THE FAIR BILL IN ALBANY.

SENATOR LISPENARD STEWART INTRODUCED IT IN THE SENATE.

He Urged Its Immediate Passage or that It be Put On the Order of Third Reading—Mr. Sheehan Introduced and Urged Its Passage in the Assembly—Republican Leaders Objected to Such Undue Haste—They Wanted to Read the Bill Before They Voted On It—It was Made a Special Order for Monday Night in the Assembly and was Ordered to be Reported from Committee to the Senate on Wednesday.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The World's Fair bill, which was brought to Albany late last night by W. E. D. Stokes, secretary of the Committee on Legislation, was the sole topic of interest to the legislators here to-day. It was introduced both in the Senate and Assembly, and in both places met with delay. The delay, or the tactics which accomplished that result, does not seem to be significant or to support the theory of the alarmists who affect to believe that the high powers and friendly counsellors of the Republican party in the State are not favorably disposed toward the Fair for New York or New York for the Fair. Nothing in the action of to-day is in the line of confirmation of any imaginative fears that the favorable interest of such good and strong Republicans as Chauncey M. Depew is a sample of and the overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the bill can be counterbalanced by any man's or any men's dread of the Tammany bugaboo. The opponents of an immediate passage of the bill are on both sides of some other important questions, but are of the class of legislators who would almost prefer to have their constituents suspect that they had been improperly influenced than to have it supposed that they acted on anything that they did not know all about. They not only want to look into the bill carefully, but they want to get on the record with a few remarks that will show their thorough familiarity with it. But one danger can grow out of all this, in the opinion of expert observers here, and that is that the boomers for other cities may try to make a point against New York, based on this delay. Republican leader Fish of the Assembly promised Secretary Stokes after the adjournment that not less than one hundred favorable votes would be cast for the bill on Monday evening, and equally encouraging prospects were reported to him in the Senate.

The Senate's consideration of the bill was initiated by Lispenard Stewart, who introduced the bill and said:

"The fate of New York as to its being chosen as the site for the International Exposition of 1892 depends upon the treatment which this bill receives at the hands of the Legislature and the Governor of the State of New York. Congress at Washington is watching us as we are acting on this bill I have introduced. Every honor which the city of New York receives is an honor which belongs to the State of New York. Every increment of wealth which the city of New York receives is an increment of wealth to the State of New York as well. I feel, Mr. President, that every Senator in this chamber appreciates that what I have said as to the city of New York and the State of New York is true, and I therefore move that the bill be ordered to a third reading and now read."

Senator Hendricks—It seems to me that this is undue haste. I believe that no Senator has seen the bill, which, according to the papers, bonds New York city for $10,000,000. I therefore suggest that a hearing be set down for Tuesday.

Senator Cantor—I hope that the matter will not be delayed. There is a sharp competition with Washington and Chicago, and unless we act promptly New York may lose the Fair. The bill has been drawn carefully, and though it calls for $10,000,000, it has received the approval of the municipal Government. I oppose delay, and am willing to stay here until 6 o'clock to discuss the bill, section by section.

Senator Fassett—I can hardly believe that the Senator from the 22d district is in earnest when he asks us to pass this measure to-day. We could hardly expect the country to survive to celebrate another four hundredth anniversary if we were to use such indecent haste in such matters. Not a Senator has read the bill. The gentlemen who for two or three weeks and months are not treating us fairly if they would have us consider formally their informal action. Besides the sum of $10,000,000 which the senator from the Tenth speaks of almost flippantly, but which is a statesman from Chemung seems a very large amount, there is a close constitutional question to be decided upon. Then, too, it would be well to know what the Governor will do about the bill. It has been suggested that it will need to be carefully drawn in order to obtain his signature. Prima facie, it is good argument to show that the passage of a bill is good. But even after this there is room for a disastrous result. I remember when the press and public alike agreed that certain railroad bills should be passed, only to learn in the end that the Court of Appeals took a contrary view. In this measure the city of New York is not alone concerned. The State is also interested. It is possible that some one provision might have been improperly drawn, and then were the bill ushered into the Executive Chamber, what lectures on indecent haste we might expect. They are very familiar. I love to listen to them myself, but I wish that prevail. I hear that in the House all rules, the bill box included, are to be set aside, the bill rushed through, and the odium of crying "halt" is to be placed upon us. Well, we accept the responsibility. There is no desire in the Senate to oppose the bill. It can be considered and reported back on Wednesday, and I believe that the gentlemen having it in charge have not treated us fairly. I saw a bill in New York ten days ago which I had not time to read. Where has it been all this time? I charge that this is the bill, and that it has just been got in shape.

