IS LAGER BEER WHOLESOME?

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OLD-FASHIONED LAGER AND THE NEW.

Popular Taste Adapting Itself to the Brewers' Profit—Substitutes and Chemicals—Increase of Kidney Diseases—Scientific Opinions of Beer Made Without Malt.

It is matter of common knowledge among all old beer drinkers that there are hardly any two beverages more dissimilar than the lager beer vended here in New York fifteen years ago and that commonly sold to-day. The modern article, indeed, scarcely retains anything of the old-time fluid beyond the name. Brewers generally affirm that the great mass of their patrons would not drink now the sort of beer they got fifteen years ago, beer that was brewed only in the winter season, and had from three to six months of age, beer that was made honestly from hops and malt, beer that had not been doctored with chemicals or had a fictitious head produced by bicarbonate of soda. It is a rather singular fact that the brewers have always ingeniously discovered a sudden fondness on the part of the public for just that which seemed to best accord with their interests. When some evil genius—ten or a dozen years ago—found out how to utilize rice so as to enable the brewer to make beer every day in the year, instead of only in cold weather, and so to turn his capital over six times annually instead of once, the popular fondness for new, fresh, imperfectly fermented beer instantly became apparent to the brewers generally, and now there is not a brewery in the land that has not its ice house. Then, a little later, ways were found—after long experimental search—for the cheapening of the production of beer by the substitution of various other materials of less value, instead of the old-fashioned barley malt, whereupon the brewers found that those newfangled concoctions were just what the public had been yearning for all the while, and that an expensive malt beer was exceedingly disagreeable to the popular taste. It is true that the American taste in beer has become, to a certain extent, demoralized, and that many persons now do actually prefer a "schenk" beer, which connoisseurs only a few years ago would have looked upon with contempt, and only endured as a makeshift until the lager came in. But it is also true that that demoralization has been brought about by the determined and persistent efforts of the brewers who have ultimately achieved success in forcing that stuff upon the market. People did not for a long time take kindly to it. One of the first large experiments in the direction of manufacture in this vicinity sacrificed a fine business and a large fortune in his obstinate endeavors to force upon his patrons a beer largely made from rice, and did not abandon the attempt until it was lost beneath the double cloud of bankruptcy and the suicide of the one most closely associated with him in the business. In time, however, such ingenious methods of employment of the cereal substitutes and canning chemical devices for cloaking the true character of the resultant product were brought to bear upon the manufacture that not one out of ten people could detect a false from a genuine beer, especially since all was equally young, and from that cause alone likely to inflict that "next morning misery" which needs no explanation to any modern beer drinker. But the greatest stride in the progress of the modern brewer was made when glucose was brought to his notice. That cheap and easily employed corn product suddenly sprang into general use, and simultaneously the pleasing discovery was made by the brewers that the public liked its beer sweet. But that was no longer strange, the popular palate had already shown itself so accommodating to the brewers' interests.

THE ENORMOUS USE OF GLUCOSE.

Notwithstanding all the earnest arguments of the brewers' organs in favor of the excellence and healthfulness of these so-called substitutes for malt, brewers have always been singularly modest about admitting their use, and every effort has been made to keep the public in ignorance about their employment. There are several establishments in New York which do an immense business in "brewer's supplies," but the innocent stranger making inquiry as to what those "supplies" consist of will be, if possible, put off with a general idea that they are confined to pitch, bungs, and sealing wax, or some such harmless things, and not one word will be said about glucose. But that is the great feature of the business, nevertheless, and not only are there regular dealers doing a vast trade in it and gigantic factories, doing nothing but convert corn to glucose, and even brewers who run glucose works on their own account, but there are constant independent offers by speculative commission merchants, showing the good understanding had in mercantile circles regarding ways constituting a brewer's necessaries, such as the following, received a few days ago by a brewing firm:

GENTLEMEN: We have a lot of mixed goods, glucose substitutes, part of an estate, which we must sell at once. Price 15 cts. in bulk and about 30 barrels. It is a valuable article for brewing purposes, and a low bid will buy it. Yours, &c.

Some idea of the enormous quantity of glucose consumed in beer making may be afforded by the simple fact that, in the proportions in which it is ordinarily employed, a beer manufacturer who should turn out 200,000 barrels of his beer in a year, would in that time use from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 pounds of glucose.

HOW BREWERS KEEP THEIR SECRETS.

