RULES TO STIFLE DEBATE.

A BIG ROW BREWING IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Elihu Root's Committee Report a Code of Rules Calculated to Smother the Minority—An Amendment Presented Providing for the Sale of the Canals to the United States—An Overture That, if Accepted, Would Knock Out the Lobby at Albany.

ALBANY, May 24.—A big row is likely to break out in the Constitutional Convention at any hour. The trouble may be precipitated by the Democrats, and then, again, it may come first from the machine Republicans, who claim that the delegates at large—or the House of Lords, as they are described—and a few Mugwumps are trying to run things with a high hand. There has been no open rupture as yet, but there were loud murmurings in the Convention to-day. The first trouble came when Elihu Root, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, presented the report of the committee. After laboring eight days the committee handed in a set of rules which, from a hasty glance, nearly paralyzed the delegates. The Democrats insist that these rules out-Herod any that any Republican Legislature ever adopted, as they give the majority absolute control over debate. These Democrats declare that it was the evident purpose of the Committee on Rules to stifle debate, and in view of the fact that a new apportionment will undoubtedly be recommended by this Convention the Democrats do not propose to be smothered without objection. As for the machine Republicans, they insist that the delegates at large have captured all the good committees, or, at least, the anti-machine men among the delegates at large have been thus favored, while the machine men have been dropped into indifferent Chairmanships. The trouble among the Republicans on this question is increasing every day, and the machine Republicans unhesitatingly say that at the proper time they will show their teeth on any recommendations that the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Cities present for the final consideration of the Convention.

It is not now believed that the Convention, no matter how long it may sit, even if it uses up all the time up to Sept. 15 next, will present more than five amendments to the people of the State at the next election. These amendments will be on home rule for cities, apportionment, changes in the judiciary, the abolition of appropriations for sectarian schools, and on taxation.

With the Democrats feeling mighty ugly over the prospects of their future treatment, and the factional Republicans brewing all sorts of discord, the Convention to-day decided that each session shall be opened with prayer. The earnest plea for help came all the way to-day before Morris Tekulsky, Democrat, of New York, was anxious for an adjournment to June 5. There were others, among them Republicans, who supported him, but Elihu Root, in ringing tones, declared that the delegates were anxious to work, and if there were any adjournments were resorted to they would justly earn the censure of the people of the State. Mr. Root added that it was a spectacle for men to come here and draw four weeks' pay for only four days' work. Mr. Root turned the tide, and when Mr. Tekulsky's resolution was laid on the table.

Judge Moore, Republican, of Plattsburgh, wanted all the overtures read in the Convention. Up to this time only the titles have been read, and the Judge insisted that not one-quarter of the delegates had any conception what they had been up to. Hereafter the overtures will be printed and laid on the desk of the delegates every morning, so that they may not proceed further in the dark. The list introduced to-day is as follows:

By D. M. Johnston, Republican, President of Brooklyn—An overture against life offices in the State.

By F. W. Hotis, Republican, of Yonkers—An amendment empowering the Legislature to enforce by law the duty of voting, and to disfranchise for a period of time all citizens who fail to exercise the right of suffrage.

By William J. Roche, Democrat, of Troy—An overture prohibiting County Judges and Surrogates from practising law, and Justices of the Peace from acting in Court sessions.

By John T. McDonough, Republican, of Albany—An amendment providing for the transfer of the State canals to the United States, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, but upon the express condition that the United States shall forever manage, maintain, and operate the same, and shall not impose tolls upon persons or property transported on the canals.

By Abraham L. Kellogg, Republican, of Oneonta—An overture reading: "No real or personal property whatever shall be exempt from taxation, except such property which belongs to the United States Government, the State of New York, or to a county town or municipality."

By ex-Senator Vedder, Republican, of Chautauqua—An overture reading: "No bill shall be passed by the Legislature until it has been printed and been upon the desks of its members for at least one calendar day, exclusive day prior to its final passage, unless the Governor or acting Governor shall certify to the necessity for its immediate passage."

