THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE.

GOV. FLOWER MAKES AN IMPORTANT POINT ON MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES.

He Causes the Recall of the Bill Compelling Brooklyn to Pay Salaries to Aldermen, on the Ground that Every City Should Settle Such a Question Itself—The Street Cleaning Bill Passed—The Anti-Parachute Bill Left For Discussion.

ALBANY, March 11.—Gov. Flower emphasized his opposition to any legislation making mandatory expenditures on the part of local authorities by having recalled to-day the bill fixing the salaries of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen at $2,000 an Alderman. Gov. Flower thinks that all local expenditures should be made by the local authorities, and that the Legislature should not pass bills compelling local authorities to spend money, no matter if the local authorities are willing. The Legislature, he holds, should only grant permission to the local authorities. And the Governor would prefer to have a general bill passed or a constitutional amendment relegating all local expenses to the local authorities alone. The Governor did not veto the Brooklyn Alderman bill, but his views became so well known that the bill was recalled.

The annual Supply bill was reported in the Assembly this morning for printing. Its amount is about $2,000,000. The Supply bill is made up of the casual and other uncertain items of expenditure not caused by permanent legislation such as make up the items of the Appropriation bill. The amount of the Supply bill, with the Appropriation bill, makes a total of about eleven and a half million dollars, or less than two dollars per capita. This is reducing the cost of State Government almost to a minimum.

If it had not been for some talk about the paper chasers there would have been no debate over the Street Cleaning bill, which passed the Assembly this morning by a vote of 81 to none. The bill was passed in the same form that it came from the local authorities and the Citizens' Committee. Mr. Connelly made some comments on it and said, "It is as perfect as human ingenuity could make it."

Mr. O'Dair wanted to know what would become of the policemen attached to the Street Cleaning Department since the new bill repealed the law of 1890, creating a special force of policemen to look after people who throw bits of paper, orange peels, and other things on the streets. He read figures to show how many thousands of dollars these policemen attached to the street cleaning force had brought in to the city treasury in the way of fines, and he wanted to know if they were going to lose their jobs.

"They're all right," said Mr. Dry Dollar Sullivan. "I have three or four friends of mine down there, and they will go back to precinct duty. It was a soft job for them while it lasted, but they were members of the police force, and the difference the bill makes is that it sends them back to patrol duty instead of a soft detail."

"These street-cleaning policemen were an object of ridicule," said Sir Percival Webster of Harlem. "People laughed about them and the boys on the street called them paper chasers."

A Brooklyn Assemblyman some time ago introduced a bill to have the city of Brooklyn buy street car tickets for the pupils of the High School who live more than half a mile from the school. The Committee on Cities reported the bill favorably this morning. It is not likely that any such bill will pass, though its favorable report shows what a committee of legislators can agree to.

The Finance Committee of the Senate reported a bill appropriating $25,000 for the enlarging of the grounds of the Executive Mansion and the building of a boiler house and stable. Gov. Flower thinks that it looks better for the Governor of the State to keep his own horses and to have as well as the citizens of Albany, instead of depending on hired hacks. The Senate passed the bill at once.

Senator Cantor introduced the amendments to his Railroad act of 1883, which he outlined in his speech yesterday. They provide that any corporation now bidding for a street railroad franchise, must give a bond for $50,000, to be forfeited if the corporation does not build and operate the road. This is to prevent corporations from bidding an unduly high proportion of the profits of franchises and then not operating roads.

W. G. Byrne introduced District Attorney Nicoll's bill to increase the number of parts of the Court of Sessions in New York to five and to have a Judge to every part. There are now three parts and four Judges. The District Attorney says that the criminal business is not promptly disposed of because there are not enough courts sitting constantly to hear the cases. This is bringing up the old discussion between Recorder Smyth and the District Attorney.

Mr. Roche introduced a bill for a new park in the Seventh ward, between Canal and Division streets.

Gov. Flower sent two vetoes to the Assembly. One of them was of the bill which makes stays mandatory in criminal proceedings. The Governor says in his veto that the policy of the Legislature should be to discourage uncertainty and delay in judicial proceedings, especially criminal proceedings, and that a tendency to repeated stays should not be encouraged.

There were barely enough Senators present this morning to pass bills, and when Senator Coggeshall left to catch a train he broke the quorum, and the Senate adjourned. The bill to punish people who go up in balloons and do not stay there until the balloons come down in a natural way was on the Senate calendar, and was laid aside until some day when the Senators want to try to make funny speeches. This is the bill which is favored by Presidents of several rural agricultural societies where exhibitions of balloonists descending in parachutes are given from time to time. Several men have been killed at these country fairs because they got out of the balloon when it was too far from the ground.

Senator Smith introduced a bill to prevent cremation or the embalming of bodies with substances containing zinc or arsenic.