Senator Stewart (interrupting)—The remarks of the Senator (Fassett) have a great deal of justice. I believe that the bill was prepared two weeks ago. Since then it has been modified, remodified, and modified again until last night, when it came from the printer's hands. Now, I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on World's Fair Legislation; that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill; that the bill be ordered to a third reading and be printed, and be referred back to the committee with instructions to report to the Senate on Wednesday, the bill in the mean time to keep its place on the order of third reading.

Senator Ives—I move as an amendment that the Senate go into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Senator Saxton—I hope that the amendment will not prevail. It is impossible to consider this matter at this time. I have never seen the bill, nor have the other Senators seen it. The thing to do is to deliberate on it properly. The gentlemen having that in charge are anxious that we should hurry it through the Senate. We have been in session three months. Why haven't they hastened their action a little?

Senator Cantor—I presume that every Senator believes that New York ought to have the Fair. But there have been rumors that an effort will be made to delay it until 1893. Now I don't propose that any one shall have a right to charge us with this. If there is delay the Fair will go to Washington. I want to stay and discuss the bill section by section. To delay until Wednesday means to send word to Washington that New York State and New York city are not in accord on the World's Fair question.

Senator Brown—I have never seen the bill, and it is not indecent haste for me to say that I must know on what I am voting before I announce my willingness to bond New York city for the sum of $10,000,000. Consequently I shall vote against considering the bill this morning, and will not vote on it at all until I have informed myself on it. A large amount of literature on the subject has been sent to me, but I have not had time to read it.

Senator Sloan took the same ground as Col. Brown, which probably will not happen often, and then the vote showed that the Senate was against Mr. Ives's motion to go into Committee of the Whole by 17 to 10. Lispenard Stewart voting with Ives and Col. Brown with the conservatives.

The resolution to refer to the Committee on World's Fair prevailed, and a report on Wednesday was ordered. During the roll call Senator Roesch expressed the opinion that the Senate could safely go on and pass the bill on the strength of the prominence of the gentlemen who were concerned in its preparation. He read a lot of the names, including those of Chauncey M. Depew and Thomas C. Platt, as though he thought that ought to settle it with the reluctant Republicans. But it did not seem to, and Senator Saxton even wanted Mr. Roesch to tell him if he knew who really did draw the bill, and whether these prominent gentlemen would assume to know that it would be all right.

A public hearing on the bill was also ordered for Tuesday afternoon in the Senate Chamber.

The fuss in the Assembly had a family resemblance to that in the Senate, but Mr. Fish and his followers interjected more assurances that they did not mean to obstruct the bill. In fact, it seemed that the principle trouble was that Mr. Sheehan, a Democrat from Buffalo, having been asked to introduce the bill, pushed it with his usual energy, and some of the members seemed to think that they might not get a chance even to find out what the bill was.

Mr. Sheehan was recognized by Speaker Husted to introduce a public measure for the consideration of the House. The suspension of all rules was asked for, and Mr. Fish announced that he had no objection at this time, but reserved the right to object. Mr. Sheehan then explained that he had, saying:

"It is the World's Fair bill that for quite a number of days has been under consideration by the representatives of all of the World's Fair Committee, and as finally agreed on late yesterday afternoon by the Executive Committee, of whom Mr. Depew, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Root, and such distinguished gentlemen are members. I have carefully read it since its arrival in Albany, and I see no constitutional or other objections to it. The committee passed a resolution that it should be introduced in the Senate by Mr. Stewart of New York, and in this body by my self. I had no desire to introduce it, but when requested by such a representative body of gentlemen I cheerfully acquiesced. The bill does not tax the people of the State one dollar. No a single farthing will be taken from the treasury of the State under its operation. All of the money it calls for will be raised by the city of New York. Objection to the bill, if there is to be any, can only be expected to come from the city of New York, and not from any other part of the State. If the reading of the bill develops no objection to it, I will request that it be passed immediately, for the simple reason that Congress, and especially the New York Representatives in Congress, are waiting anxiously to hear what the Legislature of New York will do. The advocates in Washington of the claims of other cities are making all sorts of arguments, some true and some false, to defeat the claims of New York. It is charged that the Legislature has not moved in the matter. That is true, but it is only fair to say that it is not our fault. No measure has been presented to us on which we could act. But now we have a bill, and Congressmen Belden and Flower have telegraphed that if New York is to have the Fair the Legislature must act at once. Delay means danger and the loss of the Fair to New York city, and a loss to the city of New York of this kind means a loss to the State."

Republican leader Fish replied, saying: "The gentleman from Erie is seeking to make a precedent that will be very dangerous. I am glad the motion was not made by any member of the majority. No responsibility for delay attaches to this House. This House has committed itself to the World's Fair for New York by action taken unanimously. It is not fair to say that we have obstructed progress. If Mr. Sheehan wished to force action on this matter to-day he should let it have a full and free discussion and not tie it up with the previous question. It should be considered in Committee of the Whole."

