put at compound interest until they are of age; either surviving the other, to have the legacy, and their mother to be heiress, if survivor.

The fourth clause adds fifteen to the thirty-five shares of stock in the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company, bequeathed to the Wiggin grandchildren, Frederick, Gerard, and Catherine.

The fifth adds $2,000 to the $5,000 to the Buckley grandchildren, Mary D. K. S., and Julian Gerard.

The sixth clause bequeaths to the testator's son, James W. Gerard, one-third interest in his Brooklyn building, and furniture on Ocean avenue and Woodley lane, Long Branch, and the sole ownership of the strip of land adjoining on the north, with all the rights and appurtenances on the ocean, the beach, and the sea.

The seventh clause gives to his son-in-law, Thomas T. C. Buckley, a large picture of the Duchess de la Vallière, taken as a Magdalen renouncing the world.

The eighth clause gives a grandniece, daughter of James Bohn Archer, $1,000 in the Vermont Central Railroad in lieu of her inheritance of $2,000.

Ninth—No legacy, past, present, or future, is to be a charge in any manner on the testator's real estate.

Tenth empowers his executors to retain the coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Vermont Central Railroad for five years, paying to the legatees only the income thereof. It also bequeaths his land and vault in Greenwood to his descendants as a burial place forever.

THE SECOND CODICIL

gives $5,000 in good notes and mortgages to Elizabeth S. Wiggin.

The second clause gives all the shares which he might thereafter purchase in the Vermont and Canada Railroad to her children.

The third gives his son, James W. Gerard, a bond and mortgage of $6,000 on the Glass Buildings, at Wall and Water streets.

The fourth makes to the same son an additional bequest at Long Branch.

The fifth revokes a previous devise of Roxbury Flats, over which runs the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway, and gives to his son James three-quarters, and his son-in-law, Thos. Buckley, one quarter.

The sixth adds to the previous bequest to his sister-in-law, Mrs. M. D. K. Sumner of Jamaica Plains, Mass., making her annuity $1,000 a year.

The seventh bequeaths to his sisters, Mrs. Hosie and Mrs. Smith, each $1,000 in Vermont Central Railroad bonds; on their decease to his daughter, Mrs. Jenny Angel Gerard.

The eighth adds a thousand dollars to each of the children of Jenny Angel Gerard; and to those she might have up to the time of his decease or nine months thereafter, $2,000 each, to accumulate by compound interest until their majority.

The ninth clause adds a thousand dollars each to his grandchildren, Mary and Julian Buckley.

The tenth gives $500 to his waitress, Ellen.

The eleventh makes all his legacies free gifts and not chargeable on his real estate.

THE THIRD CODICIL

empowers his executors to sell his real estate in Boston, East Boston, Roxbury, or elsewhere in Massachusetts, except the Roxbury Flats. It revokes the power given his executors to lease any of his real estate.

It gives his niece, Eliza Selmes, a farm in New Jersey; to his niece Fanny Gerard, an additional $2,000; to her brother William, another $2,000; and to Ellen, the waitress, another hundred, if she remained with him until his death.

To his daughter, Elizabeth Wiggin, he bequeaths an additional $5,000 to build a house in Litchfield, Conn., on New York, as she prefers. He adds another thousand for each of the Buckley grandchildren. He gives to James N. Platt, executor, besides his disbursements and traveling expenses, $500 a year for ten years after the testator's death. He gives to his son James all his interest in the Glass Buildings, at Wall and Water streets, and a mortgage of $9,000 thereon.

THE FOURTH CODICIL,

dated June 7, 1873, provides that "whereas the Vermont Central Railroad Company and its managers have turned to and become bankrupt," there be substituted $1,000 for each bequeathed bond on that Company.

William Boswell is given $500 more; the testator's daughter, Elizabeth Wiggin, $5,000 more; $5,000 more to Jenny Angel Gerard, the interest to be applied by her to charity, as she would be suggested to her in a letter; $150 more to Ellen, the waitress, whether she shall with him until his death or not; mourning suits to all his servants; and Mary McGrath, chambermaid, $100 in lieu of $500, she having married.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT. GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions.—Nos. 22, 18, 21, 39, 40. Preferred causes. Nos. 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98.

