LEGISLATION IN ALBANY.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Forty-second Street Railroad Scheme—Pilotage and Emigration Head Money—Mr. Skinner Scents a Job—Confusion.

ALBANY, May 31.—In the Assembly business proceeded amid the greatest confusion, members being much more interested in discussing the political situation than in the question of lawmaking. For the first time in weeks every member of the House but one was in his seat, and he (L. S. Carpenter) was detained by sickness. Mr. Skinner called attention to the danger that now threatens the Legislature in the form of bad legislation, and the tricks by which bills are changed without the knowledge of the men most interested in them. A bill affecting the Bruff railroad of Brooklyn was passed by the Legislature last week. Mr. Skinner charged that after the bill had left the House, and before it reached the office of the Secretary of State, in some mysterious way an amendment had been made to it which, in effect, would revive the charters of certain railroad corporations which had expired. To remedy this, he had prepared a new bill which would foil the conspirators, and he asked that it might be immediately passed. A single objection would have prevented this, but no one cared to take the responsibility of making the objection, and thereby rendering themselves liable to suspicion, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Gallup of Albany sought to suspend the rules and have passed a bill authorizing the Superintendent of the Albany penitentiary to contract with the authorities of the State of Maryland for convict laborers, to be brought here and employed upon work in the penitentiary. During the confusion he was in a fair way of succeeding, had not Gen. Spinola raised the warning cry that it was a scheme in favor of convict labor in the State prisons. This caused a stampede, and the life was stamped out of the bill in short order.

The Dugald Carpenter Hell Gate Pilot bill was then read and passed. This is a compromise which has been fixed up since the veto of the Carpenter bill, which abolished all pilotage fees coming through Hell Gate. It exempts only coastwise vessels from paying pilot fees, and puts the Hell Gate pilots upon exactly the same footing as the Sandy Hook pilots. It is said to meet the objections raised by the Governor to the Carpenter bill, and also to be satisfactory to the pilots affected by it.

The Forty-second Street Railroad scheme gave rise to a sharp skirmish. It was called up out of its regular order by Col. Moller, and put upon its final passage by a two-thirds vote. Gen. Spinola made a savage attack upon it, declaring that "the people of this city will curse the name of Moller and his associates, if they ever get home with clean hands." He declared that it was so tainted with corruption that the "man in the moon could smell it as he passed over the Capitol." He said that outside the railing of the chamber stood an unscrupulous lobby prepared to use money to secure votes enough to pass this bill, and much worse to the same effect.

Mr. Hamilton of New York opposed the bill because it proposed to give to a certain street railroad company the right to run its road through nearly every street in the city of New York.

Col. Moller, who is ranked as one of the best men in the Assembly, and above the suspicion of being engaged in anything like a job, replied to the insinuations of Spinola, that there never was a proposition before the Legislature to build a street railroad or an elevated railroad in the city of New York, but some one was found to denounce it as a bad bill, and shout corruption and fraud. This cry was generally raised in the interest of some other corporations who claimed that their rights were to be interfered with by the new road. He claimed that a street railroad through Forty-second street was an absolute necessity for the accommodation of the thousands of people who daily arrived in the city at the Grand Central Depot, and had no other way to get across town but hiring a private conveyance or going down town to where they could strike a cross-town line of cars. He claimed that every street railroad that had been built in the city of New York had benefited the property through which it passed, which had increased, and cited the road through Twenty-third street in proof of his statement. These roads had added millions to the taxable value of property in that city. The fact that the consent of a majority of the property owners along the line of the road proposed to be built could be obtained, and the consent of the Board of Aldermen also, before the road could be built, he thought was proof quite sufficient that no streets were to be gobbled without the consent of those most interested in them. He pressed the passage of the bill he then moved the previous question. A large majority of the members refused to be frightened by Spinola's warning and voted for the bill. It passed with only eighteen votes in the negative, receiving twenty-five affirmative votes. It now goes to the Senate, which recently killed a nearly similar bill, excepting that the one slaughtered permitted the building of a road on Broadway and Fifth avenue. That has been stricken out of the bill, and a provision has been inserted requiring this corporation to pay into the city treasury three per cent. of its gross receipts.

During the discussion on this bill the hour for making nominations for United States Senator had arrived, and the bill was laid aside, proposed of an attempt was made to go on with the legislative business, but the House had become so demoralized by the voting that it was found impossible to do anything, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning, in order to give the Democrats time to get themselves together, notwithstanding the earnest reminder of Old Salt that there were nearly 100 bills now ready for their last reading, which in the present precarious condition of affairs were liable to fall, if not acted upon promptly.