Two years ago a Milwaukee newspaper succeeded in obtaining an authentic statement of the quantities of corn, rice, glucose, and grape sugar used during the preceding six months by the brewers of that city. The information sent a thrill of horror through intelligent beer drinkers all over the land, especially the Germans, who knew the worth and virtues of the barley malt. A New York reporter sought to get that same information concerning the practices of the Gothamite brewers, and to that end obtained orders from Washington, in due form, to the collectors of internal revenue in the five districts in this city and its immediate vicinity directing them to afford the required information. The attempt was a failure, however, for the collectors fell back upon a section of the United States laws especially forbidding the making public of such knowledge, and would not expose those facts, even upon orders from headquarters. The possession of the facts was not denied; indeed, the reporter found means to satisfy himself that the monthly returns of materials used—which all brewers are required to make—showed quantities of seven times more sensational matter than he had ventured to hope for, but that United States law was an effectual barrier to further inquiry, for the Collector in whose office most of the information was refused to put himself in a position to suffer the vengeance of the brewers. Those returns must be veracious, else the brewer would put himself at the mercy of too many people to whom his concealments must necessarily be known, and it is a pity they cannot be made public.

An expert in making and drinking beer says: "Barley malt being the largest item in the cost of beer manufactured honestly, the endeavors of such brewers as made haste to be rich were naturally directed to finding substitutes for it, by which a product closely counterfeiting genuine beer could be obtained at a reduced cost. To this end all the cereals have primarily been employed, but from among them corn and rice have finally been generally adopted as the cheapest and best for various reasons, among which the drinker's good is, however, not one. The proportions in which these substitutes are used varies from 33⅓ to as high as 45 per cent. Even at the lower rate mentioned it is claimed that fifty cents per barrel is saved over the cost of real barley malt beer, and, one enterprising genius, who has of late been pushing a newly patented process for the use of corn among the brewers of this vicinity, avers that by his system the saving is as high as seventy-five or eighty cents per barrel. It is much questioned by disinterested experts, and three or four honest brewers still remaining in and near New York, whether the actual saving is anything near so great in the use of substitutes, as compared with the results of such scientifically careful brewing of pure barley malt as will extract from it all its virtues. The promise of such profit is, however, sufficiently tempting to induce eminent city physicians of beer to pursue it, and even if all their expectations are not realized, they still attain enough to encourage them to continue in their evil way. These substituted cereals, having been passed through a process akin to the malting of barley, are found to contain in greater or less quantities severally, the diastase by which their starch is converted into sugar, but the resulting mash is not the same chemical constitution that the wort of barley malt would have, for the reason that the albuminoid constituents of corn, rice, and other cereals differ in character, proportions and qualities from those present in barley malt. The inorganic salts, such as phosphate of lime and ammonia, contained in barley malt, are not present to any considerable extent in those other cereals, and their proportions greatly vary, as also potassium and magnesium salts, which evidently affect the nourishment of the yeast germs during fermentation. The brewers who employ these substitutes find that their yeast germs die out in four or five transfers, and must be replaced by new yeast produced by genuine barley malt fermentation, either in special brews of their own or by other manufacturers.

There are certain compounds formed during the fermentation of all cereals which exist in such minute quantities that it is hardly possible to determine their character, yet which exert a very appreciable influence in the product resultant from the fermenting mass. In barley fermentation, for instance, succinic acid, glycerine, and some others, not at all give its peculiarly pleasant perfume to the wort, are developed, while the ethers and other products in a corn mash are wholly different. Such are these differences that only the wort of barley malt appears to afford perfect nutrition to the yeast germs, without which the process of fermentation is necessarily slow, and acetous and lactic acid fermentations inevitably supplant the true and healthful yeast fermentation.

The beers made from corn and rice mixtures with malt are generally light colored, bright, and have good head—thanks for the latter to their uncompleted fermentation and the large quantity of bi-carbonate of soda customarily put into them—but neither their flavor nor their effects upon the drinker are the same as afforded by the true barley malt beer. In some of them the corn flavor is very pronounced, and thus far no attempts to give to them by chemical art the distinctive barley malt flavor have been really successful. The most frequently employed device for the attainment of that flavor has been by the addition of slightly roasted starch to the finished beer, but the success of that treatment has been rather a matter of imagination than fact. Rice beer has not so strong a flavor of the grain as that made from corn, but what it lacks of force in that direction it makes up by its power of compelling headaches and nervous disorders, for which it is even mightier than the corn product.

OTHER SUBSTITUTES FOR BARLEY MALT.