CIRCUIT—Part II.—Nos. 1824, 1660, 1180, 237, 1916, 872, 1754 [illegible] 740, 1836, 480, 1230, 1400, 1094, 1252, 1648, 1626, 2002, 1726, 1506, 1246.

CHAMBERS—Nos. 8, 18, 44, 49, 50, 54, 55, 60, 70, 73, 78, 84, 91. Call, 101.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part I.—Nos. 763, 849, 899, 845, 653, 675, 741, 1025, 971, 781, 865, 783, 469, 593, 623. Part II.—Nos. 862, 848, 1050, 566, 880, 830, 598, 1484, 650, 870, 1400, 622, 36, 760, 628.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Nos. 108, 111, 134, 135, 139, 141, 143, 144, 6, 100. Part I.—Case on. Part II.—Adjourned.

THE ALBANY LAW MAKERS.

A Little Political Strife Between Messrs. Ganson and Jacobs—Brooklyn's Rapid Transit Scheme Rivaling Those of New York—Impost Tax on the Stock Exchange.

ALBANY, March 4.—About the only business done in the Senate last Friday evening was the ordering to a third reading of Mr. Ganson's bill, under which boards of trade and corporations could incorporate without special acts. When it was up for a third reading this morning, Mr. Jacobs remarked that it was a bill of great importance; that it had been rushed through when there was not a quorum of Senators present, and its passage would endanger the success of the bill for the incorporation of the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange, before the Legislature. He intimated that this was, in fact, one object of the bill, it being well known that Mr. Ganson was opposed to the passage of that bill. He, therefore, moved that it be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole that it might be fully understood. This was opposed by Mr. Ganson, and much interest was manifested in the result, as it is a mooted question as to who is the leader of the Democratic forces in the Senate. The position has been claimed by the friends of the three candidates for Governor—Messrs. Ganson, Lord, and Johnson—while Jacobs's followers have claimed that he would take the party whip at the proper time. Of course this was not a party question, but it was a "feeler," and Jacobs's signal triumph in getting the bill recommitted was looked upon as below between the eyes to Ganson's claims for the leadership. But that gentleman is a pugnacious individual, and it is not believed that he will give it up. When the bill is again up there will probably be a lively discussion.

A bill, introduced by Senator Dayton, provides that all life insurance companies shall deposit in the Insurance Department securities of the kind and in addition to the amount now required to any amount not less than $25,000. The securities so deposited to be transferred to the Superintendent of Insurance for the common benefit of all holders of its registered policies and annuity bonds issued under the provisions of this act, and he shall hold the same in trust for the purposes and objects specified. And they shall not be used for any other purpose, and only transferred upon request of the company making the deposit under it seal.

BROOKLYN'S ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Senator Coe presented an armful of petitions of Brooklyn residents asking for the passage of the Elevated Silent Safety Railroad bill, which has already passed the Assembly. It is said that there is already over $800,000 subscribed to the stock of the Elevated Railroad, and work will be paid in as soon as the charter is secured. It is to run from the East River Bridge to East New York, and cost $250,000 a mile.

Senator Jacobs introduced a bill, sent here by members of the New York Stock Exchange, entitled "An Act to declare the publication and dissemination of false news a crime, and to provide for its punishment." The first section provides that every person who shall knowingly circulate false intelligence with the intention of affecting or advancing the market price of the public funds of the United States or of the several States, or any of them, or the stocks or bonds of any corporation or association, or the market price of any merchandise or commodity whatever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction with a fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment for not more than three years. The second section provides that persons who shall forge the name of any person, or the officer of any corporation to any letter, message, or paper whatever, with the intention to depreciate or advance the price of stocks or gold, shall be guilty of forgery in the third degree, and punished by imprisonment for not more than five years.

