THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SPEAKER REED COMES OUT VICTORIOUS IN THE END.

He Decides that the Reference of the Silver Bill to the Coinage Committee was in Accordance with the Rules, and the House Sustains Him, 144 to 117—The Senate Passes the Bill to Devote the Property Lately Belonging to the Mormon Church to the Use of the Common Schools of Utah—Senator Morrill's Bill to Apply the Proceeds of the Sale of Public Lands and the Receipts from Land Grant Railroads to the Endowment and Support of Agricultural Colleges the Subject of Debate.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In the Senate to-day the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Edmunds for a committee of seven to take into consideration the state of the administrative service of the Senate, and to report what measures should be adopted in respect to the greatest efficiency and economy of the service, was taken up and agreed to.

The House bill, supplementary to the act of March 22, 1882, in reference to bigamy, was taken up. It provides that all funds, or property lately belonging to the Mormon Church shall be devoted to the use and benefit of common schools in that State.

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) offered an amendment devoting the funds to the endowment of institutions of learning in Utah, and, for that purpose, turning them over to the General Board of Education of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, subject to rules and regulations to be approved of by the President of the United States, and not to be used in the disseminating, teaching, upholding, or propagating the doctrine and practices of polygamy or plural marriages.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) opposed the amendment.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) intimated that the Senator from Vermont was in too great a hurry to get at the results of a litigation that was not yet concluded. With that litigation still undecided in the Supreme Court of the United States, he thought that this was not the proper time to decide where the fruits of the litigation should go.

Mr. Butler also argued that the proposed legislation was premature. No harm could happen if the matter went over until the Supreme Court decided finally about it.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) also favored delay, at least until Mr. Butler's amendment shall have been printed. If the Mormon Church could use the money for proper and right purposes, the Mormon Church ought to have it. That was the plain ethics of the matter.

A vote was taken on Mr. Butler's amendment, and the result was: yeas, 9; nays, 24. The nine affirmative votes were given by Messrs. Bate, Berry, Butler, Call, Coke, Harris, Ransom, Teller, and Vance. All the negative votes but one (Mr. Payne's) were given by Republicans. There was no quorum voting, but Mr. Butler, in view of the vote taken, withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Voorhees moved to postpone the bill until the second Tuesday in December next. By that time, he said, the Supreme Court would have reached a termination of the litigation now pending.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the motion, and said that the bill did not touch or affect the property at all until after the Supreme Court should finally disposed of everybody's rights, public and private.

Mr. Voorhees's motion was not agreed to—yeas 20, nays 25. Messrs. Hawley, Plumb, and Teller voted with the Democrats in the affirmative, no Democrats voting in the negative. The bill was then passed without a division. There were some formal amendments made to it, which will require a conference.

On motion of Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) the Senate bill to establish an educational fund and apply the proceeds of the public lands and the receipts from certain land grant railroad companies to the more complete endowment and support of colleges for the advancement of science and industrial education, was taken up. It provides for the segregation in the Treasury of the fund received from the sale of public lands and from the moneys paid into the Treasury by the Pacific railroad companies, out of the land grants, and to be paid to each State and Territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of the agricultural colleges now established, or hereafter to be established, under the act of July 2, 1862, this payment to be announced $1,000 annually for ten years, until the maximum of $25,000 is reached, which is then to be the rate of annual payment.

Mr. Reagan (Dem., Tex.) argued against certain provisions of the bill (those prescribing a curriculum) as deviations from the original Agricultural College bill, and as tending to enlarge the powers of the general Government and to abridge the powers of the States.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) concurred with Mr. Reagan that it would have been better to confine the requirements under the bill to those of the original act. If that had been done he (Mr. Hawley) would have voted for the bill with pleasure. He was anxious to have the increased provision for these colleges, but he did not wish to have the States treated as wards in chancery, and as if they could not be trusted.

Mr. Plumb (Rep., Kan.) favored the making of the appropriation directly out of the Treasury, instead of making it dependent on the sales of public lands. That a revision of the bill would be practically a dedication of all the moneys to be received from the public lands to the purpose of scholastic agricultural education. Whatever that fund would be the colleges would be entitled to it, and that would be a new element entering into the management of the public land system. He was opposed to having the public land system embarrassed in that way. Then, as to the sums due by the Pacific Railroads, they amounted to about $100,000,000. Congress would soon be called upon to arrange a settlement of that debt, and these colleges ought not to be given the right, at any stage of the settlement, to come in and say that it should be settled in this or in that way. It was unwise legislation. The entire fund to be set apart under the bill would probably be first and last $200,000,000, and there was no doubt that in course of time those colleges would come and insist that that whole fund had been dedicated to them, and that the limitation of $25,000 a year ought to be removed. It was predicted that within two years any proposition to increase the expenditures of the Government by five or ten million dollars would have to be accompanied by a provision to raise the revenue to that amount.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.)—In less time than that—within eighteen months.

