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The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Fair; warmer; southeast winds.

VOL. LXI.—NO. 181. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1894.—COPYRIGHT, 1894, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

REPUDIATE THE MAKESHIFT.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS DENOUNCE IT IN CAUCUS.

They Will Remodel the Wilson Bill and Make It a Measure for Revenue Instead of for Deficiency—Plain Talk in the Caucus—Senator White Withholds His Resignation in Order to Tell the Senators that Mr. Cleveland Promised a Tax on Sugar—Senators Hill and Brice Speak.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Wilson Tariff bill has been repudiated by the caucus of Democratic Senators. They condemn it as being a nondescript measure that does not carry out the Chicago platform, that fails to provide a revenue for the expenses of the Government, that does not treat all sections of the country alike, and that is impossible of execution by the officials of the Government.

Having come to this conclusion, the caucus is now devoting itself to the task of completely remodelling the bill. When this work is completed the new measure will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his opinion as to the practicability of its details, having in view the desire of the Democratic Senate to enact a law that will provide a much-needed revenue equitably assessed.

The caucus was in session until 6 o'clock to-day, and speeches were made by Senators from nearly every State, all directed to the general question of the policy that should be pursued in revising the measure that has been in the hands of the Finance Committee for several weeks without definite result.

It is hoped that to-morrow a vote can be taken that will decide in a general way what sort of a bill shall be constructed on the frame work of the unsatisfactory Wilson bill. Then the caucus will devote itself to working out the details of the new scheme.

The features of to-day's deliberations were the speech of Senator Hill denouncing the income tax and his appeal for a revenue-producing bill that will treat all sections and all industries alike; the development of the fact—which caused much surprise—that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle were not consulted during the last stages of the work of forming the Wilson bill in the House; and the announcement by Senator White that the President had promised both before and since the fourth of March, 1893, that there should be a duty on both raw and refined sugars.

Mr. White's caucus speech describing the President's attitude was a vigorous one and in anything but a conciliatory tone. It greatly angered some of his colleagues, particularly the three Southern free traders known as the Finance sub-committee. In the course of his remarks Mr. White said that he had continued to act as Senator after having been confirmed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the purpose of explaining to the caucus the pledges of the President with regard to sugar, and to demand the protection asked for by the Louisiana planters.

To-night the Senators who want a properly constructed conservative tariff bill, and who are called "kickers" by the free traders, are holding a conference at the residence of Senator Brice, and will be able to tell the caucus to-morrow more of their ideas as to what a Democratic, revenue-raising, tariff reform bill should be like.

Senator Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has lost control of the bill entirely, and now expresses satisfaction that the whole Democratic side of the chamber shares the responsibility of arranging the tariff schedules.

He explains his failure to keep the bill in the Finance Committee, as he so repeatedly announced he would do, by saying that circumstances make it advisable to withhold action by the committee a little longer.

The dissatisfaction with the Wilson bill has gone beyond the point where its features are opposed merely by those who are from principle or location protectionists. There is a general dislike of its provisions, and as a revenue-raising measure it is repudiated by the non-partisan experts of the Treasury Department, who say that it would be ineffectual for the purposes for which it was framed.

Even some of the free traders in the Senate are coöperating with the protectionist Democrats to make it impossible for the free trade triumvirate of the Finance Committee to dictate the form in which the Tariff bill shall be passed. Senator Call of Florida is one of them. Senator Palmer is another. Mr. Call said today:

"There never has been any purpose on the part of the majority of the Democrats in the Senate to permit three men, without consultation with their party associates in the Senate, to dictate a Tariff bill. I, for one, have taken the position ever since I entered the Senate that the system of legislation by committee is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and works an injustice to the Senators who do not happen to be members of the committee and to the State which they represent. I insist that one Senator is equal to any other in the Senate, and that it is his right and his duty to know everything that be possibly can about every subject as to which he is called upon to cast a vote.

"He cannot delegate his responsibility to any committee. I do not believe in the policy of legislating by little organizations or syndicates within the Senate which are called committees. Everything should be considered in the open.

"I favor free trade as near as it is practicable to arrive at that result, with due regard to the necessities of the Government for revenue. But the tariff is a complicated subject. There should be no radical or sudden changes to disturb business. Everything should be carefully considered.

"For that reason it is wise that the subject should be brought before the Democratic caucus, and it is just, proper, and necessary also that when the majority shall have agreed upon a measure that can be passed that the Republicans shall have proper opportunity to discuss the great questions involved.

"There never has been any purpose, I say, on the part of a majority of Democrats to surrender their right of individual judgment to any syndicate committee or organization within the Senate. The tariff bill that will be passed will be the product of the Democratic party in the Senate, and not of a few men who happen to be members of a particular committee."