The Legislative session of the Senate lasted from 10½ A. M. to 12 M. The first half hour was occupied in the reception of remonstrances from all parts of the State against the reelection of Conkling and Platt. There were two or three score of remonstrances, and two or three petitions in favor of their reelection. Quite a number of minor bills were put on their third reading and passed. The Senate bill for the taxation of immigrants arriving at the port of New York $1 a head was announced from the Assembly, with an amendment, which the lower House, that the tax should not apply to immigrants who had purchased their tickets prior to the passage of the act. On the question of concurring in this amendment, Senator Foster spoke at length, and rehearsed the action of the Legislature in the discussion of the United States Supreme Court declaring the law of New York unconstitutional which imposed a head money tax on immigrants. Following this decision and many times since, he said, the Legislature had urged upon its Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure some legislation from Congress that would relieve New York from the burden of supporting destitute immigrants who were landed upon her shores. But all of these instructions had gone unheeded by the senior Senator from this State—Roscoe Conkling—who had been too much occupied in looking after offices and distributing patronage to take care of the pecuniary interests of his State. The consequence was that New York had already paid out of her treasury $370,000 to support immigrants which ought to have been provided for by Congressional legislation. He had little hope that the act now under consideration would evade the constitutional objections made in the Supreme Court decision, but he had no objection to trying the experiment. At the close of Foster's remarks the Assembly amendment was concurred in, and the bill was passed.

The Governor sent in a veto of the bill prohibiting foreign insurance companies to do business in this State unless they stipulate not to transfer suits brought against them from the State to the United States courts. Mr. Bixby favorably reported a bill to enable the Commissioner of Public Works to prevent the waste of Croton water, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Trouble in the Connecticut State Militia.

NEW HAVEN, May 31.—This afternoon Adjutant-Gen. Harmon of the State Militia issued an order providing for the appointment of a Board of Examiners to inquire and report whether there has been any improperly conduct on the part of Lieut.-Col. Josiah N. Ramsdell of the Second Regiment, C. N. G., and also whether there has been any conduct or any attempt to embarrass the administration of the affairs of the regiment by improper influence upon the officers and men or otherwise. Adjutant-General Harmon, who prosecuted in the famous Fairchild case, will conduct the inquiry. Lieut.-Col. Ramsdell is under charges of court martial. The order is issued at the request of Col. Graham of the Second Regiment, who declares that the Lieut.-Col. has been guilty of conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the regiment. The second was long the crack military organization of the State until trouble arose among the officers. It is charged that Lieut.-Col. Ramsdell is at the bottom of the trouble, and that he has tried for a long time by every means in his power, to get command of the regiment.

Smallpox in New Haven's Almshouse.

NEW HAVEN, May 31.—Much excitement prevails among two or three hundred inmates of the town almshouse because of a severe case of smallpox that was discovered there to-day. Andre Larsen, a Dane, who has been a town pauper for about a year, dug up some clothes that were worn by the man Holt, who recently died in the last house of smallpox, and then visited the almshouse. Larsen admits that he sold the clothes to Holt, although he did not know he was afflicted. Just now there is great excitement among the inmates, and many have been vaccinated, especially of those children. When the disease is known to have come generally known there can be little or no increased alarm.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 40, 41, 43, 71, 72, 206, 236, 237, 314, 336, 337, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343. SPECIAL TERM—Sunday calendar. Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Case on, Hatch agt. Western Union. TRIAL TERMS.—Adjourned.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—Case on. TRIAL TERMS.—Adjourned.

MARINE COURT.—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned. GENERAL TERM.—Orders—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6. Judgments—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22.

CONEY ISLAND RACES.

All the Favorites Successful in the Brighton Beach Contests.

The Brighton Beach Fair Grounds were visited by over 2,500 persons yesterday on the second day of the spring races. The heavy shower in the afternoon cooled the air and laid the dust on the track, making it perfectly safe for speed. The grand stand has been considerably improved since last season. The judges of the day were William Kane, Col. Charles Stone, and ex-Fire Commissioner Hugh McLaughlin. Precisely at 3 o'clock the bell was rung. First was a race for a purse of $200, for all ages, maidens allowed 5 lbs.; one mile. The runners were Big Medicine, 105 lbs.; Malaisine, 87 lbs.; Mary Long, 105 lbs.; Uncle Andy, 90 lbs., and Terror, 113 lbs. Malaisine was the favorite in the pools, selling for $50 against the field's $70. Malaisine, after a struggle with Big Medicine, won by four lengths in the good time of 1:44½. Big Medicine second, Terror third, Uncle Andy fourth, and Mary Long last. French Mutuals paid $11.35.

The second race was for a purse of $250; $50 to second, the winner to be sold by auction; one mile and a quarter. The starters were: Baltimore, Jr., 108 lbs.; Skylark, 103 lbs.; Diamond, 105 lbs., and New York Weekly, 107 lbs. The pools were: New York Weekly, $100; Skylark, $60; field, $20. Diamond and New York Weekly had the race all to themselves at first, running neck and neck past the quarter pole; then New York Weekly got the lead and held it, winning by a length and a half, Skylark second, Baltimore Jr., third. Time, 2:14. French tickets paid $8.25. Mr. J. F. Wilson bought New York Weekly for $800.