Mr. Plumb spoke of the surplus, of which so much had been heard a year or two ago, as having vanished like a snowbank under the rays of the summer sun, and said that this was not the time to take the receipts from the public lands and from the Pacific Railroads and segregate them, putting them out of circulation, and keeping them to be the prey of these agricultural colleges. The Treasury would need the money to be paid by the Pacific Railroads to "piece out" the expenditures of the Government, which were going to overrun the revenues.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) while declaring his entire sympathy with the object of the bill, said that he was opposed (as Mr. Plumb was) to dedicating one or two hundred million dollars for that purpose.

Mr. Morrill said that there was no such idea as a dedication of those funds.

Mr. Allison—Then that provision ought to be struck out.

Mr. Hawley said that he concurred with the objections made to the first section of the bill, and proposed to substitute for it a provision that "there shall be and hereby is annually appropriated out of any money in the Treasury the proceeds of sales of the public lands, not otherwise appropriated." If in future those products were not sufficient, the amount would be provided from other sources.

At the close of the session on the bill was amended in the direction indicated by Mr. Hawley and other Senators, striking out section 1 and all reference to sales of public lands, and to payments from the Pacific Railroads, and also striking out the specifications as to the character of the education to be given at the college.

Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ala.) offered an amendment providing that schools in which colored students are taught, whether called colleges or not, in the agricultural and mechanical arts, may have portions of the money paid to them. A long discussion ensued, Messrs. Hawley and Hale opposing the idea of frittering away the fund among half a dozen or more schools in each State, and rather favoring the encouragement of only one or two colleges.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep., Kan.) agreed with these views. He, however, believed it inappropriate and improper, and in various ways detrimental to the interests of both races to have co-education of the two races. And he was therefore entirely willing that in the Southern States provision should be made for the instruction of white and colored people separately. But he did not like Mr. Pugh's amendment, and would prefer a provision that in such cases there should be a just and proportionate division of the fund.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) offered an amendment providing that such share of the money as should be in the proportion which the colored population of a State bore to its entire population should be paid to and used for any one college or institution of learning that might be maintained for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanical arts, which college or institution should be selected by the Governor.

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) argued that that resolution would do injustice to States where the colored population outnumbered the white population.

The bill and amendments went over without action.

The Vice-President announced as the Committee on the Senate administrative service, Messrs. Allison, Plumb, Cullom, Dolph, Washburne, Cockrell, and Carlisle.

Mr. Edmunds offered amendments to the Sundry Civil bill—to pay to the widow of Chief Justice Waite $8,750, equal to the balance of his salary for one year, and appropriating $2,500 for a tablet in the interior of the Washington monument stating briefly the history of the structure. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives.

After the reading and approval of yesterday's journal, Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) moved to reconsider the vote by which the yeas and nays were ordered upon Mr. McKinley's motion to take his (Mr. Bland's) appeal from the decision of the Chair yesterday, declining to entertain his motion to take the Silver bill from the Speaker's table. He announced that he desired to withdraw his appeal, but Mr. McKinley insisted on a vote, so Mr. Bland's motion to reconsider was put and defeated—90 to 120.

The roll was called on Mr. McKinley's motion to table Mr. Bland's appeal, and it prevailed—yeas, 146; nays, 45. All of the free coinage men (except Mr. De Haven, who did not vote) voted to table the appeal, as well as the following Democrats: Messrs. Buckalew, Campbell, Dunphy, Fitch, Geissenhainer, Lewis, McAdoo, Mutchler, and Tracey. A large number of Democrats refused to vote at all.

The regular order being demanded, the Speaker said that the question had been discussed yesterday as to the condition of the Silver bill which had been referred to the Speaker, and the record of which in the journal had not been concurred in by the House—had been said to be effaced. The rules required that such bills be referred, and a statement to that effect should be put on the journal and record. The statement was made, and the House saw fit not to permit it to become part of the journal. That left a somewhat difficult question as to the status of the bill. Individually, the Chair believed, as did the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Conger), that the refusal to record a fact did not obliterate the fact itself. The action of the House might have its origin in another motive—that it would not give its sanction to a record in the journal of a transaction which it desired to subvert; and while it might seem to the Chair that some definite action should be taken by the House, yet, as gentlemen might have noticed, parliamentary law did not seem to be an exact science. (Laughter and applause on Democratic side.) The Chair, however, desired to give the House all proper opportunity for the transaction of business which it might desire, subject to the rules. The reference was made in accordance with the custom which had prevailed ever since the establishment of the rules. The Chair believed that the Senate amendment to the Silver bill came within the purview of rule 20, which prescribed that any amendment made by the Senate to any House bill must be considered first in the Committee of the Whole if it would have been so liable had it originated in the House. The Senate amendments to this bill struck out the first section, which contained the words of an appropriation of the House bill and substituted another section, containing no words of appropriation and proposing a different line of action, to wit, the fashioning of silver bars and the coinage of all silver presented, instead of silver bullion. This and other substitutions were plainly new propositions, requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole. The Chair was of opinion that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Coinage, from the provision of the rule that all proposed legislation must be referred to certain committees. Under these circumstances, and in conformity with the rules, the Chair announced to the House that the bill had been referred—was now referred—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. No appeal could be taken if the House desired to express its judgment upon the question.