The substitutes for barley malt are not confined to the cereals, but include also potato starch, corn starch, and glucose. The first of those three materials has not been used much in this country, as it has been found to be more cheaply replaced by the others, but the glucose has come into general use. This syrup is made from corn, which for its production is treated with either sulphuric or oxalic acid. The extent to which the former acid is directly injurious to the consumers has not been fully determined by medical men, but about the latter there is no question, its poisonous character being fully known. Of course the glucose manufacturers aver that neither acid is left in the finished syrup in such quantity as to be at all injurious, but that is by no means a determined fact. Taking the process with sulphuric acid—the least deadly of the two at all events—it is not absolutely reassuring to the intelligent glucose beer drinker. The corn is boiled in water containing two per cent. of sulphuric acid, either in open vats or under pressure—the latter facilitating the process until complete conversion has taken place, a result which is determined by the tincture of iodine test. Then it is evaporated in vacuum pans to a specific gravity of about 40° Beaumé. The sulphuric acid is supposed to be expelled by the use of carbonate of lime, which combines with it and forms the salt sulphate of lime, most of which is deposited at the bottom of the vat. This salt is difficult of solution, but is not absolutely insoluble in water, and its solubility is greatly increased in water which contains saccharine matter, as the glucose, so that much of it remains in the finished product put upon the market. In starch factories, glucose is also made as a bi-product, and in some instances is produced not from the starch, but from the refuse that is built for conversion into marketable starch. Grape sugar is simply glucose from which the water has been expelled until it has been made a solid, and is little employed by brewers, as its use involves the trouble of redissolving it. In whichever form it appears the glucose of commerce almost invariably contains a certain percentage of the sulphate of lime, and it is claimed by expert chemists that this salt and the lack of a proper proportion of nitrogenous matter in a glucose most materially affects the health of development of the yeast cells in fermentation, thus encouraging the formation of bi-products which are detrimental to the human system.

As has been said, the proportion of substitutes which brewers venture to use runs from 33⅓ to 45 per cent., by weight, and that is the same with glucose as with the cereals. A brewer practising such adulteration would then, upon the lowest basis stated, use, instead of, say, 85 pounds of barley malt (the highest allowance ordinarily for a barrel of beer), only 57⅓ pounds of barley malt and 28⅓ pounds of corn, or 35 pounds of glucose, which would be equivalent to about 25 pounds of the solid extract at the rate of 40° Beaumé. It is reported that the German Government has forbidden the use of substitutes for barley malt, which would seem to indicate a lack of appreciation of the very innocuous character claimed for them by their advocates, upon the part of authorities whose good judgment in the matter of beer will hardly admit of question. Even if their use cannot legally be prohibited in this country, it does seem to many beer drinkers as if it might be both practicable and advisable to have some such law enforced as that proposed a couple of months ago in the New York Legislature (and promptly sat upon by the influence of the brewers), by which the makers of glucose, corn, rice, and other bogus beer should be compelled to brand their kegs with a veracious statement of the actual contents. Such beers may be all well enough for those who like them—and it is a pity their use cannot be confined to those who make them—but, as the *Staats-Zeitung* said a couple of years ago: "Whatever they may be, and whatever they should be called, they certainly are not genuine German lager beer, which can be made only from hops and malt."

It is emphatically denied by brewers that they habitually employ any substitutes for hops, but every beer drinker knows of beers in common sale which have a great deal of some bitter element that is entirely devoid of the flavor of the hop. And it is also a significant fact that Bolley's *Technisch-Chemische Untersuchungen*, a work of the highest authority, affords a list of tests for the detection, by analysis, of the presence in beer of picric acid, cnpsilone, alvoine, daphnine, quassin, menyanthine, absynthine, colocynthin, picrotoxin, and picrotoxin. The latter material is the active principle of the poisonous "fish berries." At the same time it may be confidently affirmed that not a New York brewer could be found who would admit having ever heard of those things or who could be brought to believe in the possibility of such human depravity as would be demonstrated by their use.

A couple of years ago legal proceedings, consequent upon the poisoning of a customer in England by drinking a pint of beer that certain beer sold there contained picric acid, but the brewer stoutly swore that he did not put it in, and if it got there it must have been put in by the wicked retailer. Probably such a discovery in this country would, in like manner, redound to the discredit of the retailers, certainly not to the conscientious and liberal brewers.

The principal additions to beer to prevent its souring, to give strength enough supposably to check butyric, acetic, and lactic acid fermentations, and to sweeten it, are bi-sulphite of lime, bi-carbonate of soda, salicylic acid, alcohol, and glycerine. Generally these are employed in such small quantities as not to be particularly dangerous to the consumer; but there was a case in Germany not long ago in which so much bi-carbonate of soda had been used to correct sour beer that persons drinking it were attacked by severe and even dangerous purging. The brewer who played that trick upon his customers was fined heavily. The bi-sulphite of lime absorbs oxygen and prevents the formation of acetic acid, for which reason it is much used in bottling beer. The salicylic acid is a strong disinfectant and a powerful anti-ferment, and is largely employed in foreign beers received in this country, as also in beer shipped from the United States to hot climates. In the proportion of 1 to 2,000, in which it is generally used, it cannot be regarded as injurious. The glycerine addition is most frequently made to the light so-called "Pilsen" and "Vienna" imitation beers, to sweeten them to the taste of a class of customers who would really like soda water better if it were not for the name of the thing.