When the caucus reassembled this morning there was a disposition on all sides to proceed in a practical way to consider the line of policy to be followed in framing the bill. It was decided to call the roll of the States and allow each Senator to present his views on the subject. The greater part of the day was, therefore, spent in speechmaking.

There was a wide division of opinion and a general conflict of sentiment as to the policy to be adopted. It was a relief, however, to some of the Senators to get an opportunity to express their individual views on the subject, and the result was that at the close of the day a majority of the members seemed to have shown a disposition to yield to the practical suggestions advanced by those who are opposed to increasing the free list in the face of a threatened deficiency amounting to many millions of dollars.

When the State of New York was called Senator Hill took the floor and proceeded to state his position, which up to that time was unknown to many of his associates. He advocated a conservative course in dealing with the tariff, on the ground that it was easier to talk about a radical reform tariff measure when there was a surplus of $100,000,000 in the Treasury than at the present time, when there is a deficiency of over $50,000,000.

He went on to say that the Republicans were driven from power because they went to the extreme with their protection theory. The Democrats won in 1890 on the Mills bill, which was a conservative measure. They lost in 1892 because the country was not educated up to the fine political tactics resorted to by the Republicans and the protected industries.

In the last campaign the Republicans told their people that if the Democrats were put in power they would go to the other extreme—free trade—and he urged the Democrats of the Senate not to assist in verifying the prophecies of their enemies.

He dwelt with considerable force upon the dangers which threatened the Democratic party from the laboring people. He said they are in no mood to stand further destruction of American industries. The country has just passed through a financial panic, and it is not the time to plunge it into a revolution of the economic system.

It would be more prudent, he said, to proceed in a conservative manner, and at the same time carry out the party pledges by passing a moderate bill which reduces taxation without inflicting additional burdens upon the people in the form of a tax on incomes.

Hill denounced the income tax as un-American and unwarranted by the conditions now existing in this country. He said it was undeserved to frame a bill which created a deficiency on the one hand and on the other imposed a tax upon incomes.

The income tax, he declared, was a foreign system of taxation which was never popular in this country. It was resorted to during the war, but when that great conflict was over it was one of the first measures of taxation that was repealed.

Senator Hill's remarks on the subject of a conservative tariff struck a popular chord in the minds of many of the Senators present, but his views in opposition to the income tax did not meet with a party response.

It is evident that a large majority of the Democratic Senators are in favor of that part of the bill, and it is confidently asserted that, in whatever form the Tariff bill may be agreed upon, it will surely contain the income tax provision.

Senator Hunton of Virginia made a strong speech in behalf of a conservative measure. Senator Jones of Arkansas took occasion to reply with considerable warmth to the remarks of Senator White of Louisiana, which seemed to reflect upon the members of the sub-committee in connection with the sugar question.

Senator Jones said that the Louisiana sugar planters had been spoiled by the bounty which they derived from the McKinley bill, and that it came with poor grace from them to threaten to defeat the bill unless they secured greater protection than any of the other agricultural interests in the country.

Senator Smith of New Jersey also made a vigorous talk in behalf of the interests of his State, and even Senator Vilas declared in favor of a duty on sugar, which is now a foregone conclusion. It is also quite certain that a duty on coal will be provided.

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus on the Tariff bill adjourned a little before 6 o'clock to-night until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. After the adjournment a member of the Finance Committee said it was hoped that now that the speeches had been made all around something definite would be accomplished to-morrow.

It was thought by this Senator that the conference would to-morrow send the bill back to the committee with instructions to amend in certain particulars as the result of the conference on disputed schedules.

Under this plan the details of the arrangement of the changes agreed upon would be left to the Finance Committee, and two or three days would elapse before the corrected bill could be laid before the full Committee on Finance. It is doubtful, however, if the caucus can reach any conclusion to-morrow.

Sugar was not the only topic commanding attention to-day, although much depends upon the action taken on that schedule. The committee offered the caucus what might be called a "flat" rate on sugar of one cent a pound, based upon pure saccharine matter.

This would fix the duty on sugar testing but 80 degrees at 8-10 of a cent, and would therefore show the refiner a very slight favoritism. The sugar men believe, however, that they will be able to get the one-eighth clear they have claimed, and some go so far as to claim a quarter of a cent.

It is understood that the majority of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee expect to see refined sugar get the extra one-eighth for which the friends of sugar have been contending. There appears to be no further uncertainty as to coal, and it is conceded that 50 cents a ton will be given it.

It is understood that a scene somewhat sensational in its features took place during the morning session. Yesterday Senator White of Louisiana made an impassioned speech while on the subject of sugar, in which he bitterly denounced the attitude of some Senators.

No reply was made until this morning, when it is said, two or three Senators replied in language that was decidedly personal and unpleasant. It is also said that Mr. White has declared that he would not send his resignation as Senator to the Governor of Louisiana until he knew what was to be done with sugar.