Next came a race for a purse of $200, for all ages; $50 to second; three-quarters of a mile. The contestants were Charley Ross, 118 lbs.; Buster, 105 lbs.; Buckshot, 111 lbs.; and Baltimore, Jr., 118 lbs. In the pools Charley Ross was a strong favorite at $100, against $65 for Buster and $25 for the field. Charley Ross got the lead. Along the backstretch Buster took sides with Charley Ross, and they rattled around the course head and head. Charley Ross won by a length in 1:17, with Buster second, Buckshot third. French tickets paid $8.35.

The last race was for a purse of $250, $50 to second, handicap steeplechase over the short course. The steeplechasers were Lizzie D., 133 lbs.; Surrey, 125 lbs.; Ike Bonham, 125 lbs.; Devan, 129 lbs. Ike Bonham brought $150 in the auction pools against Lizzie D.'s $90, and $30 for the field. Lizzie D. held the lead almost to the end. Then Ike Bonham, with an unexpected rush near the finish, went to the front and won by six lengths from Lizzie D. in 2:53. Devan third. French mutuals paid $9.10.

THE ENGLISH DERBY.

The Probable Starters and the Latest Betting—Racing for the Ashtead Stakes.

LONDON, May 31.—The Epsom summer meeting opened to-day. The race for the Ashtead Stakes, distance five furlongs, was won by Moonstone. Der Wucherer came in second, and Mr. Mackenzie's three-year-old bay colt Wild Stag third. Six ran, including Mr. J. R. Keene's two-year-old bay colt North Star, which was fourth at the finish. The betting just before the race was 2 to 1 against Moonstone, 5 to 4 on Der Wucherer, and even on Wild Stag.

The following are the probable starters, with their jockeys and the latest betting yesterday in the race for the Derby Stakes, which will come off at Epsom to-morrow: Eleven to 8 against Peregrine, jockey Webb; 6 to 1 against Geologist, jockey Cannon; 6 to 1 against Iroquois, jockey Archer; 4 to 1 against St. Louis, jockey Osborne; 20 to 1 against Don Fulano, jockey Wood; 25 to 1 against Cancellard, jockey Osborne; 40 to 1 against Fortissimo, jockey Luke; 50 to 1 against Mr. John Watson's bay colt Town Moor, jockey Lemaire; 50 to 1 against Sealed, jockey Webster; 50 to 1 against Lingstone, jockey McDonald; 66 to 1 against Tristan, jockey Groves; 66 to 1 against Count F. de Lagrange's bay colt Albion, jockey Goater; 66 to 1 against Mr. Mackintosh's chestnut colt Culloden, jockey Snowden; 100 to 1 against Lord Scarbrough's chestnut colt Cumberland, jockey Barker; no betting against Mr. R. Jardine's bay colt Ishmael, jockey Kellett; Mr. J. R. Keene's bay colt Marshal McDonald, jockey Greaves; Mr. J. N. Astley's black colt Don Quixote, jockey Gallon; Col. Roden's chestnut colt Fortune's Favorite, jockey Mordan; Mr. B. Elliam's bay colt King of Scotland, jockey Watts, and Mr. E. G. Hovasky's chestnut colt Mistetel, jockey Huxtable. Lagrange's Albion has been scratched.

Mr. R. Ten Broek has purchased from Mr. J. R. Keene the three-year-old chestnut colt El Capitan, five-year-old bay horse Lord Murphy, three-year-old bay colts Brakespeare and Gemsbok, and three-year-old chestnut filly Brem Dove, which have been scratched from all their engagements in Mr. Keene's name.

In the House of Commons to-day a motion by Mr. Richard Power (Liberal) in favor of the adjournment of the House for the Derby was carried by a vote of 246 to 119 amid loud cheers. Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Radical) opposed.

LOCKED UP WITH A LUNATIC.

A Murderous Assault by One Prisoner Upon Another in Raymond Street Jail.

Thomas Burgess, a prisoner in Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, sent there for being drunk and disorderly, was awakened about 4 o'clock on Monday morning by a burning sensation about his neck, and, looking up, he saw by the faint light in the prison that his fellow prisoner, Neil Pearson, a Swede, who had been locked up for vagrancy, was attempting, apparently, to murder him. He sprang to his feet and seized Pearson's hands, but Pearson struck him several times in the face with a knife, seaming his cheek with a long, ugly wound. Burgess says he felt then that he had been locked up with a lunatic who had suddenly been seized with a murderous mania. If he could have wrested the knife from him he would have killed the Swede, but the latter clutched the knife firmly, and at every chance made a lunge at Burgess. The latter says that the prison officials know of the fight was when Burgess shrieked:

"I'm being murdered, and Holy Virgin save me!"

