GOV. HILL CHOSEN SENATOR.

EVERY MEMBER OF BOTH HOUSES WAS PRESENT AND VOTED.

The Result Was Hill 81, Evarts 79—Hill Declared Elected For Six Years, Beginning March 4, 1891—The Senate Committee Agrees On a Rapid Transit Bill—The Resolution For an Investigation of the Forestry Commission Adopted.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—David B. Hill was elected United States Senator to succeed William M. Evarts by the Legislature to-day. The vote of every member of both Houses was polled to effect this result. Besides the legislators visiting Democrats from all over the State and not a few Republicans watched the proceedings. Commissioners Gilroy, James J. Martin, Holahan, Edward L. Fitzpatrick, Alderman "Soldier" Flynn, Vice-President Andrew Noonan, Corporation Counsel Clarke, ex-Senators Grady and Hagan, and Register Fitzgerald were among the New York delegation of lookers-on. That they were not without appreciation of Tammany's responsibility, with its representation of more than a score in the Assembly alone, was shown by the nervous way that Commissioner Martin pulled at his moustache as the hour of noon approached and the list of laggards still contained the names of some city members. County Clerk Henry Van Bergen of Greene and Addison E. Whiting, a well-known Democrat of Athens, were on hand, not to watch their representative, Mr. Sage, but to enjoy the spectacle of the election of a good Democrat to the United States Senate. Col. Elliott F. Shepard was not on the same errand—that is, he was not enjoying the spectacle, but he seemed to take great pleasure in the attentions shown him by the Hon. John E. Brodsky of the wicked "Eight." He occupied an interpolated seat next to the rosy-cheeked and ever-smiling Brodsky, and the representatives of the Republicanism of Fifth avenue and the Bowery made a very pretty pair. Mayor Parsons of Rochester was another Republican onlooker. John McCarty of the Democratic State Committee and President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen kept close to the Kings county delegation, and George Bleistein of Buffalo looked on with smiling approval.

The dilatoriness of men who would choose such a morning to oversleep made the situation become interesting quite early, and at 11:20 Leader McClelland moved a call of the house. Only two Republicans, White and Gifford, were reported not present, and the latter was there, but not heard in response to his name. The absent Democrats were nine—George H. Bush, Demarest, Duffy, Foley, Kerrigan, Mullaney, O'Connor, Townsend, and Timothy D. Sullivan. As the event showed they were all on the way to the Capitol, but the object of the call was to send out and see that they were on the way or help them, if they needed help, up the slippery hill. Mr. Blumenthal said that Mr. Bush had been in the chamber, but had left it to go and see Gov. Hill. This caused a laugh. Mr. Bush was conferring with the Governor in reference to the resolution for an investigation of the Forestry Commission a matter in which the Governor takes great interest as the friend of the reservation. In fact the resolution is of his own preparation. Messrs. Kerrigan, Bush, White, O'Connor, and Townsend were the members caught in the first draught of the net of the Sergeant-at-Arms. He got them by simply standing at the door and meeting them as they were stopped by the doorkeepers under the rules governing a call of the House. The culprits looked surprised at being arrested, and were immediately excused. Duffy and Mullaney, the pinochle pair, were the next arrivals, having also presented themselves to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the very door of the chamber. Mr. Sullivan came in all alone, and proffered the excuse that he had heard that there was some one missing, and had gone to look him up. Mr. McClelland said that Tim was always plausible, and moved that he be excused. Some of the Republicans, with forced jocularity, voted against the excuse, but Tim got there just the same. Mr. Foley, the last New York absentee, was very humble in asking the Speaker's pardon, and had really offended unwittingly. The call of the House was suspended before Mr. Demarest was found. It was known to those who were looking out for the votes that he was at hand.

The suspension of the call was the signal for a rush at the entrance to the chamber. Among those who were held in the corridor while the doors were closed for the call of the House were Mrs. Sheehan and other ladies. The Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants, the gigantic Fitzpatrick and the agile Moore, had their hands full to take care of the pushing and eager throng. Mrs. Sheehan got through, flushed and breathless, and took a seat in a group which was composed of Mr. Senator Jacobs, Mrs. Cantor, and Miss Blumenthal. The trouble the officers had with the crowd was got along with very well, their work being done with courtesy and firmness. They had already had an even less pleasant experience with a bumptious member. It was Stein, who seemed to be trying to make up for his delay in getting to the scene by active efforts to be its most conspicuous figure. He was stopped at the bar of the House by Mr. Moore, who is not only also a new Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, but an experienced legislator. Mr. Stein endeavored to force his way in, and, failing in that, went to another place and jumped over the railing. As there was more important business on hand he escaped being reported to the Speaker.