Senator Cantor introduced a bill to have the Board of Education of New York divide the city in next November into twenty-four or more school precincts, and to have five trustees to the precinct. The terms of all the present trustees are to expire on Jan. 1, 1893. This would be a radical remodelling of the school divisions. The trustees are at present appointed by wards, and the big wards have several hundred times more people than the smallest ward. Except on the block index maps and the records in the Register's office and the Tax Department, almost the only present use of the old ward lines is for the boundaries of the school districts. This bill proposes to disregard them there, and to make the districts more nearly equal in population and area.

The Greater New York bill was on the calendar in the Assembly, but there were not many Assemblymen present, and the bill was laid aside until next Tuesday.

Peddlers who Live in Typhus-infected Houses.

Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Health Department recently sent to Warden Fallon of the Tombs a list of all the houses in which typhus fever cases had been discovered, and asked the Warden to notice the addresses of all prisoners and see if any had come from the marked houses.

Yesterday afternoon eighteen peddlers were arrested for obstructing the streets. Among them were Usher Josepanas of 155 Chrystie street and George Meladitos of 56 Rose street. Both these houses are on the Warden's list. He notified Justice McMahon, who let the men off with $2 fine.

The attention of the Board of Health will be called to the fact that inmates of typhus houses daily sell candies and fruit kept over night in these houses to whoever will buy. Dr. Edson said yesterday that typhus could easily be communicated in this way.

Diamonds Under His Porous Plaster.

Edward Hardt, a passenger on the steamship Saale, was relieved of sundry bits of jewelry yesterday by Customs Inspector Tim Donohue. Hardt had his pockets stuffed with watch chains and Donohue decided upon a personal inspection. The fur corners of a porous plaster were plastered to his back underneath his undershirt. In the bulge were two pairs of pearl earrings, one pair of diamond earrings, one diamond bracelet, and an amber hairpin set with pearls.

In the Smoker on First-class Tickets.

Lawyer T. McCants Stewart has brought a suit in the United States Circuit Court, in behalf of Mamie Caldwell and her husband, Mack, against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. The Caldwells are colored people and, at present, residents of New York. They say that they bought first-class tickets from Johnson City, Tenn., to Chicago, and were made to travel in the smoking car. They ask for $5,000 damages for breach of contract.

A Trip of Rare Interest.

On March 24, a palatial Pullman vestibule train will speed from the foot of Cortlandt and Dey streets for California, in charge of a Tourist Agent and Officers. It is one of the famous Pennsylvania Railroad Tours to the Golden Gate. Four weeks will be spent in California. Round-trip rate, $300. Space on train and information may be had upon application to Tourist Agent, 849 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

TO LEGALIZE THE READING DEAL

The Senate Passes the Bill and It Now Awaits the Governor's Signature.

TRENTON, March 11.—The bill to legalize the Reading deal is already in the hands of Gov. Abbett, and his approval of the measure is a foregone conclusion. The fight of the Reading, Lehigh Valley, and New Jersey Central companies to put the bill through the Senate to-day was the sharpest ever witnessed at this almost constant scene of railroad struggles and conflicts. The cleverest lobbyists of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were here to influence the Senate against the bill. Not one of them got a wink of sleep last night, so busy were they in the rooms of the Senators. The strife for votes for and against the bill was continued up to noon to-day, when the Senate was called to order by President.

"Pennsy is a goner this time," he said.

"The big combination sent a big boodle to Trenton," said a well-informed official, "and they have used it to good purpose. The bill will slip through on greased wheels."

Everybody was saying that money had been freely used to help the bill along, but as usual no one had any evidence to produce on the subject, and no one was willing to be responsible for such an assertion. One reasonable explanation of the success of the measure was that the Democratic leaders took an interest in its passage. Gov. Abbett is reported to have called the leaders into conference on the bill. According to this story, he said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was a Republican institution, and as such was entitled to no favors at the hands of a Democratic Legislature. His views were shared by his chief lieutenants, and word was sent to the Senate chamber that the Democratic party desired the measure to pass.