Mr. White's attitude was described by one Senator as that of a man who stood with his commission as a Supreme Court Justice in one pocket and his resignation as Senator in the other waiting to see where he could serve his constituents and the people best.

Senator Brice of Ohio, who was the prime mover in calling the caucus, made a forcible and vigorous speech. It was evident, he said, that the party was divided on subsections, and the question for the conference to decide in connection with the Tariff bill was, what should be done to save the Democratic party.

"If," said Mr. Brice, "you are going to frame this bill in accordance with the platform of the Democratic party as adopted at Chicago, that is one thing. If, on the other hand, you intend to frame it on the lines of the platform that was not adopted, an entirely different view of the case is given us.

"But if you intend to frame it so that you protect the sugar interests alone, at the expense of the great interests of the North, and you intend to ignore them entirely, then I propose, for one, to have something to say."

Mr. Brice, it is understood, called attention to the fact that there must be more done than to merely conciliate the sugar Senators, whose constituents would be injured by prospective legislation favorable to them. An important question for Democrats to consider was that they should do to keep in the party the great States of New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, which were full of industries that, he asserted, the proposed bill sought to cripple. There could also be, in his State, Mr. Brice added, if this Congress acted with wisdom, ten doubtful Congressional districts. The great States of Ohio, New York, and New Jersey, with their representation in Congress aggregating many times more than any other Southern delegation, should not be ignored.

The Democrats should frame a bill that would yield sufficient revenue to run the Government, but they had failed to do it. If the bill was not carefully considered, Mr. Brice warned the caucus that the States to which he had referred would become, so far as Democracy was concerned, as barren as a desert.

If concessions were to be made, he said, they must be made on general lines and toward those industries that produce the greatness of the States which the Democratic party were now threatened with losing.

In his own State, Mr. Brice said, there were numerous industries demanding some protection, and he believed that unless this matter was considered carefully and with due regard for the conditions now existing, the result would be disastrous to the party.

He did not believe the work of building up a revenue bill had been undertaken on the right principle. He wanted the party removed from the place where it had put itself liable to the suspicion of engaging in a sectional consideration of the measure.

For that reason he believed it better that the bill should be referred to a committee to be suggested by the caucus, to be made up of men representing States where these aggrieved industries were known and understood, and that such a committee should make up the bill.

Even if they reported the same bill, still it would be free from the objections that are now levelled at the bill before the caucus.

Mr. Brice spoke freely, and his remarks had much weight with the Senators. He is counted as one of the six conservatives" in whose hand the fate of the bill appears to rest. These men are Senators Brice, Hill, Smith, Murphy, White (La.), and Caffery.

Senator Hill's chief assault was on the income tax. He believed the party that passed it would pay the penalty for the commission of such a crime. It was, he argued, against the principles of the Democratic party, and contrary to its platform, which declared that all taxes should be raised from imports. The Democracy did not, he said, look with favor upon the building up of a system of internal taxation such as was contemplated by the income tax. It was only put in the bill, he said, to help make good the deficit caused by the great reduction in duty and the placement on the free list of such articles as should contribute toward the customs revenues.

There were about a hundred items in the bill, Mr. Hill said, that affected his State, that could properly be incorporated in a bill framed for "revenue only," but which seemed to have been ignored by the Committee.

Senators Smith and McPherson spoke in behalf of the numerous industries in New Jersey, and insisted that the duties which had been cut should be, partially, at least, restored.

Mr. Vilas was in favor of reporting the bill with the disputed schedules such as wool, coal, iron, cotton, and silk fabrics, leather and lumber on the free list, but he was willing that a small duty be placed on sugar.

Mr. Palmer of Illinois favored putting them all on the free list. Further argument was made by Senators from ore-producing States favoring a duty on iron and lead ore, but these two items received little attention as compared with other matters.

It was thought that a night session would be held, but the conclusion was reached after almost four hours' talk that it would be better to take a fresh start to-morrow morning.

A few Senators met at Senator Brice's residence this evening to discuss the situation, and the result of this caucus within a caucus may manifest itself in the proceedings to-morrow.

GREATER NEW YORK WINS.

ONLY TWO VOTES AGAINST THE BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Amendment Providing for a Vote on the Question of Uniformity in Taxation Defeated—Superintendent of Insurance Pierce is Renominated and Confirmed.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Greater New York bill came up as a special order in the Senate to-day. Senator Cantor moved to strike out the provision for uniformity in taxation. He said that he was in favor of submitting the question of consolidation to a vote of the people, but he did not believe in putting in a stipulation that the tax rate should be uniform in all the territory to be affected. It was unjust to the people of New York, who now have a low tax rate and a comparatively small bonded indebtedness.