By William J. Mantanye, Republican, of Cortland—An overture in relation to the election and terms of office of Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the City Court, changing the term to eight years.

By Louis Marshall, Republican, of Syracuse—An amendment providing that the stockholders of every corporation and joint stock association for banking purposes shall be individually responsible to the amount of the respective share or shares of stock in every such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

By John Bigelow, Democrat, of New York City—An overture requiring the passage of private and local bills, which declare that the bills of this character shall be passed by the Legislature or become a law, the full text or an intelligent abstract of which has not been published at least three times during three months immediately preceding the meeting of the Legislature, with intervals of not less than two weeks between each publication, and shall be published in New York city, one in Albany, and by newspapers in the counties especially affected by the contents of the bill. Even amendments to bills of this character must be similarly printed, the Legislature to have the power to select the newspaper.

The amendment of Mr. McDonough concerning the canals will bring out the sharpest kind of opposition, it was declared, from the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange in the New York, and all the Boards of Trade in the State, and furthermore it is expected that there will be a howl of momentous proportions from Buffalo, Syracuse, and Oswego.

The overture of ex-Senator Vedder concerning the passage of bills by the Legislature is believed to be a step in the right direction. Anybody familiar with the routine of the Senate and the Assembly in the closing hours of the session is fully acquainted with the methods adopted in rushing through bills. During the last Republican Legislature there was an open scandal due to the charge that certain bills had been hurried on to Gov. Flower that had not received a majority vote. Mr. Sulzer, in the Assembly, made one of his most vigorous and notable fights against business of this kind, but of course the Republican majority cast his objections to the wind.

After the introduction of overtures Elihu Root handed in the report of the Committee on Rules. The Democrats objected to their immediate consideration, claiming that they should have until next week to study the rules and make objections. But Mr. McDonough of Albany moved the previous question, and then Mr. Root and the Republican majority behind him decided to take up the discussion of the rules to-morrow morning. The Democrats this afternoon had a caucus at the house of Judge Truax. Some of those present did not think it advisable to make a fight, preferring to give the Republicans all the rope they desired. Others contended that the minority had no right to submit to such high-handed proceedings. It was the sense of the caucus, though, that it would be better to await further developments.

William M. Mullin, Democrat, of Stapleton, one of the five delegates of the Sixth district, who holds certificates from the State Board of Canvassers, in a vigorous speech called attention to what he charitably said was "an oversight on the part of Secretary of State John Palmer." At the first session of the Convention the Democrats from this district were sworn in. Their seats are contested by Republicans, but until the Convention acts they are as much members as any in the Convention. Mr. Mullin called attention to the fact that Secretary Palmer had not caused their names to be printed in the journal, but had ignored them entirely. Mr. Mullin introduced a resolution calling for the printing of the names of the Democrats in the journal. He was directed to submit this resolution in writing to-morrow.

By no means the least interesting overture introduced to-day was the one by John Bigelow. Should this overture be accepted by the Convention, the lobby at Albany would have little but hisses in the future. The lobby receives its nourishment from all sorts of local and private bills which are introduced in the Legislature, many without the knowledge of those most directly interested in such legislation. Bills affecting municipalities have been sneaked through, and the citizens have been kept in ignorance of measures of the most vital importance to their interests. This has become a great evil in recent years, and Mr. Bigelow is determined, if possible, to bring about a new state of affairs.

Twenty-five Trained Nurses Graduated.

Twenty-five young women received diplomas last evening at the graduating exercises of the Post-Graduate Training School of Nurses at 105 East Thirty-sixth street. Dr. Robert Abbe, who made the opening address, said that the school had not been a financial success and that the managers were in doubt as to the advisability of continuing it. Personally, he said, he thought the school had come to stay, and he was sure it would survive the ordeal it was now passing through.