The usual interchange of notifications by committee between the Senate and the House was followed at precisely 12 o'clock by the appearance of the Senate, led by Lieut.-Gov. Jones, at the door of the Assembly chamber. Just one minute before that Mr. Demarest had slipped in by the door back of the desk, and made his way up the centre aisle to his seat. He removed his glossy tile and beaver overcoat in time to stand up with the Assemblymen, now 123 strong, and receive the august body of Senators. They came in with grave and dignified bearing. An unaccustomed observer would find it hard to believe that within five minutes they had been cutting up monkey shines, with the very important subject of the joint assembly as the object of their fun making. It was a farce in which Senators Fassett and Erwin took the star parts, the latter slipping into the Chair to allow the former to make a resolution that before going into the joint meeting the Senate should bounce out two Democrats to make things even. Senator Fassett promptly put the motion and declared it carried, emphasizing the fact that it was a burlesque and a travesty by adding that there was unanimous consent. In all but the latter part the proceedings were what the Republicans would like to have made them in dead earnest.

The Senators took seats on chairs temporarily placed in the "well" in the Assembly chamber. Lieut.-Gov. Jones, flanked by Speaker Sheehan, presided, and announced that the Legislature was in joint session for the purpose of electing a United States Senator in the necessary resolutions having been taken by both Houses in separate sessions. Clerk Kenyon read the Senate journal report of the proceedings of that body, and Clerk De Freest read the journal of the Assembly. The Lieutenant-Governor seemed to be listening closely, and spoke with assured conviction when he announced that "it appears that the two Houses have not agreed in the choice of a Senator." He directed Clerk Kenyon to call the roll of Senators. Beginning with Senator Ahearn, who in ringing tones voted for David B. Hill, the Senators called out their choice until the list of thirteen for Hill and nineteen for Evarts was made complete. Mr. De Freest did the same for the Assemblymen, and they all answered without a skip or a break for the caucus candidates of their party, Hill, 81; Evarts, 79, was the tally, exactly as it stood in the roll call of the two parties in the House, according to the face of the returns. The Lieutenant-Governor put an extra length of bass into his voice as he declared the result to be "the election of David B. Hill to be a Senator in Congress for six years, beginning March 4, 1891."

The Assembly returned to legislative business at once. Mr. Deyo asked unanimous consent for the introduction and second and third reading of a bill suspending the action of the Ballot Reform law until July 1, so that the town elections throughout the State can be held free from its complications. Objection was made to the progress by the Democrats, but the introduction would probably have been permitted but for Mr. Sullivan, who said, "I object. They thought it was a good law for us, now let them have it."

Speaker Sheehan announced the change in reference of the Harvey Claim bill from the Committee on General Laws to the Committee on Claims.

Clerk De Freest announced the appointment of James R. Wood as Financial Clerk, instead of Milton C. Gray, who was appointed and did not qualify. Mr. Wood comes from the same Assembly district to which Gray was accredited and is the son of the late Dr. James R. Wood.

The bills introduced include several by Mr. Kerrigan—one reducing the fare on the East River Ferry Company's lines to two cents, and fifteen tickets, instead of ten, to be sold for a quarter; also making the fare on the Greenpoint ferries two cents, with commission hours from 5 to 8 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. with one cent fare; also a police salary bill, making the doorman enjoy the same time grading and salary provisions that the patrolmen do.

By Mr. Mullany—The Street Railroad Percentage bill. It has the customary object of relieving the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets cross-town road from its big franchise bid under the Cantor act, but it is somewhat changed in terms from last year.

By Mr. Bush—A bill of the Governor's, providing for the building of State roads and to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan for the payment of their cost, and providing for the appointment of Commissioners to supervise them.

By Mr. Ward—Repeating the Ives Pool bill, introduced at the request of the Albany ministers.

By Mr. Farquhar—Providing for the construction of an "air garden" on top of the Forty-second street reservoir for free horticultural exhibitions, concerts, and the like; a commission consisting of the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works to build the air garden and the Park Commissioners to take care of it.

By Mr. Hildreth—Amending the divorce law, so that in any case where a husband has abandoned or neglected to support his wife no action for divorce can be based on any act alleged to be committed by the woman during the time she was thus abandoned or deprived of support; also an amendment providing that when an appeal is taken from the decision of any General Term, where there is no dissenting opinion, to the Court of Appeals, on affirmance of the decision a charge of 10 per cent. interest is added to the judgment from the time it is docketed until it is paid.