Senator Reynolds of Brooklyn said that he regarded the equal taxation feature as one of the most important in the bill. New York city should pay something to support Brooklyn, as Brooklyn was already a part of New York in a business sense, and its population made New York's real estate valuable. The people of Brooklyn do not want the consolidation unless there is going to be uniformity in taxation. New York needed Brooklyn, and Brooklyn should get compensation for the union by an equal tax rate with New York. If Brooklyn was not going to get some benefit out of the consolidation there was no reason for Brooklyn's consenting to it.

Senator Cantor repeated that he saw no reason for putting this stipulation in the bill. The bill had passed the Assembly without this amendment, and to insert the amendment in the Senate was to imperil the passage of the bill. It was Brooklyn that had everything to gain by the consolidation, and not New York.

Senator McMahon said that he was opposed to annexation because New York was already the best governed city in the country, with a low tax rate and a comparatively small bonded indebtedness. The kind of government Brooklyn has was shown by the Brooklyn tax rate and the Brooklyn indebtedness. The consolidation was a plan to make New York share the burdens of Brooklyn's municipal government. Senator McMahon thought that the voters in New York city would adverse to the consolidation it should be so certified in the Legislature.

Senator Guy said that although he was opposed to consolidation he believed that the people should vote on the question as they pleased. A great deal could be said in favor of the annexation of the suburbs of New York and the consolidation with Brooklyn, but the financial matters connected therewith should be adjusted in some fair and equitable manner, and not saddled on New York, as was proposed in the Reynolds amendment to the bill.

There was a difference of opinion between the Greater New York Charter Association and the Brooklyn Consolidation League on the subject of the equal taxation amendment. Several of the rural Senators sided with the Commission, which opposes the amendment.

Senator Cantor's motion to strike out the stipulation in regard to taxation was carried by a vote of 18 to 7.

Senator McMahon's amendment for the separate certifying of the vote of New York city was defeated.

The Greater New York bill was then passed by a vote of 27 to 2. Senators McMahon and Reynolds cast the votes in the negative. It provides for a submission to the people at the election next fall the question of consolidation. The bill does not consolidate anything or provide for consolidating, or have any regulations or stipulations about the tax rate. It simply submits the question to the voters for their opinion.

Senator Saxton introduced the Excise Reform Association bill which Mr. Lawson introduced in the Assembly some time ago. It provides for high license and limits the number of licenses to one for every 500 of population.

The Senate passed the bills to give New York city authority over the opening and grading of streets in New York, for the New York and Long Island bridge, and to extend the limits of Peekskill.

Gov. Flower sent to the Senate to-day the name of James F. Pierce, Superintendent of Insurance, for reappointment. The Senate at once confirmed this nomination. Superintendent Pierce was for many years a member of the Senate, and Senatorial courtesy applies here as in Washington.

Gov. Flower made the following nominations to-day besides that of Superintendent of Insurance Pierce:

To be manager of the Westchester House of Refuge for Women, David A. Carvalho of New York city; to be Port Warden of New York, Hiram Cole of New York city; to be Manager of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, G. H. P. Gould, in place of F. C. Schraub, resigned; to be Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital, John Boyd Thacher, E. P. McGuire of Dobbs Ferry, and E. N. Howell of Poughkeepsie, in place of the late Willard H. Mase.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York sent a protest to the Legislature against the bill for the construction of new buildings for the Colleges of the City of New York. The Board says that primary instruction for all the children of the public schools of New York should be provided for first.

Senator Bradley introduced a resolution in regard to the failure of the Commercial Bank in Brooklyn and asking for an investigation of the Department of Banks. The Republican investigation No. 16. A petition signed by two of the depositors was presented with the resolution. Charges were made to the Governor against the Superintendent of Banks in regard to this failure, and they were dismissed by the Governor.

Senator Coggeshall introduced a bill to punish hazing by fine and imprisonment and to make tattooing or disfiguring with nitrate of silver in hazing subject to the same penalties which are now provided for mayhem. Bills were introduced by:

Senator Coggeshall, to appropriate $700,000 for the completion of the Capitol, the work to be done under the supervision of a commission to consist of two Democrats and two Republicans.

Senator Cantor, to provide for the laying out of St. Nicholas Park in the 7th Ward, New York city.

Senator Coggeshall, to appropriate $100,000 for the rebuilding of the Oneonta Normal school recently destroyed by fire.

Senator Saxton, to compel the New York Board of Education if it fails to confirm nominations made by trustees to send the names back to trustees and ask for new nominations.

Senator Guy, for the preservation of duplicate copies of wills.

Senator Guy, to provide that all actions for the probate of wills must be brought within one year instead of two.

Mr. Baker, to restrict the length of sentence to the Elmira Reformatory.

Mr. Hermann, to repeal the law which permits the examination of the bodies of plaintiffs in actions for damages for personal injuries.