Pennsylvania Limited

Will leave New York on and after Sunday at 10.00 a. m. and arrive at Chicago 9.00 A. M. next morning. This is, no doubt, the greatest train in the world.—

SICHTA HATES HEBREWS,

And He Adopts an Offensive Way of Showing It.

Florian Sichta, a gaunt-looking Bohemian sausage maker, of 447 East Seventy-fourth street, has precipitated an outbreak of race feeling in his neighborhood between the Bohemians and Jews, and the trouble has spread until it now takes in a part of Lexington avenue, and commands the attention of Register Ferdinand Levy. Sichta and his son and his son's wife opened a little shop last January. Sichta's son and daughter-in-law are both cigar makers, but they say that the Jews have driven the Bohemians out of the cigar shops, and there is no work for them now. Father Sichta was already a Jew hater. He comes from the Russian border of Bohemia, and says the Jews have robbed and cheated his ancestors, himself, and his son. He supplemented the sausage business with that of the sale of a book abusing the Jews, which he advertises as follows:

"'The Talmud Jew,' revealing the secret laws and teachings of the Hebrews as they are contained in their sacred books, 'The Talmud,' and 'The Schulchan Arukh,' commanding the Jews to rob, cheat, murder, bear false testimony against, and to commit all crimes upon the non-Jews, and giving instructions for their perpetration. Published for the first time in English for the enlightenment of the American people."

He has the books in Bohemian also. About two weeks ago he got a drop awning for his shop window. Along the front, in as big letters as the drop of the awning will permit, is painted in German: "Anti-Semitic Sausages," and on one end in German and on the other in Bohemian is the advice: "Do not buy from the Jews." There is a saloon across the street at First avenue and Seventy-fourth street, kept and frequented by Hebrews. The sale and exposure of the books had been bad enough, but when these signs made their appearance there was deep feeling. The Jews did not break Mr. Sichta's windows nor offer him other violence, restrained partly, perhaps, by the fact that he has plenty of neighbors of his own nationality and way of thinking. They held pow-wows, however. These began on the street, spread to the saloon, resulted in a number of large meetings, and finally in a committee that was sent to see Register Levy and ask what was to be done.

The committee was composed of Dr. Brydenbach and Citizens Leppier Fichel, Marquis, and Engleman. No man knows better than Register Levy, with his experience as a member of the County Cavan Association, the Independent Sons of Benjamin, and seventy other associations, the value of religious tolerance, and he is bound to have it if he has to put Mr. Sichta in jail. He also interested Police Captain Strauss in the matter, as it centres in his precinct. Then he went to the Yorkville Police Court and got a summons for Sichta. Sichta paid no attention to the summons. Register Levy got another one for him, and to make sure that it was served sent it by Court Officer Vail. Sichta said he would come to court, but he did not keep his word. Yesterday Register Levy got a third summons. If Sichta does not respond to that Justice Feltner says he will issue a warrant.

Sichta is accused of maintaining a nuisance. If his signs were offensive to the Hebrews, his treatment of Justice Feltner's summons must be more so. Sichta has framed it in a border of his anti-Talmud-Jew books, appended an offensive postal card signed, "S. B.," which came to him at about the same time, and hung the whole in his shop window. Greater of his customers go there to see it. Sichta says the Jews robbed his grandfather, who was a farmer in Bohemia, and that since he has been here they have robbed him. He shows some Vienna Banking Company bonds which, he says, they induced him to buy, and which proved worthless.

"They are bad," he says. "They pretend that they are driven out of Russia because of religious intolerance, but the real reason is because they rob and swindle. They have driven our people out of the shops, and those who come here to make cigars are sweeping the streets. They must be shown up."

The sub-heads in the book Sichta sells are: "What the Jews Think of the Gentiles." "The Opinion of the Jews of the Gentile Women." "According to the Talmud the Gentiles May Be Robbed," and "The Jew is Unfit for Justice."

The Jews in his neighborhood had seen Register Levy and Capt. Strauss surveying Sichta's premises, and had heard that something was to be done and they were happy yesterday.