Mr. Bland immediately appealed, and argued that the appropriating clause in the original House bill and that in the bill as it came from the Senate were similar in terms and purpose, and that the bill was not subject to reference to Committee of the Whole. Besides, he held that the point was made too late.

Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) declared that the Silver bill was the only one which had been subjected to this kind of treatment.

Mr. Peters (Rep., Kan.) said that all general appropriation bills took the same course.

Mr. Springer denied the statement and challenged the production of any one else to produce a single similar case. This was an attempt to revolutionize the rules—rules themselves revolutionary in conception. The Republicans and their Speaker were dodging the silver question.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.) said that it was evident that there was a deliberate intention to prevent a direct vote upon this question. The House should conform to the rules. The rules were extremely vicious. They did what they were designed to do. They put it in the power of the majority to do pretty much as they pleased—to stifle the voice of the minority. But in this case the majority of the House had changed to his side, and when it sought, under the rules, to do business, a way was found—a creditable way—to prevent it. This was the only opportunity to get a vote upon free coinage. If the Speaker was sustained and the bill went to the Coinage Committee, if it ever came again before the House it would be under a rule that would keep it entirely within the control of the gold men, who would alone be recognized to move amendments. If the free coinage men would do their duty they could get a vote upon the proposition before the sun went down.

Mr. Townsend (Rep., Col.) said that he had voted as he had because he felt it was his duty to his people to endeavor to get free coinage. The demonetization of silver was an infamous crime, and his people desired to reverse its evil effects. All they he asked was that the matter should be considered.

Mr. Morrow (Rep., Cal.) contended, in opposition to the Speaker's ruling, that the bills was on the Speaker's table and open to the disposition of the House.

Mr. Herman (Rep., Ore.) said that the silver question was the issue of the election held four weeks ago in his State. He had agreed to support the Republican State platform, declaring in favor of free coinage. Those were his sailing orders.

Mr. Bartine (Rep., Nev.) said that Representatives of the silver-producing States did not, of course, view this question from a technical standpoint. They were mostly new members, and not trained parliamentarians. But he could read plain English, and when the rules said that the bill must be considered in Committee of the Whole, it did not say and did not mean that it was to go to the Coinage Committee.

Mr. Clements (Dem., Ga.) said that the question ought not to be made a political or party question. He warned the friends of free coinage that if they passed this station the probability was that they would not have another opportunity to vote for free coinage in connection with this bill.

Mr. Buckalew (Dem., Pa.) held that it was for the House, by a fair and open vote, to determine whether the Speaker should be sustained or whether the House itself should dispose of the bill. He saw no objection to the reference of the bill to the appropriate committee, and if that committee did not act within a proper time the House itself could discharge the committee and itself consider the bill.

Mr. Fitch (Dem., N. Y.) said that it was plain that yesterday's proceeding was a victory for free coinage. When it came to that point he would refuse longer to combine with the free coinage Republicans, and he would vote to refer the bill to its proper committee. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crisp) had been slightly mistaken in his estimate of the party position, for at least some of the Democrats from New York would refuse to vote for free coinage.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) was for the fullest use of both gold and silver. But the question here was one of rules—of rules adopted by the votes of the gentleman from California (Mr. Morrow) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. Hermann).

Mr. Bland asked if the Committee on Rules had not engaged the majority in this case.

Mr. Cannon—The gentleman is always being gagged. It would take a barrel of pecans to gag him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Kan.) said that there was a purpose, not to secure free coinage, but to force through a measure that the President would be obliged to veto. The Democratic party would wreck the business interests of the country if in so doing they could advance the interests of the Democratic party. He was a free coinage man (derisive laughter on Democratic side); he represented a free coinage constituency, but that constituency did not send him here to vote that the Speaker was wrong when he was acting under the rule. And to vote that the journal should contain a lie. (Applause.)