A not uncommon trick in the hop market is the mixing of old hops bleached by sulphurous acid with new hops. They of course command a lower price than the fresh hops, a fact which commends them to brewers cultivating economy, and may very properly be cooked with glucose, corn, and rice for the sort of beer such materials will afford. A little more or less sulphuric acid in the stomachs of those accustomed to that kind of beer can hardly make much difference. It is also affirmed that cocculus Indicus and nux vomica are used as hop substitutes, and they are more likely to be so employed than some of the rare and expensive alkaloids mentioned by Bolley.

IS THE NEW BEER INJURIOUS TO HEALTH?

Dr. A. B. Mott says that in his practice he has observed an enormous increase of renal disorders within the past ten years, and, although he has not sufficiently studied the direct action of glucose upon the kidneys to attribute that increase positively to adulterations in beer, he does not see any reason to doubt that the overtaxing of the kidneys and weakening of those organs by the excessive work which the beer drinker imposes upon them predisposes them to serious injury from even seemingly only slightly deleterious elements in the beer. Diabetes, he also says, although it sometimes attacks persons who are strictly temperate in their habits, has become a much more frequent disease since the popularization of new beer.

Another eminent city physician, upon being asked for his opinion in the matter, responded in evident alarm: "What! Do you expect me to give you my honest opinion of the vast majority of the beer made nowadays, when several of my very best customers are brewers? A pretty kettle of hot water I'd get myself in if I did so. You can't expect it. Are kidney diseases more prevalent than they used to be? Yes, very much more. I've no objection to answering that; but don't use my name. Think of my patients!" Their are worth more to me than the publication of my opinion about beer."

Prof. C. F. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, says: "Beer made with glucose, corn, or rice, instead of barley malt is not and cannot be half so good as that made entirely from the barley malt. There can be no question about that. The glucose, by its fermentation, gives nothing but alcohol, while from barley malt you get all its nutritious properties. Good barley malt is very rich in extractive matters, so called, which are the nutritious elements. Suppose you could ferment glucose alone—which you could not, of course—but supposing that you could, you would get nothing more than a weak alcoholic solution, with a very little glycerine and succinic acid. The same objection applies to the use of the material in the form of pure starch, viz., that its fermentation would develop more of the nutritious principles of the malt. As to the direct effect upon the human system of these substitutes for malt and of the use of imperfectly fermented beer, that view of the question hardly comes within my province. It belongs to the doctor rather than the chemist. I do not think the sulphate of lime is injurious. It is in all the water we drink. The peculiar excellence of some English ales has indeed been attributed, in great measure, to the excess of sulphate of lime in the water of which they are made. But there is no doubt about the beer made from those substitutes being inferior to that from pure barley malt. I think the enforcement of the new State law against adulteration of food, drinks, and drugs, passed May 28, will probably reach such substitutions. It defines adulteration punishable by its provisions as 'if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for the article.' Well, there can be no question about glucose being both a cheaper article than barley malt and an inferior one, at least for the brewing of beer, whatever else it may be good for."

An authority upon the manufacture of glucose says that there is in the West one factory which converts 5,000,000 bushels of corn per annum into glucose, and another which uses up 2,000,000 for a like purpose. It sells for as low as three cents per pound, and in large quantities has been disposed of at two cents. At that price it does not pay to put it through the bone-black process, which would effectually remove all trace of the sulphuric acid used in its manufacture, so the glucose of commerce and the glucose of the laboratory are very different products. Much of it is used for the adulteration of sugars and molasses and in the making of confectionery, but its principal use is in the manufacture of beer. One reason why the brewers like it, in addition to its cheapness, is the fact that it enables them to produce a very light-colored, brilliant beer, which is now a great desideratum of the trade.

Col. Barne, Mr. Hicks, and Mr. Storer have introduced into the English House of Commons a bill "for the better preparing the purity of beer." It provides that "every person who sells or exposes for sale by wholesale or retail any beer brewed from or containing any ingredients other than hops and malt from barley, shall keep conspicuously posted at the bar or other place where such beer is sold or exposed for sale a legible notice stating what other ingredients are contained in such beer. Any person who sells or exposes for sale any such beer as aforesaid, without complying with the above enactment, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding in the case of the first offence £20, and in the case of the second, or any subsequent offence, £50." Fines may be recovered summarily by any informer, and one-half the fine will be paid the informer.

CAROLINE MERRILL'S MONEY.

The Surrogate Decides that a Large Bequest to Cardinal McCloskey is Invalid.

Surrogate Calvin gave a decision in the Merrill will case yesterday adverse to the admission to probate of the will and codicil that bequeathed the larger portion of her estate to Cardinal McCloskey, on the ground that the decedent was laboring under an insane delusion relative to her nephew and adopted son, George Merrill, when she executed the will.