"It is a shame," they said, "that such signs should be hung out and such books sold, but he is going to be arrested to-morrow sure."

OVER THE GOVERNOR'S VETOES.

Many Political Bills Passed by the Senate and Assembly in Trenton.

TRENTON, MAY 24.—The Republican Senators and Assemblymen caucused separately all the morning on the vetoes sent in by the Governor last night and decided to pass nearly all of the political bills over the vetoes. In pursuance of this decision the Senate afterward passed the Congress Redistricting, the State Capitol Custodian, and the Elizabeth Excise Board bills. The bills giving Camden an additional Assemblyman at the expense of Hunterdon county, paying money to Rutgers College for free scholarships, and increasing from $100,000 to $200,000 yearly the public school appropriation were not made caucus bills and will not be repassed.

The House passed these bills over the Governor's vetoes: Creating new Boards of Public Works for Newark and Jersey City; legislating out of office City Collector O'Neill and City Marshal Long of Jersey City; reducing the salary of Deputy Collector and Chief Clerk to City Collector of Jersey City; making an appropriation to the Bordentown Industrial School for Colored Children; abolishing the office of Assistant Prosecutor in second-class counties; the Second-class Counties' Freeholder bill; creating non-partisan excise and tax assessment Boards in Newark; giving control of the Hoboken Police Department to the Executive Committees of the two political parties; appropriating $2,000 for continuing the Thompson election investigation; providing for the proper burial of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. They were all caucus measures.

There were also passed the vetoed village act, the bill dividing townships into lighting districts, and the bill imposing penalties for selling coal at short weight.

The Senate bill to repeal the ballot law was defeated, and the other vetoes were allowed to stand, the bills not being considered. Both Houses passed the bill authoring Justices of the Peace to administer the official oath to members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. This is another Trenton step toward securing Republican control in Mercer, Camden, and Passaic counties. In Camden Supreme Court Justice Garrison has refused to swear in the Republican Board.

The Newark and Jersey City Board of Works bill will not pass the Senate over the Governor's veto, as Senator Ward has again bolted. He told the Republican Senators today that he could not vote for the bill. Senator Skirm is again making trouble for the Republicans by his opposition to the confirmation of William M. T. Hoffman as Circuit Judge, which Senator Bradley is anxious to secure, and there is promise of a lively time in the executive session to-morrow.

The Republican caucus this morning turned down their leader, Mr. McEwan, and nominated Judge Cross of Essex county to be speaker when Speaker Holl resigns to-morrow to accept the Riparian Commissionership. McEwan was low man on the first ballot in caucus, and on the second ballot Cross received 17 votes and for the first time Mr. Storrs, Olcott, and Lewis refused to be candidate.

Garret A. Hobart, the Vice-Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has sent to the Governor a declination of the appointment as member-at-large of the Constitutional Commission, assigning as his reason lack of time to attend to the work.

The session will end to-morrow afternoon, unless something unforeseen happens.

THREE YOUNG WOMEN LAWYERS,

And in Becoming Such they Measured to Carry off a Large Share of their Class's Honors.

Three young women in white were among the sixty-six graduates of the Law Department of the University of the City of New York who marched on the stage of Carnegie Music Hall last evening to receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws. They were Florence Hollester Dangerfield, Sarah Insles Herring, and Emma Mercedes Voos, A. B. One young woman in black, Miss Louise Mumford Fowler, carried off a scholarship, and another, Miss Ethel Rhoda Evans, secured an honorable mention.

Chancellor McCracken conferred all the degrees, and the Hon. Victor J. Dowling, ex-Commissioner J. L. S. Hunt, and Prof. Charles F. Bostwick presented the prizes and certificates of honorable mention. The Elliott F. Shepard scholarship was won by Howard Sidney Meighan, and the three faculty scholarships in order of merit went to Miss Louise Mumford Fowler, Jacob Emanuel Salomon, and Mrs. Wesley Reid Davis. A cash prize of $100 for the best oral examination was awarded to Edwin La Fayette Mattern. A cash prize of $100 for the best written examination was awarded to Burton Charles Meighan.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott addressed the graduates, and Moses Henry Grossman was valedictorian. Burton Charles Meighan, Charles Albert Keenmore, and Charles Herbert Stoddard delivered commencement addresses.