The Governor's resolution for an investigation of the Forestry Commission was duly passed, Gen. Husted expressing pleasure that it had been offered, and asking unanimous consent, as Mr. Bush had already done, for its adoption. The resolution is the outcome of some serious charges that have recently been made by the friends of the forest preserves that the Commissioners, or part of them, are in intimate or profitable relations with the lumber thieves, who are despoiling the woods with disastrous effect on the project for a State park and on the rainfall, water supply and health of the State as a whole. The Commissioners, who serve without salary, are said to be dominated by one man, who is close to the lumber interests, and the investigation is expected to produce some interesting developments. It is already said that Commissioner Knevals, a New York city member of the Board, has made up his mind to resign to show that he does not countenance the things complained of, and it is expected that Col. J. L. Depeyster, ex-Assemblyman from Dutchess, will be appointed in his place. The resolution provides for sittings by subcommittees whenever and wherever necessary and the employment of a stenographer.

The Senate did no other real business to-day except the work of the joint session. There is nothing for it to do, as the self-sufficient body has got into the habit of putting bills on their third reading, and even passing them without any reference to a committee or having them printed at all. Even the most experienced legislators are not able half the time to know what is going on. The severe reflections which senatorial courtesy is habitually put nowadays will lead to a revolt that will involve actual impoliteness before the session is over it is feared.

The Senate Railroad Committee had a session this afternoon, at which Corporation Counsel Clarke and John M. Bowers appeared in behalf of the Mayor's bill introduced by Senator Ives, and in opposition to the Senator Stewart and Senator Ives bill. After a long discussion the committee decided to report a conglomerate bill. It is in effect the Ives-Connolly bill, with a Lispenard Stewart wrapper. The only thing remaining of the characteristics of the Ives-prepared measure is the label showing that Senator Stewart introduced it. The Commission is left at five, two of whom are Republicans, and vacancies are to be filled by the appointing power, the Mayor. An affirmative vote of four Commissioners is necessary to the approval of plans or routes, instead of the concurrence of the whole five, and all of the home rule and popular features of the bill approved by the local authorities are incorporate in the so-called Stewart bill. It is a complete compliance with the will of the people as expressed in last fall's election, and inspired in a great measure by resentment of the action of the Platt-Jones Senate two years ago, last year's rapid transit and World's Fair measures. The bill will be reported favorably and will reach the Assembly early next week. It is not likely to meet with any delay there, though Ham Fish, Jr., criticises it as not as much of a Republican measure as the Assembly bill of last year that the Senate Republicans voted for, which provided for six Republican Commissioners.

After the adjournment the members of the Legislature, including most of the Republicans, went down to the executive chamber and proffered their congratulations to the Governor. A large number of congratulatory telegrams were received. Among the writers were Congressman R. P. Flower, Tim Campbell, J. M. Wiley, John A. McCall, J. J. O'Connor and Mayor Davison of Elmira, Chas. F. Allen, Commissioner Louis J. Heintz, Evan Thomas, who thanked the Governor for agreeing to make a temporary sojourn in the Senate, ex-State Comptroller Frederick Cook, Milton H. Northrup, Mayor Delorest of Schenectady, and ex-Assemblyman D. T. Cornell of Staten Island.

Col. William G. Rice gave a jubilation dinner in honor of Gov. Hill, United States Senator elect, at the Albany Club this evening. The distinguished Democratic guests were the Hon. Abbel P. Fitch, New York; the Hon. Edward J. Dunphy of New York, the Hon. Charles Tracey of Albany, Lieut.-Gov. Jones, Speaker William F. Sheehan, Judge Alton B. Parker of Kingston, the Hon. Edward Winslow Paige of Schenectady, Charles W. Dayton of New York, Adjt.-Gen. Porter, and Col. J. S. Williams of Utica. Lieut.-Col. R. Lemoulnier, the Hon. William A. Rice, James H. Eckels of Illinois, and Congressman Wilson of West Virginia sent regrets.

One Hundred Guns in Elmira.

ELMIRA, Jan. 21.—The Democracy of this city, Gov. Hill's home, are firing 100 guns today in honor of the Governor's election to the United States Senate. Regardless of politics, all classes of citizens have for several days been discussing Gov. Hill's latest honor with the greatest interest. Just as soon as the news of his election to the Senate was received to-day the citizens awaiting the announcement broke into manifestations of pleasure, and soon the booming of a cannon spread the news throughout the city. The greatest rejoicing over the election of the Governor to the United States Senate was indulged in. His home friends vied with each other in their endeavor to show their pleasure at the decision of the Legislature.

The State Workingmen's Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—At the State Workingmen's Assembly this morning E. J. Lee offered a resolution condemning the report of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration submitted to the Legislature on the New York Central strike, and asking the Governor to remove the members of the Board. Delegate Miller of the Central Labor Union offered a resolution condemning the introduction of wood carving in the State prisons; also commending Gov. Hill's course in labor matters, and asking for a committee of five to further the recommendations made by the Governor in his message relating to the Weekly Pay and Pinkerton bills; also a memorial to the Legislature pleading for an anti-Pinkerton bill.

The Chair appointed as a Committee on Resolutions, Messrs. Fenton, Doyle, Thayer, Phillips, and Brown. A Committee on Bills was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Maher, Blair, and Reyes.