Caroline A. Merrill, née Tibbitts, a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and the widow of a wealthy sea captain, Nathaniel W. Merrill, died at the Rossmore Hotel, in this city, Oct. 18, 1877. She was well advanced in years. Reared a Protestant, she embraced the Roman Catholic faith in her latter years. According to the testimony elicited, she was a wonderfully eccentric woman. She travelled extensively. There was no issue from her marriage with Capt. Merrill. About 1838 she made her husband informally adopt George W. Tibbitts, a son of Mrs. Merrill's brother, with the intention of leaving him their property. In November, 1856, Capt. and Mrs. Merrill each made a will, each in favor of the other, and in event of the death of both, to George Merrill, the nephew who had taken their name. Capt. Merrill died in 1857. Soon after the Captain's death Mrs. Merrill began to conceive the most violent dislike for her nephew, and accused him of siding against her in a matter of $600 at issue between her and the firm of Green & Co. Her hatred was indicated by letters teeming with terrible maledictions and charges. Mrs. Merrill left a will dated May 2, 1871, and witnessed by Cyrus W. Field and Benj. Cartwright. Under that she gave $50,000 to the New York Hospital; to the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, $5,000; to the Portsmouth Athenæum, N. H., $2,000; to Cardinal McCloskey $50,000, and in the event of his death prior to his successor, or in event of vacancy to the Ordinary; to her niece, Caroline S. Delgando, $5,000, furniture, and wearing apparel; to Dr. George H. C. Salter, $5,000; and the residue, amounting, it was said, to about $300,000, to Bishop Bacon of Maine, and in event of his death, to his successor, or in case of the vacancy of the office to the Ordinary. Moses Taylor, President of the City National Bank of this city, and G. Boston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, also of this city, were appointed executors of the will. To the will was appended a codicil dated Dec. 9, 1875, and witnessed by Drs. Chatard and Smith. It recited the death of Bishop Bacon and the lapse of the legacy to him, and gave that legacy to Cardinal McCloskey, and in event of his death to the Rev. Thomas S. Preston, Vicar General. Owing to the death of Dr. Salter the legacy left him in the will was only a life interest to his daughter Mabel.

This will and codicil were offered to probate in November, 1877. Objections were filed by Mrs. Merrill's nephew and adopted son, George Merrill, and a number of other next of kin no nearer related than he. Since then the contest over the probate of the will has been an important feature of the business before the Surrogate's Court, and has attracted widespread attention. A large number of the conspicuous residents of this city were summoned as witnesses, among them the Thurlow Weed, Moses Taylor, and Cyrus W. Field. The great array of witnesses included persons in nearly every walk in life. There were clergymen and doctors, lawyers and bankers, of more or less note, hotel keepers, porters, and washerwomen.

The Surrogate is of the opinion that at the time of executing the will and codicil, Mrs. Merrill was sane upon all subjects except those relating to her nephew; also that she was free from undue influence. He comes to the conclusion that Mrs. Merrill labored under such an insane delusion as described, and that it was such as to render the will and codicil void in law.

THE DEATH OF SILAS C. HERRING.

A Sudden End of a Long Business Career—The Hands of his Watch Stop.

Silas C. Herring, who founded the house of Herring & Co., manufacturers of safes, died at his home, in Plainfield, N. J., at 9:20 o'clock on Thursday evening. He lacked only a few months of being 78 years old. He had been suffering with rheumatic gout for several months, but on Thursday he was out of the house. In the evening he was sitting in a cheerful mood with his wife, when she noticed his head fall gently forward upon his lap. It is believed he died almost instantly of apoplexy. When his watch was subsequently taken from his pocket by his son it was found to have stopped at twenty minutes past 9 o'clock. It is remembered in the family that Mr. Herring's father-in-law's watch also stopped at the moment of his death.

In 1837, Mr. Herring became acquainted with Enos Wilder. Wilder had the idea that plaster of Paris, being a non-conductor of heat, might be utilized in protecting valuables in case of conflagration. Out of this idea grew the salamander safe. In 1840 there was a public test at the foot of Wall street. The next year Mr. Herring undertook the sale of these safes. Three years later he secured the sole right to manufacture by agreeing to pay Wilder one cent a pound royalty. The factory and salesroom were in Water and Depeyster streets. A second challenge test of safes was made several years later at the foot of Wall street. Mr. Herring had a picture made of the scene, and in the foreground were to be seen James Gordon Bennett and Horace Greeley in the funny dress of the court. This picture was for many years used as a sign for his safe warehouse.