WOMEN WHO WANT TO VOTE.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY PLEADS THEIR CAUSE IN ALBANY.

A Hearing Before the Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention—The Leading Lights of the Woman Suffrage Movement in the State in Attendance.

ALBANY, May 24.—The woman suffragists, working under the direction of the Campaign Committee of the State organization, to-day made their first demonstration before the Constitutional Convention. The Suffrage Committee of the Convention had named 3:30 this afternoon as the time when they would grant a hearing. This was to be made a special occasion, at which Miss Susan B. Anthony was to speak. Two of the committee, Thomas G. Alvord of Syracuse and Gideon J. Tucker of New York, were members of the Constitutional Convention in 1867, at which Miss Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the woman suffrage cause had a spokesman in George William Curtis. No male orator has stepped forward this time to champion the cause of the women, and therefore Miss Anthony was the orator of the day. The Assembly chamber this afternoon was thronged with the friends of the women. Not an anti was in sight. The only woman of note present not officially associated with the State organization was Mrs. Edward Lauterbach. Her husband is a member of the Suffrage Committee, and he frankly confesses that his wife has nearly won him over to the cause of the women.

Many of the committeemen had never even seen Miss Anthony. They had read of her all their lives, but, as some said, they had no notion of what sort of a woman she was. They had depicted her in their minds with short hair and outlandish gowns, and all of the evidences of the woman's rights woman of the cartoons. Instead they saw a lady of refinement, with her snowy hair neatly brushed in waves from her brow, and her bright blue eyes twinkling through gold-bowed spectacles. Miss Anthony's gown was of black satin and silk, with a bit of heliotrope satin at the breast. She tucked her snowy lace handkerchief at intervals beneath her bodice, just as all women do. The committeemen and all who heard her were delighted with her speech, and even the "Old Salt" from Onondaga, whom Miss Anthony declared was an enemy to the woman's cause, beamed his appreciation. There was no more attentive hearer than President Choate.

Miss Anthony was surrounded by the leading lights in the suffrage movement in the State. These included Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf, wife of the ex-Congressman; Mrs. Martha R. Almy, and Mrs. H. S. Halbert. Mrs. Greenleaf is a dignified, white-haired woman, and was attired in black silk, while Mrs. Almy and Mrs. Halbert wore tailor-made gowns of the latest fashion. Assemblyman L. Venns of Brooklyn was the gallant member of the committee. He asked Chairman William P. Goodelle for an escort of two for Miss Anthony to present her to the committee, but Mr. Goodelle said they could allege and hear Miss Anthony from where they sat.

By 3:30 all the seats in the great amphitheatre were occupied, and Chairman Goodelle announced that the committee was ready to proceed. Mrs. Greenleaf led off as President of the State organization. She spoke of the changed conditions of the women from the time that the Constitution was framed, and insisted that this was a Government by the people and for the people, and that no government could exist without the consent of the governed, she argued from this standpoint that one-half of the people of this great Empire State but in the nation, had no part in the Government, and they were governed without their consent. She closed by saying:

"I will now present to you our glorious leader, Miss Susan B. Anthony."

There were three cheers for women Miss Anthony rose and began by demanding the ballot for women on the ground of right and justice. She said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, we are asked to give our reasons why women should have the franchise. We claim, should possess the right to a voice in the Government, the right to say what shall be the laws and who shall be the law makers, and who the people to enforce the laws. For forty-five years or more the women suffragists of this State had at their head Mrs. Lady Stanton, the daughter of old Judge Cady, and she has been answering these questions precisely the same as I will try to answer them to you to-day—why the woman should have the same rights, privileges, and duties as all prerogatives as man. I stand to-day first to say that I ask this right for woman: First, because they are human beings; secondly, because they are citizens of the United States and the State of New York, and by all the guarantees of the national and of the State Constitution they should be protected in the exercise of their right to a voice in the Government. We are asking simply that you shall further extend the suffrage. Let me give you a little bit of history on this matter before I go further."