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa) held up the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill as an instance of a bill that had taken the same course as the silver bill in the matter of reference. He wanted silver legislation. He did not care a snap for the money lenders of Wall street or the great mine owners of the West. He stood for the laborer and the farmer. The bill would come back from the committee.

Mr. Bland—Will this Free Coinage bill come back?

Mr. Henderson—I decline to yield. (Democratic laughter.) The House bill will come back with such recommendations touching the Senate amendments as the committee may determine.

Mr. Connell (Rep., Neb.) said he was a new member from the "wild and woolly West" and did not pretend to tell the House what he didn't understand about parliamentary law. He couldn't see why this should be regarded as a political question. Some of the Democrats would be found voting against the majority of their party; why shouldn't the Western Republicans show the same independence.

The debate having closed, Mr. McKinley moved to table Mr. Bland's appeal from the Speaker's decision sending the Silver bill to the Coinage Committee. The yeas and nays were taken, resulting: Yeas, 144; nays, 117; so the appeal was laid on the table.

The following Republicans voted with the Democrats against Mr. McKinley's motion: Messrs. Bartine, Connell, Delloven, Hermann, Kelley, Morrow, Townsend, and Funston.

These Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of the motion: Messrs. Bucka w, Dunphy, Fitch, Geissenhainer, Maish, McAdoo, Mutchler, O'Neill (Mass.), Quinn, Wiley, and Stahlnecker.

The following pairs were announced: Messrs McRoberts and Bound, Atkinson (Pa.) and Rogers, Comber (Ga.) and Vaux, Dorsey and Power, Green and Candler (Ga.), Lanning and Phelan, Ray and Hooker, Nute and Turner (N. Y.), Taylor (Tenn.) and Grimwade, Taylor (Ill.) and Barwig, Craig and Campbell, Dunsley and Lawler, T. M. Brown and Allen (Miss.), Meredith and Morgan, Clarke (Wis.) and Walker (Mo.), Scranton and Pierce, Wade and Hatch, Osborne and McCarthy, Thompson and Seney, Coleman and Price, Townsend (Pa.) and Kerr (Pa.), Houk and Washington, Wheeler (Mich.) and Clancey, Stewart (Vermont) and Oates, Harmer and Covert, Amires and Martin (Texas), Wilson (Wash.) and O'Ferrall, Hall and Stockdale, Whitburn and Brower.

The following members were recorded as absent or not voting: Biggs, Mason, Hopkins, Rusk, Simonds, Wilson.

Mr. McKinley, upon the announcement said: "So the appeal is tabled, and the bill stands referred to the Coinage Committee."

Mr. Brower (Rep., Mich.) presented the report of the Appropriations Committee on the Senate amendments to the Fortifications Appropriation bill. At his instance the House nonconcurred in the Senate amendments and ordered a conference. The House then adjourned. The Clerk announced that the Democratic caucus set for to-night had been postponed until Monday night.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest In and Outside of the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Referring to the published stories concerning the scene in the room of the Committee on Appropriations the other day, a gentleman who was present said to-night that the affair had been greatly misapprehended. The discussion which took place was not in relation to the general schedules of the McKinley bill, but the feature which Mr. Blaine so sharply condemned was that of giving a free market in the United States to the products of the sugar planters of the Southern continent and not asking in return free markets for the products of our own farmers, where we can get them merely for the asking.

Mr. Blaine has been working on this point ever since he returned to public life, and he always speaks very earnestly when he discusses the question of reciprocity and the South American trade. Mr. Blaine says that nothing could so directly and greatly benefit the American farmer as to open free markets among 40,000,000 of people for breadstuffs and provisions, which can easily be done by exchanging the duty on sugar instead of giving it away. Mr. Blaine says the American farmer would not be selling in Nebraska for 18 cents a bushel if the markets of Latin America were open to our products. He thinks it would be a great mistake to postpone even for a single month the opportunity now presented to secure the South American trade.

The War Department has been informed of the death of Assistant-Surgeon Howard Culbertson, retired, at Zanesville, Ohio, recently, and Secretary Proctor has directed the retirement of Capt. George N. Bomford, Eighteenth Infantry, to fill the vacancy thus created on the limited retired list. This action will cause the promotion of First Lieut. John Anderson, who has been awaiting promotion for twelve years and has an honorable war record. Second Lieut. David C. Shanks will be made a First Lieutenant.

The President has approved the acts granting pensions to Samuel Sterling, James M. McKinney, Maria Soller, Angelina Silver, Eliza J. Drake, Sarah Cuthbert, Mary Murphy, Wm. V. Cronk, Anna Hoarstick, David Doty, Eliza G. Glass, Elizabeth A. Jones, Dolly Blazer, Johanna Erlich, W. P. Alexander, Sarah Meader, Susanna Mitts, Mary Personens, Thomas F. Robinson, and Seth M. Walter.