Mr. Herring was an original incorporator of the Juvenile Asylum of this city. In 1858 he purchased the 2,500 volumes of Prof. Creder in the University of Grossen, Germany, and presented them to the Universalist Theological Seminary at Clinton, in this State. Subsequently he gave this institution $5,000 for the erection of a fire-proof library building.

In the course of his life he has had to do with the management of the directors of other, of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, the Broadway Bank, the Manhattan and Broadway Savings Banks, the Manhattan and National Life Insurance Companies, the Park Fire Insurance Company, and the Firemen's Fund Company.

He was an attendant at Dr. Chapin's Church.

Base Ball Yesterday.

After defeating the strong team from Buffalo the day before by 4 to 3, the Metropolitans allowed the Atlantics to send them to "Chicago" yesterday by 4 to 0. It was a well-earned victory for the Atlantics against sharp fielding, but the home team lost the game entirely by poor batting. It is true that the Atlantics played a fine game, but they had to do it to win a match with the Buffalos the day before, and yet the Metropolitans won by batting. Following is the score:

METROPOLITAN.	A.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.	ATLANTIC.	A.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Brady, cf. & p.	0	0	2	2	0	1	Nelson, s. s.	0	1	2	3	0	1
Start, 1. f.	1	1	1	1	0	1	Pike, c.	0	0	0	7	0	0
Say, s. s. & c.	0	0	0	1	2	1	Clarkin, 1st b.	1	2	15	0	0	0
Eckerd, 1st b.	0	0	0	1	0	0	Rowman, 1. f.	0	1	2	0	0	0
Muldoon, 3d b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Troy, c. f.	0	2	3	2	0	0
Slaven, c.	0	0	0	8	2	0	Schaefer, 3d b.	0	1	1	1	1	0
Noble, r. f.	0	2	0	1	0	0	Kinslow, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenney, 2d b.	0	0	2	1	0	0	Driscoll, p.	0	1	1	1	0	0
Seagle, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Barnie, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	0	3	24	9	3		Totals	4	7	27	15	2	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Atlantic	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—4

First Base by Errors—Metropolitan, 2; Atlantic, 1. Earned Runs—Metropolitan, 0; Atlantic, 4. In Buffalo—Worcester, 2; Buffalo, 4. In Cleveland—Cleveland, 0; Providence, 4. In Hartford—Hartford, 1; Boston, 4. In Troy—Troy, 0; Detroit, 8.

Bedbugs, Roaches,

Rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15 cents. Druggists.—Adv.

There is no use talking, boys. Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injective cures every time, without capsules or nauseous medicines. Sold by all druggists. Price $1. Depot, 429 Canal st.—Adv.

SKYLARKING IN ALBANY.

THE LIVELIEST KIND OF TIMES IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

The Attention of All Arrested, However, Over a Bill that was Pronounced a Steal—Mr. Bergh's Pigeon Bill Objected to.

ALBANY, June 24.—The skylarking in the Assembly began an hour earlier than usual this morning. The result was that notwithstanding the confusion some little business was done before the meeting of the joint convention. Mr. Dayton of New York put in the usual Democratic resolution for a final adjournment. It fixed the day for July 2. It was promptly tabled. Then Mr. Bemiss of Pitcher sought to pass a resolution forbidding the consideration of any new business in the rest of the session. This, too, was laid at rest upon the table. Assemblyman Niles of New York asked unanimous consent to introduce the Bergh bill prohibiting pigeon shooting for sport. Twenty members objected. Mr. Niles moved to lay all other business aside that he might introduce the bill. This required a two-thirds vote. On a count he got only 9 votes. "That's a very bad score," shouted Old Salt; "only 9 out of a possible 128."

The third reading of bills was announced. There were nearly one hundred on the table ready for a reading, but it was almost impossible to keep the attention of members. The Speaker kept up a constant drumming, and the Clerk called and recalled the roll in the effort to get enough votes. "I call for the absentees," was heard at the end of every roll call by some member who was interested in the bill being read, and again the Clerk had to call the roll.

Speaker Sharpe lost patience. "What's the use of calling the absentees?" he shouted. "The absentees are all here. They are sitting in their seats and roaming about the floor, apparently oblivious of the fact that their names are being called. Occasionally they consent to smile and nod at the Clerk, but they won't take the trouble to vote. If the absentees would vote on the first call of the roll there would be no trouble doing business. There are enough of them present to pass a bill on the first call." This bull of the Speaker's brought forth a roar of laughter, and for a time the "absentees" answered to their names on the first call.

The first bill passed appropriated $8,000 for the Seamen's Retreat on Staten Island. This was followed by a bill appropriating $2,500 for work done upon the old Capitol, which was also passed. A bill levying a State tax of three-tenths of a mill to make up a deficiency in the canal sinking fund passed. Weed, Parsons & Co. turned up with an act to compensate them for extra work done by order of the Legislature. The amount was not stated, but, judging from former years, it will run up into the thousands.