In the afternoon the Committee on Resolutions submitted a favorable report on the resolution providing that persons holding State political positions should be ineligible as delegates to the Assembly. Two of the delegates are employed in the Capitol under superintendent Burnham, and they denounced the resolution and asked the Assembly to pay no notice to it. Mr. Miller, from the Central Labor Union of New York, said that it had been said that the Assembly was run as a political order, and the only remedy was to prohibit persons holding political positions from acting as delegates. F. J. Lee also took this view. A motion to table the resolution was carried by a vote of 41 to 31. The resolution favoring a law providing for a blanket ballot and the Australian system of voting was reported adversely.

Results of the Big Bank Failure.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 21.—While the run on the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, which began on Monday morning, is continued this morning, the indications are that the end is near. At the hour of opening there were not over 125 people standing in line. Since then the line has decreased. This, taken in connection with the fact that the bank had over $900,000 in deposits on Monday and that less than $70,000 has been paid out, shows that there is a strong undertone of confidence among the depositors.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 21.—The Cawker City State Bank has failed, and is in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities and assets cannot be ascertained. This makes the third bank in Mitchell county that has failed this week, and the fourth within a week.

Bought by the Standard Oil Company.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 21.—The Standard Oil Company has acquired all the property of C. C. Harris, the largest individual producer in the northwestern Ohio oil fields. The price paid is about $1,750,000. This is property the Standard has long been trying to buy, and it gives that corporation nearly the controlling interest in the Ohio field.

SCHOOL BOARD COMMITTEES.

MR. O'BRIEN DEPOSED FROM THE NIGHT SCHOOLS CHAIRMANSHIP.

Mr. Guggenheimer Loses an Important Chairmanship, Too—President Hunt's Opponents Feel His Resentment.

Mr. John Lonsdale Northumberland Hunt, President of the Board of Education, announced yesterday his committee appointments for the year. His selections give notice that those Commissioners who are anxious to get good appointments must look at things just as he does, and that so far as he can he intends to run the educational machine. Mr. O'Brien, who has never feared to vote against the Hunt clique, has made the especial object of the President's resentment. Mr. O'Brien last year was Chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools and gave the work of that committee so much attention that the evening schools improved greatly. Besides this, Mr. O'Brien took hold of the free lecture system, which previously had been a failure, and, with the assistance of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, made it a great success. For these reasons it had been thought that even President Hunt would not depose Mr. O'Brien from the Evening Schools Chairmanship. Yet Mr. Hunt, not only did that, but he neglected to give Mr. O'Brien charge of any other work of importance. This slight provoked general discussion, and even some of those favorably disposed toward the President were inclined to think that Mr. O'Brien's services had not been fairly recognized.

Mr. Guggenheimer, another member who has opposed the Hunt tactics, was also removed from a chairmanship which he had filled with marked success. He had been Chairman of the Committee on the Nomination of Trustees, one of the most wide-reaching of all the committees. Mr. Hunt's influence secured the appointment of his son, Erny Hunt, to a $1,200 job in the Normal College, and it is said that the now securely entrenched boss of the school machine wishes to get trustees named who will reflect his will in the several wards. The Committee on the Nomination of Trustees consists of nine members, and three of those chosen by Mr. Hunt are new men in the Board.

Commissioner Lummis is again put in charge of the Finance Committee. He is not a Hunt follower, and it is said that though Mr. Hunt would have preferred to displace him, it was almost impossible to do so, since there was no other available man in the Board except one, who was out of the question because of his opposition to the Hunt ring. Commissioner Holt is returned to the chairmanship of the Committee on Course of Study and School Books, as was expected, although serious objections were urged against his selection. He is Col. Jasper's partner in all the conservatism which has brought so much ridicule on the school system, and was the chief opponent of the Committee of Eight.

Here are the appointments upon the chief committees:

Finance—Lummis, Chairman, and Fanelee, Devos, Purdy, and Little.

Teachers—Sanger, Chairman, and Holt, Moriarty, Williams, and Tamsen.

Buildings—Devos, Chairman, and Lummis, Hubbell, McSarron, O'Brien, King, and Maclay.

Supplies—Fanelee, Chairman, and Moriarty, Little, Powell, and Gray.

Auditing—O'Brien, Chairman, and Mosher, McSarron, Powell, and Gray.

Sites and New Schools—Guggenheimer, Chairman, and Mosher, Devos, Purdy, and Little.

Course of Study and School Books—Holt, Chairman, and Fanelee, Mosher, Gerard, and Tamsen.

School Furniture—Moriarty, Chairman, and O'Brien, King, Lummis, and Little.

Evening Schools—Mosher, Chairman, and Guggenheimer, Tamsen, Powell, and Richardson.