This was the first time anything had been heard of the previous question, and Mr. Sheehan could not refrain from rising to say that he had no thought of such a thing.

The reading of the bill for information was then ordered. Col. De Peyster, and even Leader Fish, seemed to be interested that they learn that form and information, and not real business, was on hand. They tried to amend, but the Speaker would not have it. In the interruption of Mr. Fish there might have been some intention to be facetious. When the names of the Commissioners were reached he moved to strike out the name of the Democratic Senator from Ohio.

Mr. Andrus of Erie, a Republican colleague of Mr. Sheehan, said that he did not desire to place any obstacle in the way of the passage of the bill, but he did not think that, in view of the important character of the bill, and the "almost omnipotent" powers conferred under it, no greater haste should be attempted than would involve its being made a special order on second reading for Monday night.

A considerable struggle was made by Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Connelly of New York to have it made the special order on third reading, so that if the majority were satisfied after their investigation over Sunday the bill could be passed then. The effect on the action of Congress was the reason they had in mind. Mr. Fish was inclined to favor this, but Andrus, Whipple, Deyo, and King displayed such a thirst for information and fear of so much progress of the bill while they remained in their benighted condition of ignorance that the order of second reading was agreed to.

During the discussion Mr. Connelly characterized Mr. Whipple as a satanic quibbler, to the great delight of the House, to whom the Cattaraugus gentleman's many questions, asked on his own account and that of his neighbor (White), are becoming a great bore. But Speaker Husted has secured for the strictest decorum, and rapped him down.

DELAY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The sub-Committee of the House Committee on the World's Fair was in session for an hour this afternoon. The result was the further success of the policy of delay which has been so irritating to the Chicagoans. The Frank resolution, providing for a Fair in 1893, and the Springer resolution, looking to a ballot in the House next Monday, were discussed, the last against Mr. Hitt's opposition, and the sub-committee decided to report to the full committee when it meets tomorrow the following resolution:

Resolved, That this sub-committee report to the full committee that it does not recommend the adoption of either of the propositions referred to in the forms stated, and asks permission to proceed at once to the framing of a bill or bills embracing the entire subject of an exposition to be held at the city to be presented for the consideration of the full committee at the earliest date possible.

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Saxton Bill Reported—Civil Service Nominations Confirmed.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—In the Senate this morning the Judiciary Committee asked power to summon Judge Pitucke before them on the charges on which the Governor has asked his removal. Mr. Robertson stated that this was the usual constitutional method, and power was granted as a matter of form.

The Saxton Ballot Reform bill was reported, with amendments to be printed, with the final hearing next Wednesday. In addition to the amendments already published there is one providing that when a candidate dies after the official ballots have been printed unofficial ballots for that office may be issued.

The following nominations for State Civil Service Commissioners were unanimously confirmed: Alex. G. Eustace, John A. Sleicher, William A. Foste.

The following bills were introduced:

By Senator Hendricks—Fixing at $2,000 the salary of the Senate stenographer and at $2,500 the salary of the Assembly stenographer for the legislative record.

By Senator Ives—Appropriating $18,000 for instruction at the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

By Senator Birkett—Exempting Kings county veterans from jury duty; also allowing Brooklyn to raise $2,000 to the dispensaries of the American Medical Missionary Society.

By Senator Roesch—A substitute for his Weekly Wages bill.

In the Assembly the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Townsend—Authorizing the Board of Education of Oyster Bay to purchase grounds and erect a new school building.

By Mr. Nixon—Last year's bill amending the law in regard to fraudulent pedigrees of stallions kept for service.

By Mr. R. J. Lewis—Preventing the pigeon baiting of indictments by the District Attorney in New York city.

By Mr. Kerrigan—Reducing the rates of ferriage on the New York and Greenpoint ferry between the hours of 5 and 8 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M. to 1 cent. At other times and on Sunday the rate shall be 2 cents.

A YOUNG TAILOR CUTS HIS THROAT.

Out of Work and Despondent Because He Couldn't Pay His Debts.

David Shapiro, a young tailor who came to this country from Russian Poland three years ago, attempted suicide at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at 92 Rivington street by stabbing himself in the neck with a tailor's cutter. David and his brother Max lived in a front room, which they rented from Mrs. Jacob Liebman, whose husband is a tailor.

For the last three months the brothers have been out of work, and have been unable to pay their board. Mrs. Liebman supported them. Last Monday David obtained work cutting children's clothes, and thought that he would be able to repay Mrs. Liebman. On Thursday his employer found fault with his work, and the young man went to his room, thinking that he had been discharged. He was very despondent during the evening, and said that it was useless for him to attempt to get out of debt. His brother had no work, and now he had lost his situation.