The ravings of men who are suffering from delirium tremens are common in the jail, and such cries are not usually noticed, but there was a sound of real terror in Burgess's cry for help which caused the keeper to hurry to the cell. The cries aroused the other prisoners, and there was a commotion throughout the prison. Burgess was still screaming for help when Keeper Malone reached his cell. He had grasped his fellow prisoner's hands and was holding him. Burgess's clothing was covered with blood, and the knife which Pearson still held was dripping. The cell door was opened quickly and Pearson was disarmed. Burgess was removed to the City Hospital, and yesterday he seemed to have about a dozen wounds.

The assault was kept as secret as possible by the jail officials, but yesterday it became public through the arraignment of Pearson before Justice Bergen on a charge of felonious assault. Pearson pleaded guilty, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The cause of the assault is variously explained. The jail officials say that Pearson was probably seized with a sudden fit of insanity. Some believe that Pearson wished to commit a crime for which he would be sent to the penitentiary. Pearson was found drunk when questioned about it. The jail officials are supposed to keep prisoners from having weapons in their cells.

Shot by a Hotel Keeper.

LONG BRANCH, May 31.—Peter J. Sopninga, a German boarding house keeper at Seabright, who has a license for selling malt liquors, last night shot and probably mortally wounded Albert Pintard, the keeper of the Seabright draw bridge. Pintard and one Hayes applied for admittance at the German's place for a drink of beer. He requested them to go away, as it was late. After heating a consultation, they reappeared and demanded drinks, at the same time pounding at the door. Sopninga reappeared in his night dress, and with revolver in hand. As he opened the door he fired. At the same moment Pintard attempted to enter, and the bullet struck him in the left shoulder and passed out through the back of the neck. Today Sopninga was arrested and lodged in the lockup to await the action of the Coroner. The German claims that he fired only to frighten the intruders away.

A Stage Coach Robbed.

DENVER, Col., May 31.—On Thursday last the westbound stage coach on the Animas and Sanderson line was robbed while passing through a defile four miles west of Pobelo Springs, by four unmasked men. After securing $48 in money, a $3,500 draft, a number of gold watches, and different valuable articles in jewelry, the coach was allowed to proceed. Later in the day the same robbers entered a store at Pobelo Springs, compelled all present to hold up their hands, and forced the proprietor to turn over the contents of his safe, amounting to about $400, after which they departed. The leader of the band was recognized as Charles Allison, a former Deputy Sheriff of Conejos County.

The United Companies of New Jersey.

TRENTON, May 31.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United Railroad and Canal Companies of New Jersey was held to-day. It was the largest representation of stock ever assembled. Out of 207,904 shares in all, 111,463 were represented in the voting, and the following gained directors were elected: John Peter, John C. Barron, William Bockoven, A. L. Demarest, Charles L. Green, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Thomas McKean, Irene W. Scudder, John J. Stevens, R. P. Stockton, Ashbel Welch, and Samuel Welsh.

The Queen City Races.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—At the Queen City Jockey Club today the race for all ages, dash of one mile, was won by Clara A., Alice Confier second, and Chickahoo third. Time, 1:46¾.

The race for three-year-olds, mile heats, was won by Bonbeck, with King Nero second. Time—1:44¼, 1:44¼. Thoroughbred was first in the first two heats, but in the third race, a dash of 1 mile and one-half in all, was won by Getaway, Bullington second, Virgil Lear third. Time, 2:43.

If your digestion is poor, improve it by using Carter's Little Nerve Pills. 25 cents.—Adv.

CONTINUING THE DEFENCE.

MAYOR GRACE'S WITNESSES FURTHER CONTRADICTED YESTERDAY.

As to the Alleged Dumping of Scows in the Bay and the Charge that Men were Paid for Days Not Spent in the City's Service.

The defence of the Police Commissioners was continued yesterday by Mr. Willard Bartlett, who called witnesses before the Mayor to disprove the testimony of the Mayor's witnesses, Gardella, Largari, and others, who had testified to the dumping of the city scows in the bay. Mr. Elihu Root, counsel for Mr. Mason, was present. Joseph Gallo was interpreter.

Joseph Amenda, an Italian, testified: "I know Francisca Gardella. I worked on the city scows in March and April last, both day and night. The scows started from the Canal street dump, and we began to unload the dirt after we got down to the red buoy. We never began to unload at Governor's Island or in the Narrows. When we went down at night we slept on the scows until we reached the dumping place. The men were awakened by the steam whistle of the tug. They generally took about nine or ten hours to go down, unload, and return. Sometimes it took twenty-four hours.