Mr. Foley, to extend the term of existence of the Library Commission.

Mr. Babcock, to allow college graduates to teach without further examination.

Mr. Dinkelspiel, to give the ward trustees in New York the power of appointing school principals.

Mr. Lawson, to pay the doorman of the park police, New York city, $1,000 a year.

Mr. Lawson, to raise the pay of New York city patrolmen.

Mr. Ainsworth, to forbid the sale of opium except on a physician's prescription.

Mr. Wray, for the destruction of dead animals and garbage in New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Lawson, for the recording and registration before elections of the age, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, marks and physical disabilities of the voter, and to make the naturalization laws more strict; also to give the Supervisors of Elections in Manhattan the power to correct errors of the canvassers.

Mr. Reilly, to release Manhattan Hospital of New York from assessment.

The Assembly passed the bill for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River at First avenue and for the issue of bonds for the Fire Department buildings in New York and for the completion of the Museum of Natural History building.

The Capitol Appropriation bill with the amount fixed at $300,000 instead of $750,000, came up in the Assembly. Mr. Sulzer moved to increase the amount to $750,000 and to complete the Capitol this year. The amendment was lost by a party vote. The bill was then passed by a vote of 93 to 15. The rural Republican members tried to reduce the amount still further.

The committee to investigate the New York police force met this afternoon to consider what they would do about the investigation. Senator Lexow opposed the appropriation for money advanced for counsel. The opinion of the committee was that they could get a counsel without paying him in advance. Mr. Wilholland, who has been in Albany several times recently, seems to have more confidence in the committee than Dr. Parkhurst and the Chamber of Commerce, for he has offered to supply the evidence which the committee want of the wickedness of the New York police.

The announcement that Gov. Flower had renominated James F. Pierce to be Superintendent of Insurance and that the Senate, with a Republican majority, had immediately confirmed the nomination, was felicitously referred to by Democrats and Republicans in New York city and Brooklyn. Mr. Pierce is one of the stanch Democrats of Kings, and was first nominated for the place by Gov. Hill on Feb. 11, 1891. The term is for three years. The renomination of Mr. Pierce by a Democratic Governor and his confirmation by a Republican Senate were remarked as a tribute to Mr. Pierce's efficiency, industry, and merit as a public servant of the Empire State.

PULLED TWO CROWDED CAFES.

Capt. Cross Says They Were Gambling Houses, and 67 Prisoners Are Locked Up.

The main room in the East Fifth street police station last night looked like a furniture storehouse. It was stacked with chairs and tables seized by Capt. Cross and his men in the afternoon in a raid on two alleged gambling houses. Besides the furniture, a small sum of money, nearly 300 packs of playing cards, about 100 slates, and sixty-seven prisoners were taken. The prisoners were all men.

The places raided were ostensibly coffee houses at 269 and 270 East Houston street. Justice Hogan's Court issued warrants yesterday afternoon, and at 5 o'clock they were executed. Capt. Cross took with him Detectives Taylor, Lang, Schindler, and Cohn and a squad of patrolmen in plain clothes. Both places were entered at the same time after a squad had been posted at all the exits. Both were doing a rushing business.

Shouting "The police!" the crowds ran for the back doors and then to the front. The streets were filled with people homeward bound from work, and the crowd outside almost choked the street.

The saloon at 269 was known as the Café Lloyd, kept by Adolph Heller & Co. Heller was found asleep in a room on an upper floor. His partner, supposed to be a man named Klein, was not found. Twenty-eight men who were playing cards at tables when the police entered were arrested. Three women servants were left to take care of the place.

At 270, the Café Metropole, proprietor Julius Hirsch and thirty-seven other men were arrested. The furniture made five full loads for a large double van.

At the station house Max Levitsky, one of the prisoners, said he was the owner of 270 and had only gone into the Café Metropole to collect the rent. Capt. Cross said he ought to be prosecuted for letting his house to such a tenant. Other prisoners also protested against their arrest, and denied that they had been gambling. All were locked up, and for hours afterward they kept up their spirits by singing songs.

Gambling in those places was carried on in a peculiar way. Poker and pinochle were sometimes played, but usually the game was klabrias or teroque. In these games a peculiar kind of cards is used, most of which are pictured. Klabrias is said to be played in a somewhat similar manner to a game of jack pots. Usually the first ante is four cents. Each time of failure to open the pot the ante is doubled, and it frequently happens that each player antes $10 or more. No chips were used, nor was money displayed. The players kept a record of their winnings and losses and settled with each other at the end of the game.

Neither place, it is said, had an excise license, but both were well stocked with liquors. The only living thing left in the Café Metropole was a black cat. For some time after the place was closed puss sat in the front window, blinking at passers-by and uttering an occasional howl.

Capt. Cortright of the Eldridge street police station raided last night three houses in Eldridge and Orchard streets, and arrested fifteen women and eight men.