The brothers slept in separate beds in the front room. Max got up at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning to attend the synagogue, but his brother said he was ill, and would not get up. An hour later Mrs. Liebman found David Shapiro unconscious on the bed with the blood flowing from a deep cut in his neck. Beside him on the bed was a tailor's cutter, with a sharp blade about six inches in length. On the table was a note, in which he said that he had been insane for four weeks.

Shapiro was taken to the Gouverneur Hospital, where he said that he had cut his own throat and wanted to die. He had lost so much blood that the doctors think he has but small chance of recovery. He is 24 years old, and the Liebmans think that his mind became affected from brooding over his troubles.

A Verdict Against an Inventor.

A verdict for $200,000 and interest was rendered yesterday by a jury in the Supreme Court, Part II., before Judge Lawrence, in the suit of William Pitt against Charles Kellogg, for violation of agreement.

Pitt is a broker, and Kellogg an inventor who held five patents upon seamless steel tubes. Pitt was to have $200,000 for organizing a syndicate to utilize the patents. He and Kellogg met representatives of Pitt's syndicate, Messrs. Garrett, Sloan, and Hill, in Philadelphia, and four of the five patents were exhibited in model. An adjournment was taken to allow Kellogg to produce the fifth model, which was the principal one. Instead of keeping his engagement Kellogg was accused of taking the model to Boston and placing the invention with a syndicate there capitalized at $2,000,000. Pitt then sued for his commission.

This Time She is in Earnest.

In Part II. of the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, Mrs. Helen Cunningham of 426 West Twenty-sixth street appeared for the third time in a suit for separation from her husband, John Cunningham. She was married to the defendant in June, 1876. Her two previous suits, she said, had been discontinued, but this time she is in earnest. She accused her husband of cruelty, slander, and desertion. The husband denied the charges. Judge Roesch reserved his decision.

THE AMENDED FAIR BILL.

CHANGES THAT APPEAR IN IT AS PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Uptown Property Owners Organizing to Oppose the Passage of the Bill and to Protect Their Property from Being Taken in Fee for the Uses of the Fair.

It seems that there is considerable difference between the original bill, which was prepared by the Legislative Committee of the World's Fair in New York in 1892 for introduction into the State Legislature, and the bill as it has been amended and was introduced into the Legislature yesterday. The main feature of the bill which seeks to bond New York city in $10,000,000 to help the Fair remains practically unchanged.

Most important perhaps is the change in the original bill pertaining to the closing of streets, the original bill proposing to close the streets, the amended bill limiting the powers of the Commissioners. The new section describing these powers is as follows:

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement may authorize the Board of Commissioners, upon such terms and for such period as the Board of Street Opening and Improvement shall specify, to enclose such portions of any streets or avenues in the city as may be bounded on either side by lands acquired either in fee or for a term of years under the provisions of this act, or the use of which is hereby authorized, and to use and employ the same during such period for the purposes of this act. Should the Board of Commissioners determine that any portion of the land included within any street or avenue should be permanently taken for the purposes of this act, such land shall be indicated upon the maps authorized to be made and filed under the sixth section of this act and, upon the consent thereto of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement being first given, all the right, title and interest in, upon or over the same, other than that of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, may be acquired in any proceedings taken to acquire title to lands under the provisions of this act, and upon such right, title and interest being so acquired, so much of said street or avenue as affected such land shall thereupon be closed and discontinued.

The new bill also describes minutely the course to be followed in appointing the Commissioners. It says that upon application by the Commissioners for plots of land the Corporation Counsel shall present to the Supreme Court petition signed and verified by Chairman of the Board of Exhibition Commissioners, or by one of the officers thereof designated by the Board for that purpose according to the practice of the court, setting forth the action theretofore taken by the Board and the filing of maps, and praying for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate. The petition shall specify the time and place of such application, shall briefly state the object of the application, and shall describe the real estate sought to be taken or affected.

Concerning the erection of buildings on the Fair site the new bill stipulates that permanent buildings shall be erected only on land owned by the city in fee, while temporary buildings shall be built on lands leased by the city.

One of the most notable changes is that in which the Commissioners are not to have the power to close up streets or do away with existing railroad tracks. They may, however, bridge the streets and avenues.

Finally, as to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History, the original bill provides that the plans for their completion should be approved by the trustees of the institutions, while the amended bill requires that the trustees' action shall be taken concurrently with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

There is opposition to the passage of the bill on the part of some of the owners of land on the proposed site. A petition has been drawn up by Lawyer John C. Shaw and signed by Miss Mary G. Pinkney, John E. Parsons, Henry A. Oxnard, Colonel Fred. Grant, Senator Hill, and others, representing about 300 lots on the proposed site, and sent to Senator Fassett and Speaker Husted at Albany. The petition asserts that the bill is unconstitutional, and demands that a committee be appointed to hear the land owners. If the Legislature refuses to do this, Lawyer Shaw says he will carry the matter to the courts.