Here business was interrupted by the appearance in front of the desk of the Speaker of the Governor's private secretary with another veto. It was the act authorizing the payment to Jacob A. Hatzel of his salary as Alderman, which office he was cheated out of by a false count of the votes. The Governor says:

Abundant evidence demonstrates that a gross fraud was perpetrated at the election in 1879, when one Jacob A. Hatzel was deprived of the office of Alderman in the city of New York. Fraudulent returns gave the certificate of election to his adversary, who served as Alderman throughout the term and drew the salary. Mr. Hatzel contested the election before the Board of Aldermen, but though the term had expired after the expiration of the term of office was he able to establish his rights, when it was too late for him to realize any benefit from the contest, beyond the moral satisfaction of vindicating his rights in the contest of the controversy. The accompanying bill proposes to require the city of New York to reimburse Mr. Hatzel for the loss of the salary to which he would have been entitled, but which was paid to the opponent while serving as de facto Alderman, and also for the legal expenses incurred by him in making the contest. In view of the outrage perpetrated upon him, which is amply demonstrated by judicial decisions, there would seem a peculiar propriety in his claim to such reimbursement, but unfortunately the Constitution presents an absolute bar to such proceeding. * * * A law should be enacted to prevent the payment of official salaries to claimants whose rights to the offices are contested, without a suitable bond or indemnity, by which the contestant, if successful, should be enabled to recover the salary to which he may be justly entitled. This would obviate the necessity of vetoing meritorious measures, and also remove such temptations which now exists for the violation of the election laws.

Then a bill appropriating several thousand dollars for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Buffalo was passed. The claim of John Foley for his salary as Supervisor, the office and pay of which he was cheated out of by the old Tammany Ring, was also passed.

The Senate then came marching down the aisle, and the two Houses went into joint convention. When that business was over the Speaker announced, "A message from the Senate." It proved to be a bill relating to the Genesee Canal which had been introduced and rushed through the Senate during the morning session by unanimous consent. As soon as the title was announced Col. Murphy strode down the side aisle and shouted: "Mr. Speaker, I trust that bill will take the usual course, and be sent to a committee."

"The bill is at the right," said Speaker Sharpe. "You don't know what it is."

"Perhaps I don't know as much as you do about it," retorted Col. Murphy, "but I do know that it is not all right. It is an attempt to steal a canal by a railroad company."

In the mean time Mr. Root, the venerable leader of the Grangers, was making all the noise he could to secure recognition, which he finally did. He said that it was a good bill, and was recommended by the Board of Health in its interest to prevent the stagnant water, which was detrimental to the health of those living near it. He asked unanimous consent that it might be passed at once. There was a roar of objections from the "absentees," who had at last become interested in the proceedings. Mr. Root then tried to get the bill ordered to a third reading, but failed, and the Speaker sent the bill to the Canal Committee. Mr. Browning of New York, on behalf of Mr. Cornell, who was absent, immediately moved to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill and bring it back into the House. This led to another hubbub, and points of order flew through the air like halstones. Finally the Speaker decided one of the points of order. Gen. Spinola stood in the middle aisle talking when he was called to order by the Speaker, who said he had decided the point of order the gentleman was talking about.

"But," said the General, "won't the Speaker hear me?" Perhaps you have made a mistake, and can be induced to reconsider your decision."

"No, I will not hear you," replied the Speaker. "If you don't like the decision you can appeal from it."

"Then I do appeal for the purpose of making my statement," said Gen. Spinola.

"I raise the point of order," broke in Old Salt, "that the point of order not being debatable the appeal is not debatable."

This choked off the General, who took his seat, saying, "The gentleman's canal seems to have been pretty well set up, but we will venticate it before it goes through this House."

Before Browning's motion to discharge the committee was acted upon, somebody moved to adjourn, and it was carried with a yell. For some time members stood around in groups discussing the bill, and there was a great diversity of opinions as to what the real facts were. Col. Murphy and Gen. Spinola, at the request of Gen. Sharpe, went into his private room and met the gentleman who is here "promoting" the passage of the bill, and who sought to explain away the objections raised. Both gentlemen afterward said that he did not succeed in doing so. He, in fact, satisfied them that it was an attempt on the part of a railroad company, who now had the right to build a railroad on the berme bank of the canal, to get control of the bed of the canal, in order that they might run a depressed railroad into the city of Rochester, which they could do under their existing charter. Speaker Sharpe admitted that he, too, had thought he mistaken as to the real object of the bill. The endorsement of the Board of Health had the tendency to create a favorable impression for it. One thing is certain, this flury has called the attention of every member to the bill, and it will not pass until it has been fully discussed and its real objects made known.