By Laws—Purdy, Chairman, and Fanelee—Purdy, Chairman, and Holt, Gerard, Sanger, and Hubbell.

Nautical School—Devos, Chairman, and O'Brien, Gerard, Lummis, and Maclay.

Nomination of Trustees—Hubbell, Chairman, and Moriarty, Purdy, Guggenheimer, Maclay, Tamsen, Gray, Williams, and McSarron.

President Hunt also appointed the special committee which is to go to other cities and find out from them how to run the schools of the metropolis. The members are Mr. Hubbell, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Lummis, Mr. Holt, and the President.

The Board took up Commissioner Gerard's resolutions directing the Superintendent hereafter to license as teachers only those who reside in this city, and providing that any teachers now living in the city who shall move to some other place shall thereby forfeit their posts. A long debate ensued, and finally the resolutions were defeated.

Mr. Lummis introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on the Course of Study to inquire into the propriety of discontinuing the first and second grammar grades in schools where attendance in those grades is small; the advisability of extending the primary system so as to relieve the pressure for admission to the lower grammar grades, and of extending the grammar course so as to relieve the pressure on the lower college classes. This resolution and the following more comprehensive resolution by Commissioner Sanger will come up at the next meeting for special consideration:

Whereas, It has become manifest, by reason of the increasing population of this city, and the progressive tendencies of the age, that this Board should take decisive action toward securing such changes in the public school system as may tend to "the greatest good of the greatest number, so that there may be provided ample facilities for securing the best advantages of primary and secondary education for all pupils who shall require or who may be entitled to public instruction; and

Whereas, It has become necessary to consider in this connection the proposed purchase and leasing of school sites, the enlargement and erection of school buildings, and the advisability of discontinuing or consolidating schools in neighborhoods where the attendance of pupils does not justify the multiplication of school buildings; and

Whereas, Moreover, this Board is required to make general regulations to secure proper economy and accountability in the expenditure of school moneys; and

Whereas, The consideration of these questions will involve matters that are not within the exclusive province of any of the standing committees of this Board:

Resolved, That it be referred to a special committee of seven members of this Board to inquire into and consider the matters specified in the foregoing preamble, and to report its conclusions, together with such recommendations as it may deem necessary, to this Board with all convenient speed.

Mr. Sanger's resolution is offered in accordance with the opinions which he expressed at length recently in THE SUN. It will revive the work of the Webb-Dodge-Sprague committee of two years ago.

The American Society of Civil Engineers.

The annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers began in the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church yesterday. The meetings have always been held in the society's rooms at 127 East Twenty-third street, but there were more than 150 members present yesterday, and larger quarters were necessary. President Wm. P. Shinn of Pittsburgh presided. These awards of prizes for papers were announced: The Norman medal to John R. Freeman—subject, "Experiments relating to Hydraulics of Fire Streams;" the Rowland prize to O. Chanute, John F. Wallace, and W. H. Breithaupt—subject, "The Sibley Bridge."

The Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-laws submitted a report, which, after a few minor changes, was adopted. An article providing for the establishment of branch societies was discussed at great length before it was arranged to suit the members.

These officers were elected: President, Octave Chanute; Vice-Presidents, Alphense Fteley and Charles Hermany; Secretary and Librarian, Francis Collingwood; Treasurer, John Bogart; Directors, Charles B. Brush, Rudolph Herring, Clemens Herschel, Edward P. North, and S. Whinery.

This morning the society will go to Brooklyn to see the big sewer tunnel in Flatbush avenue and the Ridgewood pumping station.

Put Foreign Labels on Native Wine.

Charles J. and Henry Hamburg were convicted in Special Sessions yesterday of affixing labels of Piper Heidsieck Sec to bottles containing native wine. They were fined $250 each. Charles Hamburg was fined $250 more for using Pommery Sec labels. Lawyer Hummel appeared for the brothers. The first offence was committed on Dec. 24, when the brothers sold two cases of alleged Piper Heidsieck to Thomas Craig of 212 Bleecker street. Craig paid $18 for each of the cases, the regular price for champagne being $27. Craig and James Halpin testified that they had seen Charles Hamburg take labels from the lining of his hat and paste them on bottles which had the general outward appearance of champagne bottles.

Charles S. Osborne of Osborne & Sons, the American agents for Piper Heidsieck, opened a bottle of the wine to which the firm's label had been affixed and gave it as his opinion that it was not genuine. The label on the bottle was soaked off, and Mr. Osborne identified the firm's private mark on the back of the label.

Guido Nimptsch, a clerk for Charles Graef & Co., the American agents for Pommery Sec, testified that on Dec. 30 last he had seen Charles Hamburg at 1,147 Broadway affix labels to a case of wine which he identified as the labels used by his firm.

Labor and Wages.