The property owners united in this movement do not include those who are opposed to having the World's Fair on their property. They have already offered the use of the land to the committee. Their objections are to the power which the proposed bill gives to the city to acquire title to the property. Their position is set forth in this letter, which they sent on Thursday night to Mr. Depew as Chairman of the Committee on Legislation:

To the World's Fair Committee on Legislation:

The undersigned, owners of property within the Fair site, respectfully protest against the feature of the proposed legislation which contemplates the acquisition in fee of any part of the land required for the purpose of the Fair. While cheerfully acquiescing in the temporary use of our lands, we are unalterably opposed to the present scheme, under which it might happen that we should be compelled to sell our homes at the sole of our property if the Commission should so determine.

Rather than concede this we should prefer to have the World's Fair project abandoned. Being assured by counsel that this feature of the legislation is unconstitutional we shall oppose the passage of the bill in the Legislature, and if passed shall test its constitutionality in the courts.

Having, therefore, cordially supported the project, and believing there is no necessity for taking any other or greater interest in the lands than a term of years, we earnestly request that the Legislature modify its bill in this particular before submitting it to the Legislature.

The committee turned the communication over to Elihu Root.

John C. Shaw represents the interests of Miss Mary G. Pinckney, who owns the two blocks constituting the old Polo grounds, bounded by 110th and 112th streets and Fifth and Sixth avenues, and also a block between 119th and 120th streets and Tenth avenue and Morningside Park. There are 210 lots in this property. Mr. Shaw said yesterday that Miss Pinckney had tendered the use of all this land to the committee on the single condition that they would pay the taxes on it. He said that it was outrageous now to propose a bill which would give the city the right to buy the land outright at its own valuation. Mr. Shaw was indignant because Mr. Root repeatedly refused to tell him the provisions of the bill before its presentation to the Legislature. He said he has suspected that some such provision was in the wind, and that now he proposes to fight it to the finish. Mr. Root told him yesterday that it was necessary to give the committee the power to acquire land in fee, and that the bill could not discriminate. Nevertheless, Mr. Shaw thinks there is some private speculation behind this provision in the proposed bill.

John E. Parsons said last night that he was heartily opposed to a bill which "covered a real estate speculation." He would not explain his meaning. He said he did not wish to sell his property above the Park, and did not propose to do so if he could prevent it by fighting the bill. When told that members of the Site and Buildings Committee said that the committee did not propose to exercise the right of purchase vested in them, except as a club for a few obstinate property holders, who would neither lease nor sell their property for the purposes of the World's Fair, he replied that the bill did not contain any such provision, but that it gave the city the power to acquire any or all of the property. Mr. Parsons was asked if he would withdraw his opposition to the passage of the bill if he got from the Mayor or the committee a definite guarantee that his individual property would not be seized in fee by the city. He said he would.

Henry A. Cram said that he, too, would withdraw his opposition to the bill if he got a satisfactory personal guarantee that his property would not be taken from him.

"But," he said, "no such guarantee will be forthcoming, for the reason that there is a real estate speculation scheme underneath the bill. I have pretty good authority for my statement."

"What is the scheme?"

"Well, it is, practically, to extend Central Park from 110th to 113th street. To do this, it is necessary for the city to acquire all that property north of the Park at cheap figures. The scheme arose among owners of property on 113th street who want the park frontage. I know that the plan is in favor with Mayor Grant, and is backed strongly by John D. Crimmins. I have tried several times, indirectly, to get these gentlemen to say that they did not intend to try to push the scheme through, but they would not commit themselves. Now that World's Fair bill, if passed, will be the means by which this extension of the Park will be effected. I do not want to sell my property there, though they can use it temporarily if they choose. Property in that section is just now becoming valuable, and, after holding it for years, I don't want to sell it now, or at an appraiser's valuation."

John D. Crimmins denied emphatically an hour later that the committee intended to buy up all the land above the Park to 113th street so that the bill was a cloak for enlarging the Park, or for any sort of a real estate speculation. He said that the lawyers who had been wrestling with the problem of how to get hold of the property necessary to the purposes of the Fair had decided that the powers conferred by the proposed bill upon the committee were absolutely necessary, and that no other plan would work. He said that some of the property was in the hands of insane persons, some was owned by persons who could not be found, and some was owned by persons who positively refused to either sell or lease. But he said the committee did not desire to exercise their purchasing powers upon property owned by persons willing to lease on just and equitable rates.

"Will the committee give guarantees to persons willing to lease their property that the title to it will not be acquired by the city?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly," said Mr. Crimmins. "We will take them to the Mayor and give them all the guarantee they want. We don't want to buy any more land than we can help. We will want to acquire title probably to only fifteen or sixteen acres, where Machinery Hall will be erected, as that will be a permanent building."

The site of Machinery Hall has not been decided upon.