She then gave a brief review of the rights of women in England and Canada, where they are allowed to vote on certain questions if they are taxpayers, and in New Zealand, where the full suffrage is granted. Twenty-three States of the Union women are now allowed to vote on school questions. Since the granting of municipal suffrage to women in Kansas women had been receiving the same wages as men, and this was one of the chief reasons for the opposition. Women in Kansas get the same compensation that men have for the same work. Nobody who was not a low-down vicious man would say that the experiment of granting women the right to vote in Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming had not worked well.

Miss Anthony then turned her attention to this State. Looking at "Old Salt," Alvord of Syracuse, she said that he was an enemy to the suffrage twenty-seven years ago, and she hoped that he had changed his opinion. The "Old Salt" was 74 years old and Miss Anthony 74. Both are good fighters, and both respect each other highly, even though they differ materially on this question. Miss Anthony said that three-fourths of the teachers and educators in the institutions of New York were women, and that more than three-fourths of the moral and educational interests were disfranchised. The saloon keepers and all others in the search for wealth dominated over the moral and educational interest as represented by the ministers and teachers of this State.

Miss Anthony said that ministers had no political influence, and she told a number of instances where they had attempted to influence Legislatures and had failed utterly, and she said that sometimes the ministers' votes behind them, as their congregations were made up three-fourths of voteless women. If the franchise was granted to women all this would be changed, and the women and the ministers and the schoolmasters would have very much more influence than they have now, and that this influence would be for good. It would elevate the tone of the franchise and bring in the moral and educational influences. To withhold the ballot from women while the saloons and gambling houses were allowed a voice in the direction of affairs through the men who own them, was to give a preponderance of influence to the material and to make the moral and intellectual "kick the beam."

Miss Anthony replied to the statement that if suffrage was granted to women, only the immoral women would vote. She declared this to be the veriest nonsense, and she gave figures of the inmates of jails, which showed that for every hundred men inmates there was an average of about twenty women inmates, and not that in many cases. In fact, she declared that from the statistics she had there were 55,000 men prisoners, while there were only 5,000 women prisoners, and she argued from these figures that the ballot in the hands of the women would do more to elevate men than to degrade women.

Miss Anthony closed with an earnest plea to the committee to grant woman the ballot and remove her from the class of idiots, criminals, and lunatics. She said she would be glad if there were any gentlemen who wished to ask her any questions and if so she would answer them.

"How do you account for the fact that a large number of women actively and a larger number passively oppose this reform?" asked Mr. Bigelow.

"Just as I used to answer the same question in regard to slavery," said Miss Anthony. "There can be no honesty in servitude. On the plantations of the South before the war were to be found plenty of slaves who did not want their freedom. But when the war broke out these were among the first to fly to Canada."

Mr. Towns of Kings wanted to know why such movements as the Coxey army should take rise in Kansas, and suggested that the granting of suffrage would disorganize society.

Miss Anthony denied that the movement started in Kansas. The Coxeyites were merely passing through Kansas.

Mr. Lauterbach asked what Miss Anthony would think of giving women the right to vote under an educational qualification.

Her reply was that she preferred the whole loaf. So few women would be barred out by a qualification of that kind, that it would hardly be worth while to adopt it.

The hearing was then adjourned.

At the morning session of the Convention the suffragists decided to make a greater demonstration in the matter of petitions. They handed in yesterday the signatures of Monroe county, and this morning they decided to present many more. All of the books containing the signatures of those in favor of the women are tied with corn-colored silk, and Mrs. Almy explained that yellow is the suffrage color.