The Senate slaughter house, as the Judiciary Committee of that body has come to be designated, reported favorably a bill to allow the bill to remove from Judges of the Courts of Appeals the disqualifications arising from their owning any stock in corporations interested in suits before them or by reason of being related to any of the persons interested in a suit. In reporting the bill Senator Bradley stated that the committee were of the opinion that Judges ought to be above suspicion, and that the Legislature ought not to place them in a position where their acts might be subject to such criticism as would certainly arise in cases where a Judge should try a case in which he was personally interested. The Senate agreed with the committee unanimously. They also put to rest the bill making commercial agencies responsible for information furnished to their clients. Mr. Robertson merely remarking that it was an old acquaintance at which he excaution he had before assisted. Mr. Booth's bill to create the New York Cotton Exchange Trust Company was also slaughtered.

PROTECTING THE HARBOR.

The bill for the better protection of the harbor of New York and which applies especially to the throwing of ashes in the waters of the harbor passed the Senate. The bill has been so drawn as to provide for the stationing of scows along the two rivers under the charge of the Pilot Commissioners, into which tug boats can dump their ashes.

Bills relative to the erection of sheds on the wharves, piers and bulkheads of New York was ordered to a third reading. It was amended so as not to affect suits pending at the time of its passage, and also requiring the Captain of the Port to give thirty days notice before setting aside any pier or wharf for any special business. The erection of sheds on the wharves or piers is put exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Department of Docks.

Senator Hay today introduced the amended Beach Pneumatic Tunnel bill. It provides that after $250,000 has been expended in the construction of the road the city shall guarantee the bonds of the company and continue to do so every $250,000 expended by the company. But before the city can guarantee the bonds the citizens must, by ballot, vote in favor of its so doing. For this purpose a separate box is to be kept at the polls next fall, and ballots endorsed "Rapid Transit," and "Fraud against guarantee." Hitherto, there has been a lack of faith in the success of this scheme say they are willing to submit to this test, as they believe a majority of the people of the city favor their plan.

MR. EASTMAN'S RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

Mr. Eastman has remodelled his rapid transit scheme to overcome some of the objections urged. The clause requiring the city to furnish the money for the road has been stricken out. Capitalists stand ready to furnish all the money required, and give bonds to complete it to Forty-second street in eighteen months. The five Commissioners to decide upon the plan and fix the routes are to be appointed by the Governor, and their reward is to be limited to $20,000. The taking of any surface roads for the route is prohibited, and it is also debarred from running through Broadway, Fifth avenue, or the Central Park.

The hearing before the Judiciary Committee on the Civil Justices bill has been postponed until next Thursday. Justice Manuel B. Ford and Justice Walker Fowler are here and hope to be able to convince the committee that it will be impossible to give New York city the justice she needs with only five Civil Justices. The Council of Political Reform, through Dexter A. Hawkins, have issued a circular showing that the boasted labor of the present Justices are very excessive, sometimes reaching four hours a day, and the salary is only $5,000 a year.

THE SHERIFFS.

The Sheriffs of New York, Kings, Westchester, and other counties of the State will appear before the Judiciary Committee to-morrow on the various bills now before the Legislature affecting those officers.

DR. PORTEOUS WANTED.

He will be Asked to Become the Pastor of a new Brooklyn Church.

A movement has been started in Brooklyn, irrespective of sect or denomination, to invite the Rev. Dr. Porteous to take charge of a new Episcopal church society to be formed in that city. A meeting to further this end is to be held in the Mansion House to-morrow evening. The success of the undertaking is nearly assured. Dr. Porteous, when spoken to yesterday, said that he had heard of the proposition, and was favorable to it.

Reporter—Has it come from any church or from any one congregation?

Dr. Porteous—No; it seems to be rather a combined movement on the part of some liberal men in the different churches. A committee has been appointed, and its Secretary has informed me that a meeting will be held shortly for the purpose of deciding on some plan of action.

Reporter—Do you think, Doctor, the people are dissatisfied with the prevailing doctrines of the Episcopal Church?