G. DE CORDOVA & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

Partner W. B. Smith's Emphatic Reply to Statements Made Concerning Him.

Mr. Winchester B. Smith, a partner in the firm of G. de Cordova & Co., has sent THE SUN this letter regarding the affairs of the firm:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Allow me to say that the statements which have been recently made through your paper in relation to my connection with the affairs of G. de Cordova & Co. do me a great, although, of course, on your part, unintentional injustice. On Jan. 10, 1890, I wrote to my partner as follows: "A receiver of our affairs must be appointed at once, and I will hand over to the receiver the money I have drawn this day from our bank, so that our creditors can share alike. Of course, you know that no preferences can be made by a limited copartnership. Mr. Burroughs will have to share with the others in the settlement."

The reference to Mr. Burroughs may, perhaps, be explained by the following letter to him in the handwriting of Mr. de Cordova.

Nov. 22, 1889.

H. F. Burroughs.

DEAR SIR: I have just been carefully over our accounts and can in a few moments convince your bookkeeper that an actual balance to-day, cash and merchandise, from you is $636,[illegible], and a note of yours and J. G. Towner & Co., on which we have realized $[illegible], and we have given you account notes amounting to $65,[illegible].

We think you will find this correct. Yours very truly,

G. DE CORDOVA & CO.

Instead of having overdrawn my account, as stated by Mr. de Cordova, an examination of the books will show that he has drawn out all his capital, and at least $17,000 more, and that all the cash capital which the firm has had for many years has been that furnished by myself.

The additional fact that Mr. de Cordova has lost a large amount of the firm's funds in Wall street and other speculations, which were entered into against my protest, will, I have no doubt, in the eyes of all good business men, justify my position in insisting upon a receiver of the firm's affairs.

While I have no desire to litigate these matters in the newspapers, I deem it but just to myself and my friends that at least some of the real facts and some of the reasons for my course should be known to the public. When a meeting of the creditors of our firm is held I will submit a statement to them which I believe will justify my action in the matter.

By giving to this letter the same publicity which you have given to the *ex parte* statements of Mr. de Cordova, you will greatly oblige, yours, very respectfully,

JAN. 23, 1890. WINCHESTER B. SMITH.

NO CONTEMPT ABOUT IT.

The Emigration Commissioners were a Little Sharp About Rammer.

Judge Barrett was asked yesterday to punish the Commissioners of Emigration for contempt, on the ground that they had voted to detain Johannes Rammer, an immigrant, after he had decided that Rammer had been unlawfully detained by Commissioner Stephenson. In the habeas corpus proceeding founded on the last-named detention Judge Barrett had ordered Rammer's discharge.

Judge Barrett declined to accept the proposition laid before him, that it was a contempt for the Board of Emigration to exercise its functions because a previous proceeding by one of the members of the Board had been declared unlawful. He said that if Rammer wanted to review the action of the Board a new proceeding would be necessary.

If Rammer had been in court on Thursday he would have been free under the decision then rendered. Moses Oppenheimer, who brought the habeas corpus proceedings, says that Rammer was left at Castle Garden under a pledge to his counsel that Commissioner Stephenson that his rights should not be prejudiced by his remaining in there. Having been still under their control, the Commissioners met while the case was in court and resolved to detain him.

The papers in Rammer's case were sent by the Emigration Commissioners to Collector Erhardt late in the day. The Collector will decide to-day whether or not Rammer ought to be allowed to land. The indications are that he will decide that Rammer may land. If he does, there is every prospect of as lively a brush between him and the Commissioners as there was over the Gardner case.

THE BRICES MUST PAY TO STAY.

If They Can't Raise Money to Go to California They Must Return to England.

Collector Erhardt yesterday considered the recommendation of the Emigration Commissioners to return Mrs. Mary Brice and her ten children to England. The Collector agreed with the Commissioners that this was the best thing to do. Mrs. Brice and her children, the eldest 19 years and the youngest a babe in arms, came here two weeks ago. She had $80. Her husband is at Los Angeles. He arrived in the country last spring, leaving instructions to his wife to sell their farm in England and come.

Mrs. Brice says that after the sale of the farm she was left her share, £52. She she arrived at Castle Garden she telegraphed to her husband, and he replied, asking her for funds so that he could come on and take her to California. He evidently thought she had received the full value of the farm. When he learned that the Commissioners had detained his wife and children he sent word that he could devote $6 a week of his income to her support.

This was not satisfactory, even though three of the children are old enough to work. It will take about $300 to keep the Brices in America.

POST OFFICE SAFE CRACKED.

Two Burglars Make a Clean Haul in Rockville Centre.