BRADLEY CALLS NAMES.

He Says the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees are Swindlers and Thieves.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—"If this bill does not pass, I will insist upon an investigation of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge that will put more people in Sing Sing than John Y. McKane."

That was the threat made by Senator Bradley to-night at one of the most interesting hearings of the session. It was made before the Senate Committee on Cities. The bill under consideration was Senator Bradley's, authorizing the Mayor of Brooklyn to appoint three and the Mayor of New York two trustees for the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

The Senator began his remarks by stating that the taxpayers of the two cities had been swindled by the trustees of the bridge ever since the structure was built. Brooklyn had been unjustly dealt with. It never had had equal representation, and yet had paid two-thirds of the expense of the bridge. The present trustees had neglected their duties and had saddled upon the city of Brooklyn hundreds of thousands of dollars of unnecessary expense. They were either incompetent or criminally negligent. There were two foremen in charge of the bridge drawing between them $14,000 a year. They had neglected their duty, and the trustees by employing them had been guilty of thievery and robbery.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy of New York city said the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn were opposed to the bill. It was unjust that Brooklyn should have more representation than New York on the Board of Trustees. It was Mr. Bradley's measure, and was not wanted by the people of the two cities.

Mr. Bradley stated that every respectable man in the two cities wanted the bill. He said that the bridge at its inception was but a private concern for a swindle taxpayers. It had been a big scheme for certain men to get money out of and then saddle the two cities with it. The Legislature for twenty years had never dared to investigate the bridge. Even the late Governor Samuel J. Tilden was forced to keep his hands off, or he would not have received a renomination. Then the Senator made his threat to investigate. The bridge was a hospital for sick politicians. Men discharged from the police force of Brooklyn for intimidating votes had, after a few days, been appointed to places on the bridge. The men who were handling the bridge money ought not to be trusted with the bridge.

Mr. Blandy asked the Senator if he would be satisfied to legislate out of office the present trustees and leave representation the same.

"Yes," said the Senator, "I will, if it will rid the bridge of those thieves. Tammany Hall has some good men, and if Brooklyn had as good it would be heaven."

The bill will be amended, leaving the representation as it is at present, but legislating out of office the present trustees and authorizing the Mayors of the two cities to appoint a new Board of Trustees.

CAUGHT ON THE SWINGING WIRES.

Inspector Chamberlain Loses His Hold While Climbing a Telegraph Pole.

PLAINFIELD, N.J., Feb. 27.—The wind and sleet tore down electric wires in every part of Plainfield yesterday, and Chief Engineer T. O. Doane of the Fire Department, and Inspector Herbert Chamberlain of the telephone service were very busy restoring the circuits. Out on the Netherwood Flats the gale swept furiously, and carried trees down across the wires. When the men reached this place they were pretty well worn out with their previous labor and exposure. Chamberlain, however, started to climb one of the ice-clad poles in the teeth of the blast.

He was half way up when his strength failed him. He grew dizzy and faint. His spurs held, however, and as he lost hold of the pole with his hands he fell, not to the ground, but across a lot of ice-laden wires that had pulled the cross bars down, and that were swinging in the wind. Here he hung for nearly twenty minutes, half unconscious and perishing with cold and weakness.

Chief Doane, who had been engaged a short distance away, saw him hanging there, and, floundering through the snow drifts to his rescue, he climbed the pole, rescued Chamberlain with whiskey, and at the risk of his own neck helped him to the ground. Chamberlain has since been stiff and sore, and on the verge of nervous prostration.

MR. STEAD IS GOING HOME.

There's Going to Be Excitement in England, but He Will Return to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—W. T. Stead will leave Chicago on Friday evening for home, sailing from New York on March 7. "I had hoped," he said to-day, "to remain in Chicago until after the Aldermanic election, but affairs at home compel me to return sooner than I had expected. Parliament will be prorogued on March 12. Mr. Gladstone will resign the Premiership, and things there will be at sixes and sevens. So I wish to be at home.

"My book is about finished and I will read the last proofs before leaving. I am not fleeing from the wrath it may excite; in fact, I would remain to hear face to face criticisms concerning it." Mr. Stead says he will return to Chicago next fall "to see if Mayor Hopkins still has his face set Zionward."

Victor Eckstein Thrown Out of a Sleigh.

Policeman John Grunty of the East Fifty-first street police station caught a runaway horse and sleigh at 9:15 o'clock last night in Central Park, near Sixty-seventh street. The team belonged to Victor Eckstein of 62 East Fourth street, who was thrown out, but not hurt. The sleigh was badly wrecked.

The New No. 4 Home, with Dry Cell, $10.
High-grade, first-class, and best of all Electro-Medical Batteries for physicians, patient, travelling, or home use. J. H. Bunnell & Co., 78 Cortlandt st.—Ads.