It was adopted several years ago, at the request of the Kansas women, in honor of Kansas, the "sunflower" state, where municipal suffrage was first given women. The petitions give the number of signatures in each county, and the vote of the county last fall.

The antis from Brooklyn came to the front in the Convention in the person of Delegate-at-Large Jesse Johnson, and he presented a great volume containing the names of 6,000 women in Kings county who are opposed to granting the suffrage. Following this, Delegate-at-Large Hollis of Yonkers handed up a protest from his section against the women; but after all it has been a great day for the women who believe in the suffrage.

They have many more thousand of signatures than the antis, but there are very loud whispers in Albany to the effect that the Republican politicians who are running the Convention are almost to a man on the side of the antis. They do not hesitate to tell their friends this, and even Miss Anthony and her friends are acquainted with the situation.

Just a little Gumption,

in the matter of washing, will lead you to use Pearline. Look about you, and see the work of your friends who use it. Isn't the work easier? Isn't it better done? Can't you see that it must be easier and better without all that rubbing that tires out women and wears out clothes? Gumption is the seeing why and the knowing how. You can't know how to wash with the least work and the most saving, unless you use Pearline.

Beware of imitations. 370 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

THE FLAG BILL VETOED.

Gov. Flower Says It Is Un-American and Intolerant in Spirit.

ALBANY, May 24.—Gov. Flower has vetoed the following bills:

Assemblyman Lawson's bill to prevent the display of foreign flags or emblems on public buildings. In his veto the Governor says:

Such legislation as that proposed by this bill finds its inspiration only in intolerance—in religious or racial prejudice—in the false patriotism of narrow minds. It is un-American in spirit, and is opposed to the liberal traditions and progressive aims of the American people. It is based on a sickly sentimentality, and should find no support among broad-minded and sound-bodied Americans. Let us not restrict the display of bunting; on gala days let us hoist the flags of all nations; but above all others let the Stars and Stripes float triumphantly, and thus in our display of colors and emblems we shall best symbolize the varied yet homogeneous character of our population.

Assemblyman Fuller's bill, providing for licensing foreign stock corporations doing business in this State. The Governor says:

The purpose of this bill was commendable, namely, to remove from persons desiring to form a corporation to do business in this State the necessity of filing their corporation under the laws of other States, as for instance New Jersey and West Virginia. It is known that this has been done in many instances almost solely for the purpose of avoiding the payment of one-eighth of one per cent. tax on their capital stock. The bill has been so amended in the Legislature, however, that it now provides that foreign corporations, which it does not reach all of the corporations it was intended to reach, and does cover certain corporations, particularly life insurance companies, which it was not designed to cover. To enact it in its present shape would probably be to invite litigation and to inflict unjust discriminations.

Senator Stapleton's bill, amending section 136 of the Penal Code. In his veto the Governor says:

In a special message to the Legislature on April 11 last, I called its attention to the danger which threatened the Adirondack Park unless an oversight in the revision of the laws relating to sales and redemption of lands sold for taxes was corrected so as to restore the excellent legislation contained in chapter 309 of the laws of 1892, which had resulted in over 300 applications for the cancellation of tax sales through which the state had come into possession of about 150,000 acres of Adirondack lands held by the State Comptroller's office, and that unless the defects in the law were corrected, the state would be exposed to the loss of these 150,000 acres, and eventually to a large proportion of its Adirondack lands.

Upon the hearing before the legislative committees on the cancellations all the facts were brought out that some of the speculators who had been holding the Adirondack titles had violated the Penal Code and subjected themselves to indictment for misdemeanor. This discovery was calculated to startling in these whom it affected, and was followed by the introduction and passage of the amendment to the code contained in the bill before me, which protects the speculators in their dealings with the state, and makes it difficult for the district attorneys to indict and convict the persons who are engaged in purchasing claims against lands now owned by the state in the Adirondacks with the view to instituting proceedings for cancellations in the Comptroller's office.