Burglars robbed the Rockville Centre Post Office Thursday night. Yesterday morning Postmaster John T. Davison found chips on the floor and holes bored in the cash drawer. The contents were gone. About a foot square in the door of the safe had been cut with cold chisels and sledge hammer. These tools lay on the floor. About $13 in money and $316 in stamps were stolen. The burglars pried open a back window. The footprints indicate that two men did the job. Burned matches strewed the floor.

The office has a large plate-glass front. There is a night watchman named Charles Johnson, a well-known Long Beach Hotel life saver, and the people thought he should have heard the hammering. A committee of citizens called at his house, and found that Johnson had taken an early train for the city.

The Color Line in the G. A. R.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 24.—The departmental encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Augusta to-day at the headquarters of Augusta Post, No. 2. Charleston, Savannah, Macon, Atlanta, and Tallapoosa posts were represented. Colored delegates from Beaufort and Savannah claimed admission to the encampment from the colored posts which they represented. The Committee on Credentials submitted majority and minority reports, the former against and the latter in favor of seating the colored delegates. The majority report recommended the formation of a separate encampment for colored posts. The minority report was adopted by a vote of 18 to 4, whereupon I. D. Crawford, Commander; H. Burns, Adjutant, and Philip Hedingsfeler, representing the E. S. Jones Post, No. 3, of Macon, withdrew from the encampment under instructions of their posts. The Augusta Post will give a banquet to the encampment tonight, to which the colored delegates are not invited.

The First District Can't Spare the Immigrants.

Alderman Cornelius Flynn led a delegation from the First district before the Mayor yesterday and presented a petition containing over 500 names, asking the city authorities to do what they could toward preserving Castle Garden as an immigrant landing bureau. The First district doesn't want to lose its boarders.

The delegation asked that the rent be lowered so that the Government would take the Garden. The Mayor replied that the matter was not yet officially before him. Corporation Counsel Clark said yesterday that he was under the impression that there is a law which prohibits the city from leasing the Garden without the permission of the State Board of Emigration.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, made from the most wholesome materials, and produces finer flavored, sweeter, lighter, more wholesome and delicious bread, biscuit, cake, pastry, etc., than any other baking powder or leavening agent.

Food raised by it will keep sweet, moist, fresh and palatable longer than when raised by yeast or other baking powders.

Being of greater strength than any other baking powder, it is also the most economical in use.

These great qualities warrant you, if you are not using the Royal Baking Powder, in making a trial of it.

NEGRO DEPORTATION.

William Pitt Kellogg Gives Reasons Why the Scheme is Not Feasible.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana during the reconstruction period, writes as follows to a prominent colored man of this city who had asked him for his opinion on the race problem, especially in reference to Senator Butler's deportation bill now in the Senate:

"I do not think the proposed scheme feasible. First, because the colored race is so numerous, and the expense incident to such a scheme would be so great that it would be found to be impracticable. Second, the colored people have become so fully identified with this country, especially with the South, that I do not believe a considerable number could be induced to consent to deportation. Third, I think the proposition is offensive to Christian civilization, and violates the constitutional right of citizenship, if there be connected with it any element of coercion. Fourth, I think it would be a serious blow to the commercial and agricultural interests of the South, and I do not believe the white people of the South would look with favor upon the loss of colored labor involved in a scheme of this kind. I am of opinion that if the leading journals of the South would take the stand that the *News and Courier* has recently taken against the hostilities recently manifested toward the colored people by the whites in some portions of the South, and if they would earnestly and in good faith address themselves to securing additional education facilities for the colored people, the antagonism between the two races would approach a happy solution. Gen. Grant once said in substance that the Democratic party could be trusted to do something to create an issue that would be calculated to weaken itself and strengthen the Republican party. Just at a time when the leaders of the party are being loosened, so far as the colored voters are concerned, both North and South, when the colored people are beginning to think for themselves as never before—in short, just as that race is beginning to assume an independent attitude, this subject is being agitated, which, aside from any other issue, is of itself calculated to renew the allegiance of the colored people to the Republican party, for it may be safely assumed that the Republican party will antagonize any scheme of deportation."

NOT AFRAID OF OUR CRUISERS.

Canadian Sealers to Have the Protection of the British Fleet.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—Encouraged by the assurances the Dominion Government have given them that there will be no further danger of seizure by United States cruisers in Behring Sea, the owners of the sealing craft of British Columbia are adding a large amount of tonnage this year to their fleet. They have been given to understand that should a settlement of the question of jurisdiction not be reached before the opening of the sealing season, they will have the protection of the British naval fleet in Behring Sea this year. One or two of the war ships now on the Pacific station have been ordered home to England to be replaced by vessels of more modern and efficient type. The sealing schooners Maggie Mac and Sea Lion have sailed for the southern cruise. It is reported that seals are plentiful off the coast now, and a good catch is predicted.