The President to-day appointed the following Commissioners at Large to the World's Fair at Chicago: Governor W. C. P. Breckinridge, in place of Edwin H. Ammidown, declined, with Louis Fitzgerald of New York as alternate, and William M. Lindsey of Kentucky in place of Samuel W. Inman of Georgia, declined, with Patrick J. Walsh of Georgia as alternate.

GOMPERS'S TURN TO TALK.

The Breach Between Feds and Knights Reopened Past Healing.

It is war to the knife now between Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor and Samuel Gompers of the Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers went to Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, but before he started he talked with a SUN reporter, arraigning Mr. Powderly and the Knights as foes of labor. He charged Mr. Powderly with having organized into local assemblies of the Knights scabs who had taken the place of union men in a number of strikes. Mr. Powderly, he said, had gone into a deal with Jay Gould in the Missouri Pacific strikes, and in the C., B. and Q. strike of locomotive engineers had encouraged non-union men to take the strikers' places. When the cigarmakers were locked out in this city Mr. Powderly came to the aid of the manufacturers, according to Mr. Gompers, and organized the scab shops into assemblies of the Knights.

"Powderly's scabby tactics," continued Mr. Gompers, "have continued down to this day, but in a less degree, owing to the downward tendency of his order. He and his henchmen are anti-trades union, and against everything that is in the interests of the workingman. The Knights have made a dead set against the eight-hour movement; but wherever they have opposed us we have won, while wherever they have professed to be friendly, there we have suffered defeat, or only had a partial victory. But let Powderly and his men do their worst. They are all back numbers now, and cannot stem the tide which is carrying them down to certain destruction."

Mr. Powderly was just getting ready to leave the city when a SUN reporter saw him yesterday afternoon. "We are going to carry the fight now," he said, "into the strongholds camp and in every city in the country where the Federation has attacked us we are going to hold public meetings and show them up as we have done in New York. They have started the kicking, and we are going to kick back with three feet."

Mr. Powderly and all the members of his Executive Board inspected the Barge Office yesterday and had all the methods of landing immigrants explained to them. They went down to Quarantine in one of the cutters with Labor Inspector Milholland to board one of the incoming steamers, but they didn't find any with immigrants aboard. Late in the afternoon they all left town, the members of the Board for Philadelphia and Mr. Powderly for his home in Scranton.

Going to the Kaaterskill.

Manager Paige of the Hotel Kaaterskill reports excellent prospects for a good season's business. Among those who have already engaged rooms at the hotel are Mr. Alexander Brown of Brown Bros., Clarence H. Clark and family, Dr. Mason and family of Philadelphia; Dr. R. H. Johnson and family of Germantown; James H. Hammersley and family, Mrs. J. B. Smith and family, E. Calland, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome B. Eddy, Franklin File and family, W. C. Buchanan and family, Wm. Brown, G. F. Veith and family, President Lyon of the Third Avenue Railroad and family, J. S. Barclay and family, Mrs. Sands and family, Mrs. Scott, Wm. H. Webb and family, Major-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton and family, Lyman S. Bloomingdale and family of New York; Ira Davenport and family of Bath, N. Y.; Dr. P. M. Barclay and family of Newburgh, N. Y.; Dr. Skene and family, and W. A. A. Brown of Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. T. Kirtland and family of Orange, N. J.; Prof. Newcomb and family of Washington, D. C.

They Met in Chicago.

Israel Lesser, clothing merchant, doing business at 631 Broadway, has sued Julius Bernstein, jeweller of 21 Maiden lane, for $2,000 damages for alleged assault. Mr. Lesser's affidavit sets forth that on Feb. 20 last he was in Chicago at the Palmer House. At the same time Mr. Bernstein was also in Chicago at the Palmer House. Mr. Lesser was conversing with certain friends at the hotel when an attache came up and informed him that a gentleman wanted to see him in the hotel office. Mr. Lesser went down and found Bernstein. He didn't want to see Bernstein, and said so. Whereupon he says Mr. Bernstein followed him up stairs and in the presence of his friends assaulted him, striking him several blows in the face, cutting him severely, and causing the blood to flow profusely.

No Strike at the Owl Factory.

There will be no strike in the factory of the Owl Cigar Company, which is the name under which Stratton & Storm are incorporated. Yesterday Mr. Storm talked over matters with a committee of his employees, and a settlement was arrived at by which the men get an increase of from 10 to 12 per cent. in their wages.

The men in Joseph Hirsch's cigar factory, at Forty-second and First avenue, and in the factory of Vallate & Mitchell at Church and Leary streets, have applied to the union for permission to strike, and on Monday the Strike Committee of the union will wait upon the firms with a demand for an advance of $1 to $2 per 1,000 cigars. If it is refused a strike will be ordered.