No one spoke in favor of the bill, and Senator Gardner of Atlantic alone made a speech in opposition, but it was a bitter speech. He said it seemed to be the purpose of the Legislature to turn the course of legislation up stream. This railroad deal was a matter so gigantic that it constituted a menace to the State and the foundations of society, because it was in opposition to the tendencies of modern sentiment, discussion, and legislation. If there were any arguments in favor of the bill, he did not know what they were. None had been made. The value of the coal stocks had increased since the consummation of this deal. Their intrinsic worth was no greater, but through the deal Reading's income will be increased $6,000,000 annually. Where was this money to come from? Could any living man point out more than one source—the people, the consumers of coal? The Legislature might, with equal justice, pass a bill assessing the people annually to the extent of $6,000,000. The Legislature was taking an illogical and stultifying position. According to the railroad act of 1885 such leases and contracts as those in question are illegal, and they are to be illegal after this particular deal is finished, because this bill provides that the act of 1885 shall not apply to cases where copies of the leases are filed within forty-eight hours of the approval of the law by the Governor. These leases will be filed as soon as the Governor approves this bill, and then it will be illegal again to make such leases. Senator Gardner referred to numerous peculiar features in the bill and said New Jersey was aiding in all this a lessee which is an unfinished road near South Amboy, and which upon its own merits was unable to guarantee its own completion.

The roll was then called, and the bill passed, 13 to 5, the negative votes being cast by Senators Cranmer, Gardner, Rogers, Rue, and Winton. The Assembly passed the bill yesterday.

The Legislature to-day adopted Ketchum's concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charge that magistrates are acting in collusion with the managers and bookmakers at Guttenburg and aiding and abetting in violations of the law occurring there. The Democrats as well as Republicans voted for the resolution. The committee is empowered to send for persons and papers, and to recommend legislation on the subject at the next session of the Legislature.

The new Board of Pilgrim Commissioners appointed by the Governor this afternoon consists of Willard C. Fiske of Hudson, Miles Ross of Middlesex, Gustavus A. Seider of Hudson, and Alvin F. Hildreth of Cape May. The Governor is also a member of this Board, under a law passed a few days ago. He is not obliged to send his own name to the Senate.

The Legislature adjourned sine die shortly after 5 o'clock to-day. Considerable excitement attended the closing of the session, owing to a conflict in the Senate over the Trenton Public Works bill. Its passage meant the establishment of Departments of Public Works in Paterson and Camden as well as in Trenton, and, notwithstanding that it was a Democratic measure, it was stoutly opposed by Barker of Gloucester, Marsh of Union, Butcher of Salem, and Miller of Cape May. The bill was defeated once, then revitalized and tabled, and finally passed with the aid of Butcher's vote. He had been won over by Senators Hudspeth and Barnes. About three seconds before the entrance of the members of the Assembly into the Senate chamber for the purpose of final adjournment, and the cheers of the great crowd present were still ringing when President Adrain declared the session of the Legislature at an end.

Before the breaking up in the House Speaker Bergen received a handsome silver service from the members, and Clerk Noonan and Sergeant-at-Arms Harrigan were also the recipients of gifts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Fast Time by a Hudson River Train.

What is claimed to be the fastest medium-distance run on record for a heavy-weight train was made on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad on Thursday. It was done by the Chicago Limited Express. The train was delayed an hour between Buffalo and Albany, and attempted to make up lost time between Albany and the Grand Central Station, New York. It arrived at 7:50 P. M., twenty minutes late, having made the run of 143 miles in two hours and fifty minutes, making no stop.

This run is excelled daily by the Empire State Express, which covers the distance in two hours and thirty minutes, and was also far excelled on the Central's famous record-making run to Buffalo late last year, when Albany was reached from New York in two hours and twenty-five minutes. But the Empire State Express is run especially for speed, and its weight is accordingly far less than that of ordinary limited expresses. The record-breaking run, too, was made with an exceptionally light train.

The Chicago limited, on the contrary, was made up of six of the heaviest coaches on the road, and its record exceeds all previous achievements by trains anywhere near its weight.

The Bituminous Coal Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The freight agents of the roads interested in the bituminous coal trade met in this city to-day. The roads represented were the Pennsylvania, Beech Creek, Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, Erie, Allegheny Valley, Western New York and Pennsylvania, and Rochester and Pittsburgh.

The trouble among the bituminous coal men is likely to be settled soon, and there is now a disposition to hold off until the market improves. The dulness which has prevailed recently in the bituminous coal trade and the cutting of prices have brought the trade to such a state that a number of large operators have preferred to wait until the market improves before attempting to make sales.

The freight agents remained in session until late this afternoon. The meeting was private, but it was said by a representative of one of the roads interested that last year's agreement regarding tolls would be maintained, and that the individual and corporate operators would probably agree to cease the cutting of prices which has been going on for some time.

The Georgia Central Receivership.

SAVANNAH, March 11.—The Board of Directors of the Central Railroad and Banking Company this afternoon met and instructed the attorneys for the company to resist the efforts that will be made in the United States Court at Macon next week to place the property in the hands of a permanent receiver, and to insist upon the legality and desirability of the lease to the Terminal people. This is presumed to be in accordance with private word from New York that the other defendants to the suit, the principal one being the Richmond Terminal, are determined to maintain the condition of affairs existing before the appointment of a temporary receiver, if possible.

Not Bought by the Housatonic.