The tile layers' strike which has been on for the past three weeks at Pittsburgh is at an end. The strikers are victorious, and will return to work to-day. The scale of wages for 1891 will be $4 a day for first-class men, $3.50 a day for second-class men, and from $1.50 to $2 for helpers.

A GREAT ART DISPLAY.

Proposed Exhibition in the Madison Square Garden in 1892.

The following letter was sent yesterday to a number of gentlemen known to be interested in American art:

"NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1891.

"DEAR SIR: In conjunction with the Presidents and two members of the Boards of Control of the following societies, the National Academy of Design, Society of American Artists, Institute of Architects, the Architectural League, Society of American Wood Engravers, American Fine Arts Society, New York Etching Club, Society of Painters in Pastel, Society of Painters on Stone, New York Water Color Society, the Water Color Club, and the Metropolitan Art Museum, you are invited to be present at a meeting to be held on the evening of Jan. 27 at the studio of Mr. F. Edwin Elwell, 114 West Eighteenth street, at 9 o'clock, to consider the advisability of holding a comprehensive exhibition of American art, both retrospective and contemporaneous, to be held in the Madison Square Garden building in the spring of 1892.

"Each President is respectfully requested to bring with him to the meeting two representative men of the Board of Control of his society.

"Invitation Committee: Messrs. Thayer, Shirlaw, Chase, Harrison, Dewing, St. Gaudens, Ward, Elwell, French, White, Cady, Tiffany, Low, Lathrop, Reed, Gay, Goodyear, Edward D. Adams, Drake of the *Century*, Schell of *Harper's*, Perry of *Scribner's*.

"RICHARD WATSON GILDER,
"Chairman of Committee."

A meeting was held last Saturday in the studio of Mr. Elwell, who is the originator of the present idea, and he then explained it to Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century*, Mr. Parsons, art director of *Harper's*, Messrs. Drake and Fraser of the *Century*, Walter Shirlaw, William M. Chase, Augustus St. Gaudens, Alexander Harrison, and Stanford White. Mr. Elwell first suggested the starting of a salon, similar to that of Paris, but the majority of those present were not in favor of discussing that subject at the time. The idea of a single exhibition in the Madison Square Garden, however, was well received.

It was thought that it would take about a year to get up a satisfactory collection, and that it would be advisable to have it last at least one month. The price charged by the managers of the Garden for the rental, $20,000 a month, staggered the gentlemen somewhat, but they still felt confident that the public would support the enterprise.

Mr. Gilder said yesterday that the exhibition was practically assured, and he felt confident that it would prove successful. He said that it was not intended in any way to rival the Chicago Exposition, but might assist that, as the exhibits, after their display here, would be removed thither.

PLATT RE-ELECTED SENATOR.

The Connecticut Senate Protests Against Gen. Merwin Occupying the Chair.

HARTFORD, Jan. 21.—Both Houses of the Legislature met at 11 A. M. to-day. In the Senate a resolution was offered declaring that the announcement made yesterday by Gen. S. E. Merwin, that he may later return and take up the gavel as Lieutenant-Governor, was a threat of usurpation, and that the Senate would resist such action. After some debate it was tabled, and the Senate at 11:30 took a recess to attend the joint convention for the election of United States Senator. The House did the same. The adjourned Democratic caucus this morning nominated Carlos French for Senator.

Both Houses met in joint convention at noon. The Republicans nominated Speaker Paige to preside. The Democrats nominated Senator Read, who is President pro tem. of the Senate. The vote was taken by roll call, and resulted as follows: Paige, 140; Read, 138. Messrs. Paige and Read did not vote. One Democratic member of the House was absent. The roll call began on the vote for Senator at 12:40, and the result announced at 1 o'clock was as follows: Total number of votes, 275; necessary to elect, 138. Orville H. Platt received 141 and Carlos French 134. Mr. Platt was declared elected.

The Senate reassembled immediately after the close of the joint convention. After a long discussion a resolution of protest against the action of Gen. Merwin yesterday was passed. A motion by Senator Clark, Republican, to amend the record so as to show that Lieut.-Gov. Merwin called the Senate to order yesterday, instead of declaring, as it does now, that the President pro tem. called the Senate to order, was not received by the Democrats. The motion to refuse to receive called out an extended debate. The Senate finally adjourned to 10 A. M. on Tuesday, Jan. 27.

After the recess this afternoon the House adopted so much of the joint rules as provide for the appointment of the regular committees. This action was taken that the committee work of the session might be advanced as rapidly as possible. This is dependent, however, on the Senate adopting the joint rules in question. The House took a recess to next Tuesday at 1 P. M.

Cameron's Election Certificate Signed.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.—In the House to-day Messrs. Wherry, Burke, and Geringer, the three Democrats who were absent yesterday when the vote for United States Senator was taken, obtained permission to record their votes in favor of Chauncey F. Black, thus making a unanimous Democratic vote for him.