GLADSTONE SOON TO RETIRE.

LITTLE DOUBT THAT HE IS ABOUT TO RESIGN HIS HIGH OFFICE.

Both His Eyesight and Hearing Much Impaired—His Colleagues Wish Him to Continue in Office as Long as He Can—A Report that Rosebery Declined the Premiership and Spencer Will Take It.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The subject of Mr. Gladstone's resignation is revived to-day in a way suggesting that there may be some foundation for the report. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *St. James's Gazette*, and the *Westminster Gazette* publish articles almost identical in substance indicating that Mr. Gladstone will resign at an early day. The reason given in each case is that the Premier's eyesight is failing so fast that his vision will become wholly obscured if he does not immediately retire from active political duty.

It was also said that it was the intention of Mr. Gladstone to allude to his approaching resignation in the House of Commons yesterday, but he was dissuaded by his colleagues from doing so.

The Manchester *Guardian*, the Yorkshire *Post*, and many other provincial newspapers publish these rumors and accompany them with articles expressing belief that they are well founded. The *Chronicle* and the *Sun* say they have information that Earl Rosebery will be Mr. Gladstone's successor and Sir William Harcourt the Government leader in the House of Commons.

Inquiries made to-night tend to confirm the report that Mr. Gladstone's resignation is inevitable within a few weeks. Since Mr. Gladstone's return from Biarritz the cataract which has been forming in his eye has ripened fast, and Dr. Bond, Dr. Grainger, and other physicians whom he has consulted consider an early operation advisable. The treatment will necessarily involve seclusion in a darkened room for a long time, probably three months, with complete cessation of all work attended by brain strain or worry.

Mr. Gladstone's colleagues wish him to postpone his resignation of the Premiership until the latest possible moment, and to keep a sinecure seat in the Cabinet, such as by taking the office of Lord Privy Seal.

Liberals are divided in opinion as to whether Mr. Gladstone's retirement will be temporary or permanent. Mr. Gladstone himself freely tells his friends that his hearing is going with his eyesight. His health otherwise, however, is still vigorous. His voice in last night's debate in the House of Commons was full and clear, and his bearing was upright and firm. The Radicals who believe him an obstacle to the reform of the House of Lords hold that Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from the Ministry will be final.

The *Graphic* says that it has received information that the situation, as far as Mr. Gladstone's retirement is concerned, is exactly the same as it was when Sir Algernon West sent out his statement from Biarritz on Jan. 31. Apart from the contingencies mentioned in that statement, the *Graphic* adds, Mr. Gladstone intends to remain at the head of the Government and to continue to lead his party in the House of Commons during the coming session.

The *Daily News* denies that Mr. Gladstone has resigned, and refuses to waste any space in discussing the idle talk of a speedy dissolution of Parliament. It says:

"Parliament will not be dissolved until the Government has exhausted the mandate of the electors or forfeited the confidence of the House of Commons."

In discussing the possibility of his infirmity compelling Mr. Gladstone to retire—an event which it hopes is far distant—the *News* says that the question of Lord Rosebery will succeed to the Premiership, and that Sir William Harcourt will become leader of the House of Commons.

The *Daily Chronicle* says: "The situation has undergone a rapid change in a few days. The situation that was enunciated in the Biarritz despatch no longer exists. The retirement of Mr. Gladstone is a matter of the near future.

"The man whom the Liberal party would summon to its leadership with preponderating preference is Lord Rosebery. Mr. Labouchere is the centre of the opposition to his candidacy, but he is a minority of one.

"The Irish would be inclined to support either Lord Rosebery or Lord Spencer, but would certainly claim pledges regarding home rule from any successor to Mr. Gladstone before giving their votes."

The *Standard* (Conservative) says there is no doubt that the retirement of Mr. Gladstone cannot be long delayed, and in a kindly way it refers to the personal aspect of the event.

It would be deplorable, it says, if any one in the opposition should view his retirment with indifference. The *Standard* predicts that his withdrawal will lead to the disruption of the Liberal party.

The *Freeman's Journal* of Dublin insists upon the necessity of a dissolution of Parliament, adding: "If Gladstonism were an honest influence it would long ago have appealed to the electorate."

The *Times* regards the official denial of the reports of Mr. Gladstone's resignation as equivalent to a decision to postpone what has virtually been determined upon.

It dilates upon the supposed divergence of opinion in the Cabinet, especially in regard to many expenditures, and expresses the opinion that after Mr. Gladstone's retirement nobody will be able to hold together the diverse elements composing the present majority in the House of Commons.

Lord Rosebery's leadership, the *Times* adds, would doubtless be more acceptable to the country than the leadership of any other Liberal, but he would be incessantly intrigued against by the Radicals, who would probably receive the support of the Irish.