Director J. L. Macaulay of the Housatonic Railway denied yesterday that the recent purchase of the Meriden, Waterbury and Connecticut River Railroad was in behalf of the first named road. He said that some of the purchasing syndicate were also interested in the Housatonic, but they bought the road because they considered the bargain a good one. It will now have an all rail outlet at Bridgeport for its traffic over the friendly Housatonic and New York and New England roads, in addition to its New York, New Haven and Hartford connections.

An Executive Committee for Terminal.

At a meeting yesterday of the directors of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company an Executive Committee of nine was elected, of which the President and Vice-President are ex-officio members. The other members are Messrs. George J. Gould, Samuel Thomas, W. F. Strong, J. C. Maben, J. M. Swann, J. G. Moore, and Calvin S. Brice.

Cars for the New York Central.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company has just ordered from the Schenectady Locomotive Works 100 new freight engines to meet the requirements of its increasing traffic.

The World's Fair Special reaches Chicago in time to make all Western connections. See New York Central time table.—Adv.

IS BURGLAR M'MANUS FREE?

HE IS WALKING ABOUT, BUT IS HE FREE ACCORDING TO LAW?

He Says He Has Dropped Happy-go-lucky from Auburn Prison, Through a Brace of Insane Asylums, Into the Streets of Brooklyn, Without Serving Out His Term of Imprisonment.

Jack McManus, who was last convicted of burglary in the Kings county Court of Sessions and sentenced to Sing Sing by Judge Moore for a term of four years and four months, is to-day roaming about the streets of Brooklyn, as he says, "apparently a free man, but not free according to law." If experience is to be considered, McManus's judgment ought to be good, for he has been free and not free alternately a half a dozen times. Yesterday afternoon he dropped into the reporters' room in the Kings county Court House. A half a dozen reporters were there when he entered.

"Excuse me, gentlemen," he said, "but I have a long story to tell, and I want the newspapers to decide my case. I'm a burglar from Sing Sing prison, and though I'm out and around, now I don't know whether or not I am a free man. This is the question I want decided, because if it ain't decided within a day or two I'll be picked upon the street and again thrown into prison, possibly go back to Sing Sing."

"How long have you been out?" inquired a reporter.

"Out of Sing Sing over three years, out of custody two days," was the reply.

"However," continued McManus, "I'm pretty well known among professionals, for I have had a long career of crime, although I am not yet 30 years of age. The police have scooped me a number of times, but they always treated me right when I went with 'em. I have no fault whatever to find with the police here in Brooklyn, for they don't club a man to death when they get him, as they do in other cities. I was arrested last on the night of Jan. 6, 1888. Mike McFadden (they call him Bullhead Mike, and he's done half a dozen stretches in Sing Sing), he and Nigger George and I, cracked a crib over in Greenpoint, and Nigger George and I were collared on a Roosevelt street ferryboat with the stuff on us. I had a satchel full of jewelry when I was nabbed, and George had the other stuff. We were collared dead

JACK M'MANUS.

to rights, and taken to the Fifth precinct station house, where Capt. Martin Short examined us. The officer who made the arrest was a fellow named Brinkerhoff. 'Bullhead Mike' was collared the next day. On July 20 Mike and I were called up in the Sessions, where Judge Moore sentenced each of us to prison for four years and four months. Nigger George squealed, and got off with a year in the Elmira Reformatory. When we got to Sing Sing a fellow read off to us that by good behavior we would only have to serve three years, two months, and ten days, which time would bring it up to September, 1881. And here's where the funny part comes in.

"I was in Sing Sing only two months when I was drafted to Auburn, where I remained until September, 1880. I didn't think I was treated quite right in Auburn. One of the keepers and I couldn't agree. One day when he came in and struck me with an old broom handle I fired a flower pot at his head. Another convict named Sullivan got mixed up in the fight, and Sullivan bit a piece off my nose, as you can see there." Here he pointed to his disfigured face.

"And what then?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said McManus, "that was the start of all my trouble since. The keepers threatened to kill me, but I pretended I was crazy, came near me and pretended I was out of my mind. But imagine my surprise when Dr. Sawyer, one of the prison physicians, came to examine me and pronounced me insane. I was then transferred to the State asylum at Auburn, where I was visited by Dr. Jones, Dr. Allison, and Dr. Seffrey, all of whom thought me insane. For two years and two months I was confined in the State Asylum for Insane, and I'm sorry to say that every one of the doctors who examined me pronounced I was insane."

"What did the examination consist of?" asked the reporter.