The two Houses of the Legislature met in joint convention to-day. A joint ballot for United States Senator was not necessary under the law, because Senator Cameron yesterday received a majority in each House. The portion of the journals referring to the vote on the Senatorship for the term of J. Donald Cameron was formally declared elected United States Senator, and Lieut.-Gov. Watres, in the presence of the joint assembly, signed the certificate of election.

Dr. Gallinger Declared Elected Senator.

CONCORD, Jan. 21.—The Senate and House met in joint convention to-day and declared Jacob H. Gallinger elected United States Senator for the full term of six years from March, 1891. Ezra S. Stearns (Rep.) was elected Secretary of State. The election of other State officers was postponed till this afternoon.

Voting for Senator in South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 21.—The Legislature in joint session has just voted for United States Senator, 169 votes being cast. Moody received 76; Tripp, 24; Harden, 20; the remainder scattering. Necessary to a choice, 85 votes. Moody has gained one vote since yesterday.

Senator Vest Re-elected.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—Both Houses of the State Legislature to-day met in joint session and voted for United States Senator as follows: Vest (Dem.), 130; Headlee (Rep.), 32; Leonard (Labor), 8; Jones (Labor), 1. Senator Vest was therefore declared redelected.

Senator Voorhees Re-elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—In joint convention of the Legislature to-day the votes of the two Houses for United States Senator were compared and D. W. Voorhees was declared elected. Voorhees received 110 votes and Gov. Hovey received 40.

Voting for Senator in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, Jan. 21.—The ballot for Senator to-day resulted: Pierce, 17; Hansbrough, 13; Miller, 12; Ball, 7; Muir, 9; Lounsberry, 5; McCormack, 24—all Republicans except McCormack (Dem.), and Muir (Farmers' Alliance).

Senator Jones of Arkansas was Re-elected.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 21.—In joint session today the General Assembly completed the work of reelecting James K. Jones United States Senator by the following vote: Jones (Dem.), 106; Trieber (Rep.), 14; scattering, 5.

Chairman Kerr Re-elected.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee this afternoon, James B. Kerr of Clearfield and B. M. Nead of Harrisburg were reelected Chairman and Secretary, respectively.

Senator Squire Re-elected.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 21.—The Legislature, in joint session to-day, elected Watson C. Squire United States Senator. The vote was: Squire, 58; W. H. Calkins, 30; Thos. Carroll (Dem.), 21.

Senator Teller Re-elected.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 21.—The Senate and House met in joint session at noon to ballot for United States Senator. The vote was: H. M. Teller, 47; Caldwell Yeamans, 27.

Senator Mitchell Re-elected.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 21.—The Legislature today, in joint session, reelected John H. Mitchell United States Senator to succeed himself.

First Bill Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The first bill signed by the Governor was filed as Chapter 1, Laws of 1891, in the office of the Secretary of state to-day, entitled "Legalizing and confirming the act of a school meeting in School District No. 6, in Brookhaven, Suffolk county."

OUR NEGRO POPULATION.

THE LONDON TIMES SAYS THEY MUST GO BACK TO AFRICA.

It Asserts that the Black Man Enjoys Few Rights, and that He will Soon Outnumber the Southern Whites—Assisted Emigration to Africa the Only Remedy.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The following is the text of this morning's leader in the *Times* on the negro question in the United States:

"We publish to-day the conclusion of a series of remarkable articles on the negro question of the United States. Nothing affecting the future of America is of greater moment, and even now the crisis may be at hand. It will be admitted by all who read our correspondent's articles that they present the subject in its full gravity and are models of careful dispassionate inquiry as to the matter which conflicting interests and passions have obscured. He has not merely described the unique condition of the Southern States. He propounds for our consideration and criticism a solution of the problem which cannot long be disregarded.

"More than 6,500,000 negroes live among the population of whites. The two elements do not mix, and to all appearance they never will. Their attitude is one of antagonism, discontent, and perpetual danger. The Constitution recognizes the equality of the negroes, but for them that Constitution is the greatest of political fictions. The letter of the law excludes them from no position, but race is stronger than law, and the spirit in which the law is administered is such that there is no common ground for them and the whites. The line is drawn more sharply than in the days before emancipation. Contumely, blows, and often a cruel death are punishments for all attempts to overstep it.

"If there are now no 'Legrees' there are white mobs equally brutal and tyrannical. The slave hunts of past times were perhaps not much more numerous and barbarous than lynching upon the unfortunate negroes by ruffians with shotguns and revolvers. While constitutional amendments intended to be the freedmen's charter and the ballot box have proved unavailing to create genuine equality they serve only to bring about an organization of political hypocrisy under which more than 6,000,000 blacks nominally endowed with all the rights of citizenship are really in a state of perpetual alienage.