Joseph Ciarachini, an Italian, testified that he had worked in the Street Cleaning Department with Gardella, who gave him some money as a reward for helping him to get work. The money was paid at his own house. It was a present, without any suggestion from him. He admitted that Gardella gave him money in an envelope for his own use about Sept. 1, 1880. The envelope contained seventeen days' pay. Two days' pay belonged to Gardella, and the rest to a substitute who had been put on to take Gardella's place. The witness swore that he did not keep the money obtained from Gardella.

This testimony was for the purpose of explaining the testimony of Gardella that he got seventeen days' pay for two days' work, leaving the impression that the city was made to pay for seven days' work not performed.

The witness further testified that he was foreman of a gang on the scows, and that there was no dumping in the upper bay. The witness also testified that Largari had given him about $7 for getting him a job on the scows. Nothing was said about the payment of money, except that he told Largari that he should expect something. He said he got the men employment through the influence of a man named Harrison, who lives in Thirty-fourth street.

On cross-examination by Mr. Andrews, Ciarachini admitted that he had been paid by from seventeen to twenty men for whom he got employment. He received in all last year about $17.

David Ferro, foreman of one of the gangs of Italian laborers on the scows, testified that he kept the time of the men and reported it to the superintendent. He had Gardella and Largari in his gang, and often went down the bay with them. He denied their stories about dumping ashes and garbage in the river. He admitted that he was the brother-in-law of the pay belonging to Gardella or Largari, and said he did not handle the men's money.

Phillippo Filindi testified that he had been connected with the Police Department of Street Cleaning for nine years previously. No government said he acted as foreman, and it was his business to get men when they were wanted to work on the scows. Sometimes he would only get half an hour or an hour's notice. He would go to the head of the gang of Italians, and tell them that the men to-morrow must be ready when they were required at. For this service he received $2 a day. Since leaving the department he had been a contractor for filling in the dock at Sixty-fifth street for the Hudson River Railroad Company. He used scows for the first time for the purpose of that purpose, and received seven cents a load from the city for unloading the scows, under a contract. He denied that he had received any money from the Italians for getting employment in the Street Cleaning Bureau for them.

On cross-examination by Mr. Andrews, the witness said that, while he was in the Police Department employ he had drawn as much as $93 a month. At the time he was employed there he kept a lager beer saloon at 299 Mott street, adjoining the Police Department. He found the lager beer saloon very profitable until the marshal turned him out on May 1. He admitted receiving money from some other source, but could not tell how much.

On redirect examination by Mr. Bartlett, the witness said that he employs at present about 150 Italians at Sixty-fifth street.

William H. McCorkle, ex-clerk in the Street Cleaning Department, was examined by Mr. Root for the defence to show the date of employment and discharge of Michael O'Neil. This was to prove that O'Neil was not employed in the department at the time he said he was, when he claimed to have seen bribes paid for the privilege of dumping.

Mr. Andrews discovered some pencil marks in the book which were not in the handwriting of the witness. But Mr. Root and Mr. Bartlett declared that they had not put in evidence that part of the book.

George Geoghan, a barber of 412 Tenth avenue, was examined by Mr. Root, to contradict the witness John J. Moran as to the alleged payment of wages to a man named Ramattio out of the street cleaning funds, when he had not done any work. Geoghan denied that any money had been wrongfully paid to Ramattio, who, he said, is still employed in the Street Cleaning Bureau. Ramattio, while employed in the Street Cleaning Bureau, was arrested and imprisoned for several days, but he was not on pay during his absence. Moran had sworn that Ramattio had been paid for days during which he was absent. When asked whether Moran told the truth the witness said, "No, sir; he told a falsehood—was guilty of perjury."

Geoghan declared that Moran's accusation was made because Moran was the witness for Inspector Jourdan in his quarrel with Platt. Geoghan was positive that no man was paid when he did not work. He said he became of his own accord to testify.

Capt. Alexander S. Williams testified that the several witnesses who had testified that they had paid money to Capt. Williams had not been offered an opportunity to see all the employees of the Street Cleaning Bureau, and had failed to recognize any one who received the bribes. Capt. Williams said that there were about 73 Police Department carts and 285 hired carts, and that the police officials knew of the hired carts was $3 per day. Whenever he found carts carrying dirt for others than the persons mentioned in their permits, he discharged them. He had found the ashman who extorted money from Mr. Clair of the Metropolitan Hotel, and had discharged him. He had investigated the charges made by Moran as to the overpayment of Ramattio, and he was satisfied that no allowance of money was made to the man for the time he was absent.

Mr. Bartlett put in as testimony for the defence the pay rolls of the Street Cleaning Bureau, to show that Gardella was not in the employ of the bureau at the time he swore he witnessed various irregularities.

The hearing was adjourned to Friday.