"It was very simple," replied McManus. "In the first place they would closely examine the pupil of my eye, then one would say to the other, 'Doctor, that pupil is very large,' and the other would ask questions of me. 'Do you have hallucinations? Do you think any one is persecuting or following you?' To all of these I would say no, and explain that I was perfectly sane; that I was not an epileptic; that I was suffering from no disease of the brain whatever, and that I never knew of a case of insanity in my family. On Dec. 3 last, the Auburn doctors arrived at the conclusion that I was not insane, but they would not discharge me. On the contrary, they ordered my transfer to the Kings County Insane Asylum at Flatbush. Upon being taken there Dr. Fleming examined me a number of times. I asked him if I exhibited the least bit of insanity in any way, shape or form. He said I did not, but that he had to keep me there for a while to see if any symptoms would develop. I told him that I had been kept in the Auburn Asylum for twenty-six months for the same purpose apparently, and finally learned that the reason for my transfer to the Kings County was because I would not do hard work. I wasn't used to it, you know. To cut the story short, I stayed in the Kings County Insane Asylum until Feb. 20 last, when Drs. Fleming and O'Connell, the insanity experts, decided that I was perfectly sane, but in feeble health. They ordered my transfer to the hospital, and here I remained until yesterday. Dr. Arnold, the Hospital Superintendent, said there was no reason for my being there, so he got rid of me yesterday by sending me to the Almshouse. When I got to the Almshouse I found a couple of fellows there in the office, and stated my case to them. 'You needn't stay here if you're able to work,' remarked one of the fellows. Then I asked if I was still a prisoner.

"'Well,' said he, 'suit yourself about that; you're free now, ain't you, if you want to be?'

"I replied that I was not free until I was formally discharged, but this made no impression on the fellow. There was nothing left for me to do but to stroll away, and I did that. But if the police recognize me on the street they'll pick me up again, and, I suppose, send me back to Sing Sing. I haven't got a cent and haven't any work, and don't see how I'm going to get along for the next few days. But I want this question of my discharge decided before I venture out in Williamsburgh."

McManus was referred to the House of Industry, 201 Livingston street, and he said he would go there.

The records in the District Attorney's office show that McManus was last sentenced for four years and four months to Sing Sing for breaking into the house of Hiram Logan, from which, with McFadden and George Bloom, the latter a negro, he carried off a $400 seal dolman, several rolls of silk, valued at $150, two pairs of opera glasses, a satchel of jewelry to the value of $1,500, three suits of clothing, and a nickel-plated revolver.

At Police Headquarters, Inspector Riley said that McManus was well known to the police. The Inspector was surprised to hear of his return to Brooklyn.

"His picture is No. 748 in the Rogues' Gallery," said the Inspector. "At the time he was last sent to Sing Sing he gave his age as 23. His pal, McFadden, served a five years' term for burglary just before this last scrape which they got into. McManus was born in New York, and was a member at various times of several well-known gangs. He was known as one of the 'Dry Dock Boys.'

"Will the police take him into custody again?" the Inspector was asked.

"Not if he behaves himself," was the reply; "but you can't tell what that fellow will do before to-morrow."

McManus visited the House of Industry late yesterday afternoon, and after receiving temporary aid was told to come back to-day.

A Railroad Mortgage Filed.

READING, Pa., March 11.—The Reading, Lancaster and Baltimore Railroad Company's mortgage for $2,800,000, to secure the payment of 2,800 five per cent. bonds, has been entered in the Recorder's office of Berks county. The bonds are payable in gold in forty years. Work upon the new railroad, which will extend from this city to Perryville, Md., will be commenced next week.

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich,

An old soldier, a well-known and thoroughly reliable man, writes us voluntarily as below. After all such prostrating diseases as

Typhoid Fever, The Grip,

Pneumonia, Diphtheria, etc., Hood's Sarsaparilla is of great value to purify the blood and build up the strength.

"I am a veteran of the late war. I enlisted at the age of 19 years in New York city in the 62d New York Infantry, on May 20, 1861. In 1862, at *the battle of Fair Oaks, Va.*, I was stricken with *typhoid fever* and was taken to the hospital at White House Landing, Va., to die. But I got over the fever and was sent to the General Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa. From there I was

Discharged as Incurable

Doctors pronounced my disease phthisis pulmonalis, said both my lungs were affected, that I had **Consumption** in severe form and could not live long. I consulted physicians in New York, and they stated that they could not cure me. I then came across a comrade who told me to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and finished half

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

the bottle my *cough began to get loose* and not choke me, and when I had taken three bottles my **night sweats grew less and less.** Since taking the first bottle I have been in good general health.

"Many of my old comrades at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., where I was for some time, know about my case, and many of them have also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit. I cordially recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to my comrades in the **G. A. R.**, of which I have been a member for 20 years."—J. HEMMERICH, 629 E. 146th st., N. Y. city.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and are the best liver invigorator and cathartic.

SENATOR HILL GOING TO CHARLOTTE.