The Edinburgh *Evening News* says unqualifiedly this evening that Mr. Gladstone has resigned, and that his resignation will go into effect at Easter. The paper says that the Premiership was offered to Lord Rosebery, but he declined it. The offer was then offered to Earl Spencer, and he accepted it.

Though the condition of Mr. Gladstone's eyes is regarded as a sufficient reason for his wishing to lay down the cares of office, it is not believed to be the real reason for his resignation, if the persistent reports that he intends to retire are true. It is ascribed to his great age and waning physical power he is unable to withstand the shafts of criticism hurled at him as he was a few years or even a few months ago. Where then they would glance from him as from an armor, they now pierce him.

It is also true that he has recently been deeply affected by the comments of his political friends and allies on his course in regard to several party measures. These evidences of ingratitude have pained him severely. His course in withdrawing the Employers' Liability bill when many of his followers were clamoring for a Parliamentary fight against the House of Lords, with the ultimate view of compelling the abolition of the hereditary body, has driven the more radical of his adherents to declare that his democracy had undergone a change, and this accusation they have been glad to see he should reach his ears. All of these things, it is believed, have made him simply tired.

The private secretary of the Premier will neither affirm nor deny the reports. The most he will say is that the positive statement of the Edinburgh *Evening News* that Mr. Gladstone has resigned is entirely unauthorized. Asked as to the accuracy of the statement, the secretary, instead of giving a direct answer, merely reiterated his former statement that the *Evening News* had made the statement without receiving any authorization.

The fact that the Earl of Rosebery, while on his way to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham on last Saturday, received a despatch at Newmarket and immediately returned to the Foreign Office, while attracting no attention at the time, is now believed to have had a direct bearing on the question which is now causing so much agitation in political circles. Mr. Gladstone's retirement in Lord Rosebery's favor. The excuse given out at the time for Lord Rosebery's sudden return was that he was summoned back for a consultation made necessary by the defeat of the British sailors on the west coast of Africa. It is now said, however, that the reason for the return of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was that an important announcement had been made by Mr. Gladstone, the effect of which announcement it is believed, was that he intended to resign.

Mr. Gladstone was visited to-day by a physician, who remained with him for some time. The Premier attended to his official duties during the morning, however, and received several visitors, among them the Liberal whip, the Right Hon. Edward Majoribanks.

Mr. Gladstone's followers have become agitated almost to the verge of a panic, while his political enemies are correspondingly jubilant. Though there are still many doubters, it is significant that it is among the Premier's Parliamentary and official adherents that the reports of his almost immediate withdrawal from office find most credence.

VIOLET HAD TO SEEK SHELTER.

Sunday's Storm Was too Severe for the President's Boat to Face.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 27.—The lighthouse tender Violet, with President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham on board, passed this city this morning. She went through the canal on her way to North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The lighthouse tender Violet, with the President and Secretary Gresham on board as the guests of Capt. Evans, was compelled to seek shelter from the violent storm in an inlet below Mount Vernon soon after leaving here Sunday afternoon. She proceeded to the naval gun proving grounds at Indian Head yesterday afternoon and continued down the river, making a stop late in the evening at the Cedar Point light. She was lying at Piney Point at 1:30 this morning, eighty miles from the mouth of the Potomac.

The party was disappointed in looking for ducks so far north, however, although every possible feeding ground was searched, and when the mouth of the river was reached, finding that Chesapeake Bay, which forty-eight hours before had been swept by one of the most severe storms in several years, had become as smooth as the proverbial mill pond, the members of the party agreed to continue their journey to the sounds of North Carolina, where the abundance of ducks never fails at this time of the year.

From Norfolk they go south on the Elizabeth River, past the Navy Yard at Gosport to the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, a short branch of which leads to Currituck Sound, which offers excellent opportunities for sportsmen. The main canal goes directly through the Dismal Swamp, where, it is said, ducks are so plentiful now that anybody can kill them without a blind.

The party will be out of reach of the telegraph, and little or no further news can be had of the Violet except from vessels which pass her on their way to Norfolk.

DOES OATES SPEAK FOR CLEVELAND

And Did the President Tell Him This About "the Money Power of New York"?

MEMPHIS, Feb. 27.—Congressman Oates opened his canvass for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Alabama in a long speech at Athens yesterday. His address was mainly devoted to a defence of President Cleveland, who, he said, favored the free coinage of silver by international agreement, but not otherwise. Col. Oates ignored State issues and confined himself to a discussion of national affairs. The most interesting feature of his address was the statement that President Cleveland had declared that the money power of New York could exhaust the Treasury in forty-eight hours, and therefore Congress ought to be careful as to the character of the bill for coining the seigniorage.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE VENUS.

Terrible Loss of Life on a War Ship of the Brazil Insurgents.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A