Suing his Brother for Money Received from the Sale of his Wife.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., May 31.—A suit has just been instituted in the Supreme Court of this county which revives a curious and almost forgotten story. The parties to the action are brothers and live near Lithgow. About a dozen years ago George Smith, who lived near Copake, Columbia County, married Charity Miller, one of the handsomest girls in the village. They lived together several years, and had four children. Smith never provided very liberally for his family. A wealthy bachelor who visited at his house became greatly attached to Mrs. Smith, and in a social way offered her husband $2,000 if he would transfer his wife to him. Smith accepted the offer, and papers were drawn up by a lawyer transferring all right and title to the woman to the wealthy bachelor.

George Smith, accompanied by his brother Abner, a wealthy farmer near Lithgow, Dutchess County, where he has lived until a short time ago, sued his brother in the justice court of his town. A few weeks ago George was sentenced for stealing small quantities of produce and dispositing of it. He now brings suit for the $2,000 which he received for the sale of his wife, and which he claimed to his brother, and also for labor and services of a large amount. Abner, as an offset, puts in a claim for board, washing, and personal property taken, as alleged, by his brother. It is claimed that he will also institute criminal proceedings against him.

Suicide on a Ferryboat.

The deck hands of the Hoboken ferryboat Lackawanna heard a pistol shot in the men's cabin when the boat was half way across the river on her way to the city yesterday afternoon, and found in the cabin, John Keebler of 70 Bank street seated on a bench with a pistol at his feet. No one else was in the cabin. Keebler had put the muzzle of the pistol into his mouth and fired a bullet into his brain. He died instantly. He was 42 years old and kept a prosperous lager beer saloon in the first floor of his residence. Of late he had been acting oddly, and it is supposed that he was deranged. His wife, who is now visiting relatives in Wilmington, Del., is on a visit. Keebler left his house yesterday morning saying he didn't know if he would be back or not. His pistol was a new one of small caliber.

Eight Women Graduates in Medicine.

The commencement exercises of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary took place at Association Hall last evening. There were eight graduates and as many beautiful baskets of flowers. Dr. Emily Blackwell, the dean of the faculty, administered the Hippocratic oath, and Mr. Samuel Willets, President of the Board of Trustees, presented diplomas to Mary Taylor Alcock of New Jersey, Margaret Louise Bartley of Maine, Caroline Rose Conkey of Massachusetts, Addie Kate Ellsworth and Elizabeth King Spencer of New York, Angenia Alice Sloan of South Carolina, Emma Frances Willard of New York, and Susan Morris Williams of Connecticut. The valedictory was delivered by Miss Willard. The Rev. Robert Collyer made an address.

The Arctic Relief Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The Arctic relief steamer Rodgers went into commission yesterday at Mare Island. Work on her will be completed by Wednesday next, and she is expected to sail on the Saturday following.

Failure in the Liquor Trade.

Thomas E. Arnold & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at Cedar and Washington streets, have suspended. The liabilities are reported to be about $80,000. It is thought in the trade that, if time be given them, the assets will probably yield a surplus over the liabilities.

THE STUDENT BURGLAR.

His Statement in Court of the Crime Committed by Himself and his Twin Brother.

From the Livermore American.

The scene in court when Luther Foster, the student burglar, was called for sentence, was touching. The Hon. John K. Tarbox appeared for young Foster, and made an earnest appeal for judicial clemency. He received permission from the Court to introduce a statement of the accused young man, as follows:

"I was 21 years old last October; Arthur was my twin brother; we had lived in various places since we were 11 years old, and have not had a home; we were employed by various farmers in that neighborhood; I entered Phillips Academy one term later than my brother, one year ago last term; I had some money when I entered, saved out of my earnings; about two weeks before the final affair my brother spoke to me about going over there, to Wilson's, whom I knew; I thought he must be joking; no more was said about it for two or three days; on Saturday night he said he was going over, and I said he had better not. Finally I was persuaded to go with him. We started about 12 o'clock, went over to the house, around to the back of the house to a window, where we took out a pane of glass, removed a nail which fastened the window, and opened it. I stayed outside at the window while my brother went in and was gone some time. He came back to the window at length and said Mr. Wilson was not at home. We then returned. About a week or two after this my brother again spoke about the matter. I said something about not going again. He said he would never give it up, so I went with him. He went to the same window as before, and opened it in a similar manner. We then went up stairs to the chamber door, where we remained a few minutes and then came down. I said we had better give it up. He replied, 'I will never give it up.' We then returned up stairs and stood by the door, when we heard a slight movement within the room. We were standing side by side, when my brother put his shoulder to the door and burst it in. Then the shot was fired. We both ran down stairs, and my brother fell at the window. I dragged him to the wall, where he died immediately. I then ran to my brother-in-law's, close by, told him the story, and he came out. Shortly after I was arrested."

Foster was then asked what he knew about the pistol and red pepper, and testified:

"I can't say anything about the pistol because I don't know anything about it. I saw the pistol in my brother's room before starting, but I didn't know he took it. While in my brother's room he brought me a box of red pepper and said: 'Put it in your pocket.' I did so. I had no weapon about me but the pepper."