He Accepts an Invitation Tendered by a Delegation of North Carolinians.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Hill has accepted an invitation to visit Charlotte, N. C., on May 20 next. A delegation of North Carolinians called at the Capitol to-day, accompanied by Senators Ransom and Vance and the "Tar Heel" members of the House, and formally tendered the invitation. Senator Hill met his visitors in the marble room, and was personally presented to each one.

The Mayor of Charlotte, E. J. Brevard, informed Senator Hill that May 20 is celebrated in North Carolina as "Liberty Day," to commemorate what is said to be the first declaration of independence. North Carolinians still love to point out that they were holding a meeting in Mecklenburg county on May 20, 1775, when the news of the battle of Lexington, and that repulsed the British at Lexington, and that they at once declared their independence and started a messenger off to Philadelphia to notify the Colonial Congress. This event has been celebrated annually in North Carolina, and it is proposed to give Senator Hill a rousing reception at Charlotte.

After hearing Mayor Brevard, Senator Hill turned to Senator Vance and said: "Charlotte is your home, is it not?" "Yes, sir," replied Senator Vance. Then turning to Senator Ransom, he said: "You and your North Carolina colleagues in the House of Representatives also join in this invitation?" "Most heartily," replied Senator Ransom. "Under those circumstances," said Senator Hill, "I cannot decline, so I will be with you in May."

The delegation was composed of about twenty representative business and professional men of Charlotte. In the party was J. L. Webster, editor of *Webster's Weekly*, an influential journal in North Carolina. In connection with the Presidential question, Mr. Webster said:

"Our people are looking for a winner. We are convinced that Mr. Cleveland has but little prospect of success. He was defeated by Harrison when the circumstances were more favorable to him than they are now. If he was not strong enough to win four years ago, when he had all the Federal patronage behind him, he has not said or done anything since to increase his strength, so far as our people are concerned. Down our way public sentiment is setting strongly toward Senator Hill. He appears to have the aggressive qualities we all admire; besides, he is not handicapped with defeat. We want him to come down and talk with us, and give us a chance to make his acquaintance."

Senator Hill will visit Savannah after all, and will be present at the banquet in that city on March 17. He reconsidered to-day his previous determination simply to go to Jackson and return, making a speech on his way back at Birmingham, Ala.

NO DOUBT THE DOG WAS MAD.

His Stomach Was Found Distended with Wood, Dirt, Straw, and Paper.

Ernest Van Zandt and 11-year-old Ethel Titsworth, the two persons who were bitten by the rabid bulldog which ran loose in Plainfield, N. J., for six hours on Thursday came to this city yesterday to put themselves under the care of Dr. Paul Gibler of the Pasteur Institute at 178 West Tenth street. The body of the dog also was brought to Dr. Gibler for examination. The doctor said to a reporter yesterday:

"I do not anticipate any trouble from the girl's case. The thick coat which she wore protected her to a great extent, and although the dog's teeth entered the skin it is probable that most if not all of the virus was taken off by the cloth which the teeth had to penetrate before reaching the skin. Miss Titsworth will be inoculated with the virus daily for thirty days.

"Was the dog really rabid? Undoubtedly. The fact that he attacked animals and people without provocation would go far to show this, but I found stronger proof when I cut open the body. The stomach was full to distension of all kinds of foreign substances, splinters of wood, dirt, straw, bits of paper and string, and other substances which no sane dog would swallow. This is an almost unfailing test of rabies. We shall know certainly before long, however, for to-night I shall inoculate a live dog and some rabbits with virus taken from the body of the bulldog.

"Mr. Van Zandt is in more danger, although in his case, as in the girl's, the prompt cauterization of the wounds did much to eliminate the danger. The dog seized on his bare hand, and the wounds are much deeper than the girl's wounds. The young man will be inoculated forty times, once a day. There is little or no irritation consequent upon this inoculation and neither of the patients will be incommoded by it.

An order has been issued by the authorities at Plainfield that all the animals known to have been bitten by the mad dog be chained up and watched for any development of hydrophobia. All dogs hereafter found unmuzzled in the streets will, it is said, be impounded.

There are also at the Pasteur Institute, under treatment, Mrs. G. A. Bull of Alabama, sister of a Congressman, and her little boy. The boy was bitten severely by a ferocious dog. The mother sucked the wound, and having a crack in her lip was herself as badly poisoned as the boy.

Four patients were discharged yesterday as cured: Oliver Conlin and Frederick Call of Elizabeth, who were bitten by the same dog about two weeks ago; Samuel Hall, who came from Virginia with a badly lacerated leg twenty days ago, and Charles Mumbley of South Carolina, who was bitten by a mad cat.

No New Cases of Typhus.