"Things have grown yearly worse instead of better. It was hoped by many at the end of the war that, left to themselves, they would wither away and die out when brought into close contact with civilization; but the prolific negro sets at defiance such hopes and refuses to be effaced. He is often immoral, thriftless, and altogether uncleanly. The mortality among the negroes is amazing, but the rate of increase is still more so. They die like flies in the large cities of the South, but then, as our correspondent says, they breed like flies. The black belt is becoming blacker. In 1910, according to careful estimates, the colored population will be a million in excess of the white.

"Reconstruction or the lines adopted at the close of the war are already fading. To all appearance it will be more conspicuously so ten years hence, unless strong measures are taken to end it. This condition of things is full of grave danger. The present generation is not responsible for it; the fault lies with many now beyond the reach of censure. No good purpose is served by criticising the generous spirit the policy pursued toward the South."

The *Times* then proceeds with a sketch of the condition of the negroes since the war, and the scandals and corruption in the South. Referring to Warmouth and Kellogg in Louisiana, Scott and Moses in South Carolina, it continues:

"The white has for the time the mastery. The truth is he must rule, no matter at what cost. In these circumstances, our correspondent says, and calls weighty testimony in favor of his proposal, that there is but one way of escape. The negro and the white man cannot live harmoniously together. Contact is evil for both. The negro ought to go. The Government ought to assist him to emigrate.

"Our correspondent formulates a plan of assisted emigration and compensation, and points to the central belt of Africa as the country marked out as the natural home of the negro, where, untutored by race jealousies, he could work out his destiny in more favorable circumstances than are possible in America. The operation would be costly, but it is not beyond the resources and revenues of the States. We know objections are taken to this proposal in the States. We anticipate it will offend many prejudices in this country, but our correspondent may fairly call upon his critics to decide another mode of settlement equally permanent and equally honorable. It is an extreme measure, justified only by the serious condition of affairs, but such is the condition of the Southern States. The gloomiest predictions of the reconstruction policy of the Republicans have been fulfilled. It is specially their duty to lestir themselves and endeavor to put an end to this chronic disorder and peril."

The State Bar Association.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—At the closing session of the State Bar Association to-day Charles C. Marshall read a paper on "A New Constitutional Amendment," and James W. Eaton, Jr., also read a paper on "Municipalities and Quasi-public Works." These officers were elected for next year: President, George M. Diven, Elmira; Secretary, L. B. Proctor, Albany; Treasurer, Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur L. Andrews, Albany. The committee on admissions is as follows: First district, Elbridge L. Gerry, A. Walker Otis, Thomas G. Davies, Alex Bradley; Second, John Winslow, Walter Farrington, Hamilton Fish, Jr., C. H. Russell; Third, A. C. Comstock, H. E. Sickles, C. M. Preston, H. W. McClellan; Fourth, E. P. White, C. M. Davidson, W. B. Dunlap, D. Cady Smith; Fifth, John Lansing, Ward Hunt, Jr., S. W. Coon, Elon R. Brown; Sixth, R. C. Turner, E. R. Prindle, R. C. Millard, F. P. Gilbert; Seventh, C. F. Durston, Nathaniel Foote, George Haines, C. J. Bissell; Eighth, S. T. Viel, Edward H. Mavinee, C. R. Piper, W. C. Greene.

Prof. Charles A. Collin moved that the President and President-elect be appointed a committee to confer with the Judges of the Court of Appeals relative to the raising of the standard of examination for admission to the bar, on which legislative action will be asked. The Committee on Law Reform presented its report, which was adopted. It makes special mention of the seven general statutes reported by the Commissioners of Statutory Revision, simplifying the statutes. Mention was also made of the act to provide short forms of deeds and mortgages.

Erastus Wiman on Canadian Reciprocity.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—"Reciprocity, the New Hope of New England," was the topic discussed this evening at the regular banquet of the Boot and Shoe Club. Erastus Wiman was the principal speaker, and in his speech said:

"The Tory party, both in Great Britain and Canada, begin to see the handwriting on the wall. The negotiations now being carried on between the Canadian Government at Ottawa and the State Department at Washington are the direct result of pressure from the English Government. This sudden change in favor of even partial reciprocity by the Tory Government in England and in Canada is to avoid the clean sweep which the Liberals would make at the impending general election in Canada, the verdict of which would be unquestionably in favor of reciprocity in its most unrestricted form. There is more in the nod of Mr. Reed's head in recognition of Mr. Hitt, as the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, permitting the passage of the resolution inviting Canada to reciprocity than there is in the whole machinery of the State Department, presided over by Mr. Blaine, albeit the abrendest of diplomats. The American people will never again be content with partial or jug-handled reciprocity. If they can offer a market of sixty-three millions in exchange for one of five millions, there must be no limitations, and the interchange of every product, manufactured and natural, between the