It appears from recent statistics that notwithstanding the efforts of the United States revenue cutters to keep British Columbia sealing vessels out of Behring Sea, no less than 15,497 sealskins were taken in that part of the ocean in 1889. The total number of skins taken by British Columbia vessels was 27,888, so that considerably more than one-half of the catch was obtained in Behring Sea. Twenty-two British vessels were engaged in the sealing business in the North Pacific last year. Nine United States schooners took 5,721 skins, 3,403 in Behring Sea, and 2,318 on the coast, and one German vessel captured 1,701 skins, nearly all in Behring Sea. The total value at Victoria of the sealskins taken in 1889 by Canadian, American, and German vessels in the North Pacific last year was $257,170. The largest catch was obtained by the Viva, a British Columbia vessel, which brought home 3,643 skins, valued at $25,500.

Triple Tragedy in a Laundry.

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 24.—One of the most revolting tragedies that ever occurred in this city came to light early this morning. Two Chinamen, Yee Lee and Sing Lee, for about two years past have conducted a laundry on one of the leading business streets. To-day a railroad man had occasion to call at the laundry for a package, and on entering was horrified to discover the dead bodies of one of the Chinamen and a woman named Mamie Sweeney lying close together on the floor. Bending over one of the tables was the body of the other Chinaman, cold in death. The two Chinamen came here from New York about two years ago. Sing Lee's uncle, Wing Woh Chong, does business at 34 Pell street, New York. The dead woman's parents live in Olyphant, Pa. For a time she resided in Scranton. She was about 21 years old.

It is the opinion of physicians that death was caused by inhalation of chlorine gas, generated in some way from washing materials.

A Negro Murderer Hanged.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 24.—Green Braxton, a negro, was hanged in the county jail here to-day for the murder of Mr. Lewis Pugh, an aged white farmer in this county, in May of last year. The drop was sprung at eight minutes past 12 o'clock, and Braxton was pronounced dead and was cut down in twenty minutes, death ensuing from strangulation. The drop was sprung before the black cap had been put on, and Deputy Sheriff Charles E. Parker fell with the negro. The deputy was painfully hurt by the fall to the iron floor. Lewis Pugh, who was murdered, was a well-to-do farmer, and was murdered for his money. He was assassinated at his home in the southern part of the county, being shot down in his bedroom. A little grandson who was with him was also shot, but recovered from his wounds, and was the main witness in the trial.

Belle Starr's Husband Wounded and Caught.

ARDMORE, I. T., Jan. 24.—Jim July, alias Starr, the husband of the female outlaw, Belle Starr, who was lynched a few months ago, was brought here yesterday fatally wounded. He was wanted by the United States officials, Deputy United States Marshal Heck Thomas and a posse overtook him at Caddo Creek. He resisted arrest, using his Winchester. The deputies returned the fire, and one shot took effect in the outlaw's side. He cannot recover.

HOLLINS & CO. IN COURT AGAIN.

Their Part in the Organization and Construction of the S. and B. Railroad.

Frank C. Hollins & Co. were in court again yesterday in another of the complex series of litigations in which they are involved. This time the court was held in the Potter building, and the Syracuse and Baldwinsville Railroad was the concern opposed to Hollins. This road was one of the first of Hollins's enterprises after he went into business for himself. P. K. Green was apparently the promoter of the road. He was a clerk in Hollins's office, and when the organization of the company was completed Hollins was elected President. The main line of the road was to be but six miles long, running from Amboy, on the West Shore road, near Syracuse, to Baldwinsville. This was in 1886. In the fall of that year, according to the minutes of the railroad company, the President notified the directors that a man named Powell of Brooklyn would build the road and take as payment the entire issue of bonds, amounting to $160,000, and some of the stock. The directory gave the contract to Powell, and the road was built. Trains began to run early in 1887. A year later the bonds were defaulted, and a receiver was appointed. Litigation has been the order ever since.

The case in hand is a suit brought by Robert W. Webb against the receiver to recover possession of a locomotive which is security for several notes given by the company. The receiver is Mr. Floyd F. Bentley, and the history of the case is thus given by his counsel, William M. Ross of Syracuse, who came down yesterday to attend the hearing before Referee Isaac R. Potter:

"Foreclosure proceedings were instituted last January and an order issued appointing Mr. Bentley receiver. That order provided that the officers of the company should deliver to him all its books, vouchers, and other property in their possession. The Syracuse and Baldwinsville Railroad a locomotive which was purchased of the New York Locomotive Works at Rome for $7,600. To meet this bill $1,500 was paid in cash, and the balance was to be paid in monthly installments of $331, the first due in January, 1888. In May, 1888, Hollins being President and Mr. M. Henderson his confidential man Treasurer, both being in the directory and controlling the Board, and Hollins being a member of the Executive Committee, the Board voted to pay Hollins & Co. $6,700 for their services as fiscal agents of the company. It was also voted to turn over to Hollins & Co. a piece of property known as the Foster property, in