At the request of the Health Board the Police Commissioners have granted full pay to Policemen E. H. O'Connor and Edward Whalen of the sanitary squad, who are in hospital on North Brother Island suffering with typhus fever contracted while in the discharge of their duty. No new cases of typhus appeared yesterday.

DONE WITH PATTERSON.

SIX REPUBLICAN DISTRICT LEADERS TELL PLATT SO.

They are John Collins, George Hilliard, John R. Nugent, Bernard Biglin, John H. Gunner, and Frank Raymond.

The revolt in the Republican County Committee against Chairman Jacob M. Patterson of the Executive Committee has taken definite shape in the last few days. Half a dozen district leaders have announced that they will have no further communication with Patterson on any matters where Federal patronage and the management of their districts are concerned. These leaders have taken their troubles to ex-Senator Platt and informed him that they would no longer have dealings with Patterson.

Those who have adopted this course are Leaders John Collins of the Fourth district, George Hilliard of the Twelfth, John R. Nugent of the Fourteenth, Bernard Biglin of the Eighteenth, John H. Gunner of the Twenty-second, and Frank Raymond of the Twenty-third.

"The opposition to Patterson," said THE SUN's informant, "has been steadily growing for a number of years. It is a long story, and dates from the hour when Gov. Cornell 'took up with' Patterson and pushed him to the front in local matters. I told Gov. Cornell at the time that Patterson hadn't the qualities of a leader, and that there were a dozen better men in the New York county organization. But Gov. Cornell had his way. When he sank beneath the political horizon, Patterson tacked himself to the coattails of Senator Platt. When we recall the leadership of Chester A. Arthur, and then have it thrust in our faces that Patterson has his place, it makes us tired. Under Patterson the Republican vote in the county has dwindled year by year. Republican districts that were once our strongholds have been captured by the Democrats. With the advent of the Harrison Administration Patterson started in to provide all his relatives with Federal places. He meddled with all the district leaders, and kept most of them on a string. A dozen times in the last three years the revolt which has now taken place has been threatened. At the solicitation of William Brookfield, President of the County Committee, ex-Senator Platt, and others, we did not push the resolution offered by ex-Coroner Nugent, providing for a committee of five to look after the patronage. Patterson begged and begged that this should not be done, as it would 'lessen his influence in the county.' Finally Patterson and Mr. Brookfield were delegated to look after the patronage. We all respect Mr. Brookfield, but he hasn't had the experience in petty politics of Patterson, so the burden of the business has fallen upon the latter. He has not kept faith. All the patronage he has secured has been obtained with the sole purpose of retaining his place as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

"Other district leaders have stood this long enough. The Republican county machine is not mortgaged to Patterson. We went to Mr. Platt and told him that we would not trust Patterson again. We would take Mr. Platt's word for a million, but no more of Patterson. We further informed Mr. Platt that we preferred to deal directly with him in all matters concerning the Republican party in the county. We would not deal through Patterson any longer. Patterson has all along told us that Mr. Platt was too busy to see us. We now know that was a blind of Patterson's to keep us away from Mr. Platt, so that Mr. Platt would be compelled to confer with us through Patterson. Mr. Platt deprecates anything like discord, but we reiterated that we would have no further dealings with Patterson, and we will stand on that—and we will stand on that. Mr. Platt wants us to consider that this is a Presidential year and to live in peace. We have tried that plan long enough. Patterson has played his cards on that programme. We will now talk directly with Mr. Platt. We will then know positively that we are not being deceived.

STOLE AT A PRINCETON RECEPTION.

Young Webster C. Hill, Who Was Brought East to Be Set Up in Business.

Mrs. W. J. Hill, the widow of a Chicago merchant, came East about a month ago with her 27-year-old son, Webster C. Hill, and took rooms in the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn. Mrs. Hill is wealthy, and her object, it is said, in coming East was to start her son in business. Last night the young man was locked up in the Adams street police station on a charge of grand larceny.

Hill attended a reception in Princeton on Feb. 28 at the invitation of a Princeton University student. When the reception broke up it was found that some of the guests had lost their jewelry, and the manner of its disappearance convinced the detective who had been called in to investigate that there had been a thief at the gathering. Suspicion was directed to Hill, as it was discovered that he had registered at the Princeton Hotel as Phillip D. Armour, and that he had taken his departure without paying for his carriage bill. The inquiry was pushed, and a detective went to Brooklyn and made his headquarters at the St. George Hotel. He soon obtained convincing evidence of Hill's guilt. A painted medallion belonging to Miss Alice M. McElvaine, one of the guests, who had been robbed at the Princeton reception, was traced to his possession. As soon as Miss McElvaine had identified the medallion, the Mayor of Princeton issued a warrant for Hill's arrest, and it was yesterday endorsed by Police Justice Walsh and transferred for execution to Capt. Campbell.