Dr. Porteous—No; I do not think they are dissatisfied, but want a broader platform. I have been told that there is a growing tendency in America for the liturgical form of service. The platform upon which I will stand, in this country, will have to be a liberal and catholic one, with broad church doctrines—nonsectarianism. On this, and on no other platform, will I stand. We do not wish to be antagonistic, or make any move that would not be in conformity with the Episcopal Church here. I find that Americans are more liberal in religious tendencies than any people I know of. There is not the pressure of dogmatic doctrines as in England. The lines are not drawn so tight—they trust more to their intuitions and common sense than the English people can afford to—in other words, they are more spontaneous.

Chocolat Menier—Menier's Essence of Cocoa or Family Chocolate.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot, 45 Beaver street.—Adv.

"Every day the sale increases." Landan's Florentine Hair Oil, the best hair preparation in the market, can be obtained at Halliday's Pharmacy, Herald building, and all druggists', at 35c. per bottle.—Adv.

Rupture is permanently cured by using the new Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—Adv.

Stubborn Colds soon yield to Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

THE REALM OF FASHION.

THE SPRING STYLES AS HERALDED BY OPENING DAY.

Jackets and Redingotes Fighting for the Front Rank—The Newest Wrinkle in Bonnets, and How they are to be Trimmed—Something Said about Sleeves.

If Opening Day does not entirely settle the question of what will next be worn, it gives an intimation of coming styles, and amid the variety displayed on that occasion ladies can select what they will wear at the commencement of the coming season. Yesterday the pattern houses and millinery establishments set their beauties all abroad, in the way of new hats and bonnets and trimmed paper patterns of costumes, basques, jackets, polonaises, wraps, fichus and other garments. In spite of the assertion that has been made that polonaises and redingotes were not to be worn this spring, it is evident from the number of new patterns of those garments, brought out by our leading pattern establishments, that they will not be discarded, nor are the shapes materially changed. They are cut to cling a little closer to the form in front and around the hips, but are still very bouffant in the back. The new tunics and overskirts also show this tendency to cling to the person.

One of the prettiest overskirts is cut in a long, tight apron in front, buttoning to a still longer back piece, looped to form a moderately full pouf. A broad hem is made at the bottom; no trimming. A pretty *commodore*, or swinging pocket, attached to the belt on the left side, relieves the extreme plainness in front; a sash drawn in a loop through the belt gives the required dressy effect in the back. This skirt falls within twelve inches of the bottom of the underskirt in front and almost to the bottom in the back. A very scant flounce is the only trimming on the underskirt. The corsage is plain, high in the neck, with a standing frise of the material. The sleeves are tight from the elbow to the wrist; two puffs form the upper part, separated by bands; a bow of ribbon is placed on the lower band near the elbow; a ruff encircles the wrist. This simple costume is inexpressibly elegant, and can be easily duplicated from description.

THE CORRECT THING IN JACKETS.

Among the new patterns are a variety of basques, jackets and sleeveless jackets, showing that there is a tendency to abandon the polonaise and redingote; it is even asserted that the linen and lawn suits for the popular trade are to be made in three pieces, namely, a skirt, tunic, and double-breasted English walking jacket, loose in front and defining the form in the back. The tunics are all very long, the under skirts not over-loaded with trimmings. Every style of cut and looping is seen. Some of the tunics are pointed back and front; others have square aprons fronts and pointed backs, others are square back and front, others slashed either in the front or back, and others fantastically hooped high on one hip, or cut high on one hip and low on the other. Others again are cut to simulate a redingote or polonaise to be worn with a basque. One of these tunics, the Touro, simulates a polonaise with a Louis XIV. vest and shoulder, the Czarina, buttons up diagonally on one side and is looped high on the other, with a bow and sash, which draws the bouffants back in the required style. No pockets are seen on these tunics, but the ambonniere or swinging pocket accompanies almost every costume. These pockets are made of silk, velvet, and satin, in all colors to match costumes, and trimmed with lace fringe and jet beads. Those of black silk, or velvet, or satin, seeded with cut jets and trimmed with black lace, are most elegant and can be worn with any dress.

SLEEVES.

Designers have exhausted their ingenuity in the production of some fine sleeve trimming. These sleeves are puffed and slashed in