Miss Foster, the sister of the defendant, was put on the stand. She testified to the peculiar and deep attachment which the twin brothers always bore toward each other, and that even in their childhood neither one ever said "I" in expressing an individual want, but "we." Arthur, she said, was also the leader in sports and mischief. After other testimony had been introduced relative to the previous good character of the accused, Mr. Tarbox spoke a few minutes, urging the attachment by which Luther had been drawn toward his brother, the fact that he was the weaker mind, and that he was always strongly under his brother's influence.

His Honor Judge Allen, in commenting upon the case, said it was proper to consider the fact of the submission of the defendant to his brother, and the swift and fearful retribution which had followed, and that he did not seem to be the principal in the affair; but still all the evidence showed that both brothers were armed with dangerous weapons, which they fully intended to use if necessary, and that in law he must bear the whole burden. While there is a sad and sympathetic side to the case, there is also the dignity of the law and the protection of society to be taken into account. The clerk then read the sentence, that "Luther Foster be confined for a term of seven years in the State prison at Concord, one day solitary, the remainder to be at hard labor." The unfortunate young man was not visibly affected by the sentence, although he expected it would be lighter.

MAYOR MURPHY'S COUP D'ETAT.

Offering to Submit his Action in Organizing Troy's Police to the Popular Verdict.

TROY, May 31.—Mayor Murphy and Geo. P. Lawton, the author of the Troy Police bill, met on a train to-day, and had a conversation relative to Saturday's coup d'état. In the course of his remarks Mr. Lawton said:

"I don't think the people sustain you, Mr. Mayor."

"Well," rejoined Mr. Murphy, "I beg to differ with you, and I will make the following proposition: The Hon. John M. Francis and the Hon. George C. Burdett shall select a third person, and the three gentlemen shall appoint inspectors of election. I will resign the office of Mayor forthwith. If the Democratic Convention sees fit to again make me a candidate, I will accept the nomination, and you [meaning the Republicans] can nominate your best man. If I am defeated, I will accept the result as an evidence that my course has been unsatisfactory, but if I am reelected, you must forever hold your peace."

It has always been claimed by the Republican politicians that Mr. Murphy's election was brought about by palpable frauds perpetrated by the inspectors of election who were appointed by his pretended creatures of the Mayor. Therefore Mr. Murphy's proposition that three private citizens, one of whom assumes to be one of the leaders of the Republican party, is eminently fair. The offer has not been accepted.

The Common Council will be convened on Friday night, when charges and specifications will be presented against Police Commissioner Hydorn, who was suspended by the Mayor on Saturday. Superintendent McKenna was suspended to-day by Mr. Magill, one of the Republican Commissioners, and Mr. McKenna has refused to admit at Headquarters the men alleged to have been appointed by the Republican Commissioners. McKenna disputes Mr. Magill's authority to suspend him, and remains on duty. A bitterly contested litigation will be the result of the police controversy. The Republicans claim to have retained George Biss of New York, Smith Monk of Albany, and several Troy lawyers. The Hon. William A. Beach will undoubtedly be called in to aid the counsel for the Democrats.

The Hardship of Being a Complainant.

August Lemonnier, a French mechanic employed in the railroad workshops in Paterson, N. J., was knocked down and robbed in Chambers street, this city, on the night of May 11. He held on to one of his assailants, Joseph McDonald, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Lemonnier was released yesterday after nearly three weeks' confinement. He told a newspaper that on the night of the robbery he was locked up in a police station, and next morning he was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court and was taken to the House of Detention. Two days after the robbery he was taken before the Grand Jury, and was returned to the House of Detention. A week elapsed, said Lemonnier, "and then I was arraigned in court. The lawyers talked to us all day without food or drink. After McDonald was sentenced I was taken back to the House of Detention. Every day I asked the keepers why I was detained, and they answered, 'Oh, it's all right, when the papers come up you'll be discharged.' I was kept there nearly two weeks. I could not send word to my employers, and now I am penniless."

Archbishop Perche's Case.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—An important decision was rendered by the French American Claims Commission to-day in the case of Joseph Napoleon Perche, Archbishop of New Orleans, against the United States. The memorial of the claimant sets forth that in the year 1862 at which time he was a French subject residing in New Orleans, the military forces of the United States, under command of Gen. Benj. F. Butler, unlawfully and wantonly destroyed property belonging to him of the value of $3,000, and subjected him to arrest and imprisonment. For these acts the Archbishop claims that he is entitled to damages in the sum of $4,000 with interest. The United States maintains that the Archbishop is not entitled to recover at all as a French subject under the present treaty, for the reason that he is now and has been since 1870 a naturalized American citizen. The decision of the Commissioners sustains this view. Many similar cases, involving large amounts of money, turn on this decision.

Broker Muir Again Indicted.