Appointed Consulting Engineer.

Col. John Y. Culyer has been appointed Consulting Engineer of the Brooklyn Park Department at a salary of $1,500. Col. Culyer was for many years chief engineer and Superintendent of the Park. It was rumored in Brooklyn yesterday that it was intended he should eventually resume his former place. He will not for the present devote all of his time to park duties.

BARRIERS TO RAPID TRANSIT.

THE COMMISSIONERS CAN FIND NO ROUTE ON THE WEST SIDE.

They Report the Fourth Avenue Route, and Suggest That Another Commission be Named to Make Plans for the Structure.

The report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners on route was delivered at the Mayor's office yesterday morning by Commissioner O. B. Potter. The route selected has already been described in the newspapers. The Commissioners say that existing exemptions of certain streets and avenues render it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to locate routes for rapid transit roads which shall be of benefit to the public as lines of true travel. The act provides for the selection of but one route or set of routes, and requires that the route or routes selected shall be disposed of to one corporation, created in accordance with the provisions of the act. When the act is amended so as to authorize the location from time to time of different routes, the Commissioners see no difficulty under the present provisions of law in obtaining complete rapid transit in this city.

They found so many up-town west side streets exempted that it was impossible to locate a satisfactory route on that side of the city, although such a route would be of great and immediate convenience and benefit to that extensive and growing section.

The route they have located starts from the City Hall, thence through Centre street to Reade street, thence diagonally across lots to Duane street to the intersection of this line by the centre line of Elm street, thence along Elm street to Marion street to its northerly end, thence through lots and across Jersey, Houston, Bleecker, Bond, and Great Jones streets, in a direct line to Lafayette place, thence through Lafayette place to Astor place, diagonally across Astor place and Eighth street to Fourth avenue, thence through Fourth avenue and Park avenue to Forty-second street, cutting off the northwesterly corner of Fourth avenue and Eighth street, (measuring 26 feet on the line of Astor place, 52 feet on the line of Fourth avenue); then up Fourth avenue to Forty-second street. The road can be built under or above ground, or both. From Eighth street down to the City Hall it would greatly relieve Broadway and open up a hitherto somewhat neglected portion of the city, and in all probability advance instead of injure the value of property along its line. The building of this road is conditioned upon the opening and widening of Elm street through to Lafayette place, and Centre street, by the city, now under consideration by the Board of Street Opening. Of the northern continuation of this route the Commissioners say:

In attempting to locate a continuance of this route to the Harlem River we determined that its natural course would be for a great portion of the distance either over, under, or through Fourth avenue above Forty-second street.

While that avenue is already occupied by the tracks of the New York Central, Harlem, and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads, it will be remembered that the cut was made at a large expenditure on the part of the city, one-half of the total expense having been paid by the city. Additional tracks, sufficient to continue the route that we have been able to locate, could be laid in that avenue without interference with the present railway and with infinitely less injury to the property fronting on the same, whatever the nature of the structures, than in any adjacent Avenue. We are not at present prepared to locate a rapid transit steam railway either through Madison avenue or Lexington avenue, believing this ought not to be done unless the Legislature shall hereafter, upon proper application, decide to remove the exemption from Fourth avenue. Should the Legislature decline to remove this exemption, the road can hereafter be located and continued from Forty-second street either through Madison or Lexington avenue, as may be thought best.

We find that it will be impracticable, within the thirty days allowed by the act, to complete the proper topographical plan or plans of the construction of the proposed railway, and we have therefore determined simply to report to you that we have decided upon and so far located a central route which we believe would be largely advantageous to the public as determining to some extent the question of rapid transit, and which route can be altered if any adjacent Commission (Commission) you may see fit to appoint, in the event that sufficient public interest in the route so proposed should be awakened to lead to new requests for the appointment of Commissioners under the act of 1875.

We may add that in locating this route we received the best advice we could from competent engineers, and we also ascertained that the route from its terminus at the City Hall could be continued to the Battery in the event that the Legislature should remove the present exemptions from some of the streets and places below. It will be borne in mind that we are prohibited from locating a route under as well as over the exempted streets. We would also call attention to the fact that while it was undoubtedly the intent of the act of 1875 to permit the crossing of the exempted streets and the crossing of other rapid transit structures, yet some questions have arisen in view of the form of certain amendatory acts, as to whether a line can be located so as to cross the exempted streets or crossings of existing railways. While we have had the opinion of competent counsel on these questions, to the effect that the intent of the Legislature was to authorize the crossing of these exempted streets and structures, there is no doubt that the statute should be distinctly and plainly amended in this regard, so that there may be no room for discussion on this question.