Mr. Strahan introduced in the Senate the bill, brought here by Henry Bergh, making it a misdemeanor for any person to keep pigeons or other birds to be shot at for amusement, or to rent any place for pigeon shooting matches. He asked unanimous consent that the bill now have its third reading. Several Senators objected. He then moved that the bill be printed and referred to the first Committee of the Whole. Mr. Madden, who appeared not to have entirely recovered from the excitement of his bill with Mr. Conkling last evening, protested in a loud tone against any more bills being printed. "Outside of the Railroad Commission bill," said he, "we propose to close up all legislation for this session."

Mr. Strahan's motion that the bill be printed and referred to the first committee was carried.

Mr. Wendover then offered a joint resolution, that after Wednesday, the 27th inst., all legislative business be closed, and the employees of the Legislature not needed for other business be discharged. Objection was made, and the resolution, not being in order, was not received.

The bill to tax life insurance companies, which has been under discussion for days and against which there have been so many remonstrances from the people, was put on its third reading and only got three votes, as follows: those of Messrs. Baker, Forster, and Schroeder.

The Senate passed the bill making it a misdemeanor to paste any written or printed matter upon any bill board, fence, house, or building of any kind, without the permission of the owner thereof." It has already passed the Assembly.

Weak Eyes, Sore Eyes, and Inflamed Eyelids.

Stye, &c., speedily cured by using Dr. Parker's celebrated Eye Balsam. Sold by druggists, 50 cents, 6 Dewey.—Adv.

Pepper-pill in capsules, only makes 50c. pair. Summer underclothing for men, women, and children. Bennett, 218 Grand st., also 379 6th av. and Black 23d and 7th sts.—Adv.

"Great aches from little toe corns grow." The German Corn Remover cures them. 25 cents. Of druggists.—Adv.

Cases of weak stomach, constipation, dyspepsia, relieved by Carter's Little Nerve Pills.—Adv.

CONTESTS OF THE CRACK SHOTS.

Close Shooting in the Coney Island Tournament—Rifle Practice.

The behavior of birds when shot is very curious. Sometimes, although a fluff of feathers in the air shows that the pigeon has been hit, he will keep on in strong, rapid flight, the marksman anxiously watching to see whether he will escape bounds. Suddenly a slight unevenness will appear in the pigeon's flight, and a moment afterward down he drops all in a heap. Many times in the course of the match a bird has died just outside the boundary. During the shooting off of the ties of fifteen in the Pierce diamond badge contest, one bird went circling round to the right, striking the fence of the track just where the boundary string was tied, and rolling over dead. When the judges came up to look at its position it was just about two inches outside the line. A load of shot plump in the breast drops the bird like a plummet. A shot in the head sometimes has a peculiar effect. The bird will rise straight up in the air, fluttering convulsively. At a height of fifty or sixty feet his wings suddenly drop, and down he plumps to the ground without a flutter. Numbers of times birds when hit have dropped at the feet of their slayers. Once a bird dropped on one of the judges. On Thursday a bird darted off to the right with so strong a flight that at the marksman's stand there was a shout of "missed." The pigeon flew through the press stand so close that he could have been grabbed. He had a bloody side, and the shout went back, "No, he's hit!" He dropped close to the boundary line. Yesterday a bird flew right across to the place where the dead birds are piled up and dropped alongside one of the barrels in which they are packed. A pigeon hit so hard that he is not able to get out of bounds is scored as a dead bird; but often birds are only technically dead, for as many as half a dozen at a time may be seen flopping in the grass. Sometimes they may be seen walking around. Yesterday, in walking over the ground after the match, the reporter came upon a bird that had crouched down and died, his feathers spread and head drawn in as if he had been brooding over a nest.

The notable event yesterday morning was the contest between Dr. Talbot of the Fountain Gun Club, Brooklyn, and H. Drury of the Onondaga Club, Syracuse, for the prize for the ties of 11 in the Pierce diamond badge contest. They brought down bird after bird until they had made ties of three eight times, all other competitors meanwhile dropping out, when they concluded to divide the $100 in gold which constituted the prize. This made a straight string of 24 birds apiece in addition to the 14 apiece killed in the preliminary shooting. The prize of $50 in gold for the ties of 13 was won by E. M. Hammond of the Brooklyn Gun Club, who missed only one bird in a string of 27. His competitor, G. W. Crouch of the Monroe County Club, missed his 26th bird. The shooting in these two classes of ties was better even than that in the ties of 15. A case of powder, the prize in the ties of 12, was won by C. Warner of the Dean Richmond club, Batavia. He killed a string of 12 birds in shooting off the ties. J. Wright of the Nassau Club, Brooklyn, his competitor, missed on the 12th bird.

It was now after 1 o'clock. Half the fourth day of the tournament had gone and the second day's programme was half through. In order to save time the next contest was