The Grand Jury found a new indictment yesterday against William Muir, a broker, charging him with complicity in the forging of a $1,000 bond of the California and Oregon Railroad Company. Muir was indicted in 1877, but in the course of his trial in the General Sessions Recorder Hackett, the presiding Judge, was attacked with his fatal illness, and the trial was discontinued. James McAllister of 10 East Fourteenth street and Clark H. Hickokes of 429 Tiebout avenue, Brooklyn, gave $3,000 bail for him yesterday.

Contents of The Weekly Sun.

THE WEEKLY SUN, published this morning, contains:

The New York Senatorial Imbroglio—The Strife between Stalwarts and Half Breeds—Waning Prospects of Mr. Conkling—The Proceedings at Albany Yesterday—Democratic Nominations—The Star Route Frauds—Secretary Rome Alleged to be Implicated in Them—His Motive in Visiting New York—How his Denials are Regarded in Washington; Waning and Waxing Forces in the Cabinet—More Brokers Ahead for Garfield—Prospective Investigations—Garfield against Cameron; What is to Become of Mahone?—His Party Convention—Blaine and Mahone; A Walk from Canada—Decapitated in the Dominion—An Ugly Outlook; The New Year and Business Incendiarism; Fatal Duel in West Virginia; The Victoria Jubilee Gift; Celebration of the Queen's Birthday; Lord Beaconsfield's Home in London; A Rejected Suitor's Crime; Mrs. Duff's Stock Ranch; Signs of a General European War; Sale of Gen. Grant's Memoirs; Cooperative Stores; The savings of the Country; Farmers and the Railroads; The Revised New Testament—Second Notice—Dr. Schaff's Learned Work; Dr. Selig's Radical Views; Notices of New Books—A New Life of Napoleon I.; Member Fossil Animals; Kentucky Trotting Horses; Fair Visions of Poetry; Sketches of Boston Society; Dr. Hale's Latest Story; graphic News; Sunbeams; Notes on Science and Industry; Ladies' Department; Many Columns of Editorial Articles and Agricultural Matter; Financial Intelligence, and Markets.

THE WEEKLY SUN contains a complete epitome of the news of the week from all parts of the United States and the American continent. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing to the old country may be had at the desk of our publication office. Price four cents. For sale by all newsdealers in city and country.

Druggists sell more German Corn Remover than any other article. Harmless, painless cure. 25 cents.—Adv.

Malaria in all its forms is completely eradicated from the system by the use of Kent's Loxa Pills.—Adv.

WHY CONKLING RESIGNED.

OTHER REASONS THAN THOSE IN HIS LETTER HINTED AT.

A Story from Washington that a Move for President Garfield's Impeachment May be Made in the Future—Mr. Conkling's Silence.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Little by little the inside history which followed the nomination of Robertson comes to light. It is becoming apparent that Mr. Conkling knew a great deal more of that history than he chose to state in his letter of resignation. That he made so little of the most vulnerable act which the President committed in connection with this case has been a matter of great surprise. After the nomination of Robertson the Senate was for some weeks in deadlock. The nomination lay dormant. There was a possibility that the Senate would be in deadlock until next winter. Suddenly the President withdrew certain New York nominations. This compelled action on Robertson's nomination. In the view of many Senators such compulsion was coercive. The friends of the President said that it was merely an assertion of his intention to be President. But there was a strange silence among Senators respecting the motive of that act. Not one could be found who would publicly say that he judged it coercive in its intent. Even Mr. Conkling has not publicly said that the attention of the Senate in secret session was called to the doubtful legality, under the Tenure of Office act, of the President's performance. There came a rumor that Mr. Edmunds had expressed a grave doubt about the power of the President to withdraw those nominations unless at the same time he sent in other names.

What led the President to withdraw those names when he did has recently been learned. Gen. Garfield was well aware that Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt would say to the Senators that the nomination had been made without even a hint to them, and that they both opposed it. He knew that such a statement would command sympathy from some of the Senators. Gen. Garfield is well acquainted with the sentiment which is called Senatorial courtesy. He realized that Mr. Conkling might be able to put that argument for all that it was worth to certain Democratic Senators. The President took steps to counteract any influence Mr. Conkling might expert with Democratic Senators. He prepared lists of names and summoned Democratic Senators to examine them. To illustrate more explicitly, if a United States Marshal were nominated for Georgia, the President would prepare a list of five or six names, all Republicans. Then he would show that list to the Senators from that State. He would say, "Of course I must nominate a man friendly to my Administration. Any name on this list is satisfactory to me. I wish, however, to make an appointment, so far as possible, which shall be agreeable to you. Select, then, such name on this list as you wish." Thus having observed the Senatorial courtesy in the treatment of Democrats, they would be less inclined to listen to any argument Mr. Conkling might make on that score. The Democratic Senators, however, did not permit themselves to be entrapped by