If it is deemed advisable, a new Commission can be appointed, who would have ninety days after organization to locate and determine upon plans for the construction of the railway, and (when necessary amendments shall have been secured from the Legislature) to continue the route to the northern boundary of the city and to the south to the Battery. The northern continuation could be directly through the annexed district, and also a westerly line from the terminus at Fourth avenue and the Harlem River to the Kingsbridge road and Eleventh avenue, and thence northerly to the city line, at or near Yonkers.

August Belmont, Woodbury Langdon, O. B. Potter, John H. Starin, and William Steinway, Commissioners.

The attitude of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement toward the Elm street widening project is generally favorable, but none of its members would say yesterday whether the report on rapid transit would have any effect in hastening a decision in favor of the improvement. The Mayor can, if necessary, name the same Commissioners over again to continue its work. That they could be appointed for several terms of ninety days each was the opinion of many lawyers.

JOHN PROMISED AND MARY FORGAVE.

Vows Plighted in the County Tyrone Received in Jefferson Market Police Court.

John Tyfe and Mary Simpson of the village of Castlebough, county Tyrone, Ireland, were engaged to be married twenty years ago, when John enlisted in an English regiment and went to fight the Afghans. He afterward went to Africa, and it was years before he returned to Ireland and married Mary. They came to this country and settled in Baltimore. Tyfe got work in a sugar refinery, and later became assistant engineer in the Royal Lafayette.

There he met Annie Malloy, a pretty waitress, and eloped with her. They came to this city last week, and went to 173 Hudson street. Tyfe wrote to friends in Baltimore to send his six-year-old son to him. His wife was informed, and came on here and had her husband arrested. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Mrs. Tyfe's violent indignation was soothed in a moment by John's assurance that he loved her still, and wanted to be forgiven. Annie Malloy said she didn't mind. Mrs. Tyfe didn't hesitate to forgive, and Justice Gorman dismissed the complaint on John's promise that he would be a faithful husband.

Programme for Central Park Music.

Music on the Mall in Central Park this afternoon at 4 o'clock by Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Star Spangled Banner.

1. March—Duppes Schmzen Sturm	Piefke
2. Overture—Tannhauser	Wagner
3. Grand selection—Bohemian Girl	Balfe
4. Cornet Solo—Du Du	Levy
Mr. Walter Rogers.	
5. Fantasie—Gems of Ireland	Sibold

PART II.

6. Overture—Stabat Mater	Rossini
7. Larghetto from 2d Symphony	Beethoven
8. Spanish Serenade—La Paloma	Iradier
9. Fantasie—The Passing Regiment	Coverly

Synopsis—The regiment's gradual approach. The passing the reviewing officer and the gradual disappearance.

10. Reminiscences from Songs of Foster ..... Cappa

Sites for Hudson County's Future Parks.

The Hudson County Park Commissioners, who were appointed to select and lay out public parks in the county, held their final meeting for the consideration of sites yesterday, and decided to purchase the plot known as the Smith tract on West Side avenue, the Harrison site on Jersey City Heights, facing Newark and Palisade avenues and commanding a view of the country for miles around, and out through the bay and Narrows to Sandy Hook. They also decided to purchase a part of the Cryder site on Newark Bay shore, in Bayonne; King's Wood and King's Bluff, the highest point on the Palisades in the county, and a small tract in Kearney. All the sites together contain about 300 acres and will cost an average of $2,000 an acre. The Smith tract and King's Bluff are the two most picturesque spots in the county. King's Bluff is where Burr and Hamilton fought their duel.

The End of Armory Hall.

F. Nathan, furniture maker, began yesterday to tear down Armory Hall, Billy McGlory's old headquarters in Hester street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, to make room for a factory. The new building is to be seven stories high, and will cover the lots at 156 and 158 Hester street and an L formed of the lots at 110 and 112 Mott street.

Armory Hall in its day was one of the worst places in the city. Its nightly dances were orgies of the most depraved description, and it was the resort of criminals and disreputable women. The sentence of its proprietor to a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary gave it a blow from which it never recovered, and it was finally shut up.

Will Have to Try It Again.

Charles Smith, who picks up a living as best he can when he is out of jail, returned from Sing Sing on Wednesday, and started in for revenge on Edward Maher, a hotel keeper of 41 Bowery, who was the principal witness against Smith when he was sent up for robbery five years ago. He found Maher on Friday night, and was tempted to slash him with a knife, but Maher was too quick for him, and had him arrested. At Essex Market Court yesterday Smith was held for felonious assault.

As Good as Gold

So enthusiastic are thousands of people over the benefits derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla that they can hardly find words to express their confidence in and gratitude for this medicine. "Worth its weight in gold" is a favorite expression of these warm friends.