Hill was found in the billiard room of the hotel. On the way to the police station he vigorously protested his innocence, but when he was searched and some of the stolen jewelry as well as pawn tickets for the remainder of it were found in his pockets he broke down and acknowledged his guilt. He declared that he was drunk at the time he took the articles and that he intended to return them.

From some of the articles found on Hill it appears that he did not confine his thieving operations to the Princeton reception. Two of four scarf pins stolen from the rooms of William Jennings Bryan, at the St. George Hotel were among them. Mr. Kissam's room in the hotel was directly opposite that occupied by Hill, and the pins have disappeared since Hill's arrival at the hotel. Hill admitted having stolen the Bryan pins in his possession, but he denied all knowledge of the other two. He will be arraigned in the Adams street court to-day. His mother had an interview with him in the station last night, and then started off to find Miss McElvaine, who is staying with some friends in New York, with a view to have her withdraw the complaint. Hill, it is said, is a Yale graduate.

Excise Commissioners to Be Tried Anew.

District Attorney Nicoll said yesterday that he will move in the Oyer and Terminer in April the trial of Excise Commissioners Alexander Meakim, Joseph Koch, and Edward T. Fitzpatrick, indicted for failing to pass upon a complaint made by the City Reform Club against saloon keeper Scheuplein. The Commissioners were put on trial in the General Sessions before Recorder Smyth about a year ago. They were acquitted on the ground of a variance between the proof and the indictment in Scheuplein's case. Then a new indictment was found, and their second trial was moved. Their counsel pleaded former jeopardy and the trial that resulted in their acquittal. Recorder Smyth overruled the plea. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and on Wednesday the Court of Appeals sustained Recorder Smyth's ruling.

Is this Literature or the Case on Appeal?

Assistant District Attorneys Wellman and Simms have compiled a history of the trial of Carlyle W. Harris for the poisoning of his wife, Mary Helen Potts-Harris. The history is substantially the transcript of the stenographer's minutes of the trial, compressed into a running story and illustrated with photographs of Harris, Mrs. Harris, Recorder Smyth, Messrs. Wellman and Simms, District Attorney Nicoll (who, by the way, took no part in the prosecution), ex-Assistant District Attorney Jerome and ex-Corporation Counsel Taylor of Brooklyn, who defended Harris; the medical experts, and the jurors. The first copy of the book, containing 334 pages, came from the press yesterday.

The Odds Are Against This Becoming Law.

Police Commissioner MacLean's proposed amendment to the penal law against pool selling, which, if it becomes a law, would prohibit newspapers from publishing betting news, came up again at yesterday's meeting of the Police Board. Mr. MacLean said that when he prepared the amendment he had no intention of putting any restrictions on the newspapers, but that he had consented to change the wording. The matter was laid over until Mr. MacLean can consult the District Attorney.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH

Price 50 Cents.

Apply balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM

COLLEGE LOVES HIM.

Statue of the Great Prof. Phelps Proposed.

A Ready Response from Alumni and the Public.

Brief Sketch of His Career—His Services for Humanity.

The proposition to erect a bronze statue of the late Prof. Phelps at Dartmouth College will meet with a ready response not only from the sons of Dartmouth and members of the medical profession everywhere, but also from thousands of grateful people, who will be only too glad to contribute their mites in acknowledgment of his services to the public. Every Dartmouth alumnus of more than ten years' standing remembers the awe in which he held the keen observer whose name appeared in the college catalogue next to that of the President, as Edward Elisha Phelps, M. D., LL. D., professor of materia medica; and every younger graduate has admired the complete museum of medical botany which Dr. Phelps gave to the college.

But it was the world-famed discovery of Prof. Phelps of an infallible cure for those fearful ills that result from an impaired nervous system and impure blood, which has endeared the great doctor to the world, and made his life an era in the practice of medicine.

Prof. Phelps was born in Connecticut in 1803. He graduated from the military school at Norwich, Vt., in 1820. He studied medicine with Prof. Nathan Smith

EDWARD E. PHELPS, LL. D.

of New Haven, Conn., and graduated in medicine at Yale in 1824. Impaired health led him to go South for a time, during which he assisted in the survey of the Dismal Swamp Canals, also following his studies in natural sciences, particularly in botany.

In 1828 he began to practise medicine in Windsor, Vt., a town famous for years as the summer residence of many eminent men.

His unusual talent soon brought him reputation and prominence among his professional brethren. In 1840 he was elected to the Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery in the Vermont University. In 1841 he was appointed lecturer on materia medica and medical botany in Dartmouth College. The next year he was chosen professor to the chair then vacated by Prof. Bobby, and occupied the chair, the most important one in a country, until a few years before his