If you are in need of a good medicine to purify your blood, build up your strength, cure dyspepsia, or create an appetite, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will do you good.

"Once tried, Hood's Sarsaparilla always remains a friend in the household. It is staple as wheat and good as gold."—HASKIN & TODD, Ithaca, N. Y.

"My daughter has been very ill with eczema. By reading about Hood's Sarsaparilla I was induced to try this medicine, and was wonderfully surprised by its effects. When she had taken half a bottle she was like another child, and when the bottle was all gone she was entirely cured and in perfect health. I will never again be without a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house, as I consider it worth its weight in gold."—D. F. KAVANAUGH, Sanitary Plumber, 15 Daniel st., Albany, N. Y.

N. B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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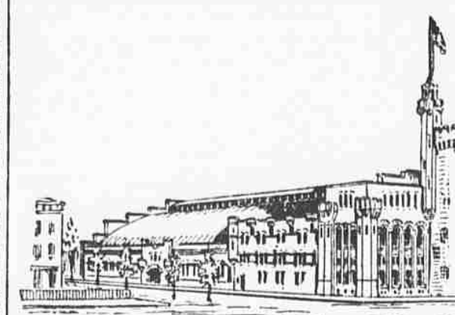
100 Doses One Dollar

THE THIRTEENTH'S ARMORY.

The Fine New Building which is to be the Home of a Fine Regiment.

The Thirteenth and Twenty-third Regiments are not only rivals in regard to military accomplishments and honors, but they are just now greatly interested in the more pacific pursuit of house building, and each regiment confidently expects to own the finest home, the most beautiful in its external appearance, and most practically arranged in its interior for the purpose it is to serve. Which will surpass the other it would be hazardous to assert, but there is no doubt the Thirteenth Regiment, of whose new home we publish a picture herewith, will have one of the finest armories in this country. Mr. R. L. Daus has working plans now almost completed, and he expects to break ground for the new building next month.

The structure is intended to recall the fine military monuments erected during the twelfth century in France. It is not heavy, for the severe character is relieved here and there by graceful details.



THIRTEENTH REGIMENT'S NEW ARMORY, BROOKLYN.

The building is to have its main entrance on Sumner avenue, where it will cover an entire block of 200 feet between Putnam and Jefferson avenues. From Sumner avenue it will extend east 480 feet, 190 feet of which are to be covered by the administrative building, and the rest is to be occupied by the great drill hall. The entrance, built of huge granite blocks, is to be covered by an arch of 28 feet span and flanked right and left by two large defensible towers 28 feet in diameter and 112 feet high. One of these round towers is to be crowned with an observatory, while the other has complete signal corresponding with a turret 28 feet higher to serve as an outlook and bearer of the national flag.

These round towers are one of the main features of the architectural composition, and they will give the building a very interesting and picturesque outline. Between the two the entrance in the height of the second story will be a terrace sixteen feet wide and forty-five feet long, where a handful of soldiers can defend the entrance. Eight smaller towers or turrets will cover such points as the angles of the administration building and drill halls. The side entrances in the centre of the drill hall, on Jefferson and Putnam avenues, will be similar in character to the main entrance, but smaller, and these also will be strongly fortified. The windows of the first story will be protected by handsome ornamental wrought-iron grill work. The windows of the second story will be large and ornate, while the towers and turrets will be pierced with slits. Nearly all of the material around the entrances, such as the arch itself, the balconies, the coat of arms, the cornice of the central part of the building with its corbels and echinagettes, will be of red granite, while all the rest of the building will be of brick and terra cotta, some of the latter artistic in its modelling.

If every precaution has been taken to make access to the building embarrassing and inconvenient to those whose presence is not desired, it is equally true that the occupants of the building or their guests will find it cheerful and convenient and of easy circulation, full of light, and air in the inside. Entering the large main hall, 40 feet in width, 85 feet in length, containing a monumental stair case, one will find two large corridors running the full depth of the administrative building, leading into the drill hall. In the centre of the building and between both corridors will be the large company drill room, 54 feet wide, 115 feet long, covered with a vaulted roof of fireproof tiles, and lit by large skylights overhead. When used for drilling this room will be an independent room, but it is so arranged that by folding back the doors of the ten large openings, which are 14 feet from each, its character as one isolated room will be abolished, and it will appear as a unit with the surrounding halls and corridors, giving the advantage of one immense hall. Each corridor will give access on the first floor to six company rooms, to reception and recreation rooms, and will contain the janitor's and armorer's quarters.

Each company will have a room 22 feet wide by 50 feet deep, containing one or two private staircases leading to their locker room above. From the locker room by private staircases the gymnasium can be reached, which will be situated on the second floor. Two rear stairways in addition to the main