It is certainly unfortunate that such legislation should pass at any time, but it is the more unfortunate at this time when the Adirondack Park interests are protected by it should have greater influence with the Legislature than the six and a half million people in the state who are concerned in the preservation of the Adirondack park. To refuse to correct a palpable error in the law so that hundreds of thousands of acres might be used to the state's advantage is bad enough, but to supplement that refusal by passing a law which would protect from prosecution for a criminal offence persons engaged in an illegal attempt to get possession of the state's property is indefensible. I take pleasure in withholding my signature from the bill.

Assemblyman Kern's bill, amending sections 184 and 187 of the Public Health Law. In his veto the Governor says:

The general object of the amendment to section 184 is to enable persons who have failed to apply for their licenses as pharmacists within the time prescribed, to make application hereafter, and also to correct a clerical error in the existing section by changing the word "resignation" to "registration." The only amendment apparently intended to be made to section 187 was to correct the spelling of the word "peppermint," and another clerical error is made in the bill by changing the word "usual" to "unusual." As to permit the sale of unusual domestic remedies by retail druggists in the rural districts without license as pharmacists, and to prohibit the sale by them of usual remedies, the new clerical error is more serious than the clerical error which the bill undertakes to correct, and the measure ought not to be approved in its present shape.

Assemblyman Prescott's bill to open the Fulton chain of lakes and the connecting streams thereof as a public highway. One of the Governor's objections to this bill is that, while it provides that all damages occasioned by the opening of the streams and lakes as public highways shall be paid by the State, it allows the State no voice in the determination of those damages, and it might therefore be mulcted to a large amount.

BILLS SIGNED.

Gov. Flower has signed Assemblyman O'Grady's bill to enable towns and cities to use the Myers automatic ballot machines at elections therein, and Assemblyman Tilton's bill providing for the use of automatic ballot cabinets in towns and villages.

Of the 527 thirty-day bills which the Governor has been considering he has so far signed 380 and vetoed 125, leaving 12 bills in his hands as yet unacted upon. The Governor has until Saturday night to act upon the remaining bills. Among them are Assemblyman Sheffield's blanket ballot bill; Assemblyman Schospflin's bill, providing for the incorporation of associations for lending money on personal credit; Assemblyman Sulzer's bill, providing for a transfer tax assistant to the New York District Attorney at the salary of $4,000 a year, a transfer tax clerk at a salary of $2,400 for the New York Comptroller, and a Surrogate's process server at a salary of $1,200; the Supplemental Supply bill; the Annual Tax Levy bill, and Assemblyman F. F. Schulz's bill prohibiting the use of nickel-in-the-slot machines.

All bills which the Governor does not sign fail to become laws if they are not signed by Saturday night. He will not sign the Schulz Anti-slot-machine bill nor the Sheffield blanket ballot bill.

Senator Childs's bill releasing property in Long Island City, which is owned by Union College, from about $250,000 back taxes.

The Dead Captain of the Kate Markee Found.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 24.—The body of Capt. J. H. Handy of the schooner Kate Markee, wrecked off Highland Beach last month, was washed ashore at Spermaceti Cove yesterday. The corpse was brought to this place today, and Coroner Oliver of Asbury Park made an examination of the clothes. He found a gold watch and chain and several trinkets that Capt. Handy had with him when he was drowned.

For all kinds of headache and all other conditions resulting from constipation go by the book on Beecham's pills. Book free, pills 25c. At drug stores; or write to B F. Allen Co, 365 Canal st, New York.

THE SMITH HERESY TRIAL.

ARGUMENTS BEGUN IN THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Prof. Smith Opens the Case in His Own Behalf—He Denies that the Doctrine of Inerrancy Is an Essential and Fundamental Doctrine of the Church, and Defends His Position that the Bible Is Not Free from Error—The Reply of Dr. McKibbin.

SARATOGA, MAY 24.—In anticipation of a lively opening of the Smith heresy case, which is to be heard to-day by the Presbyterian General Assembly, the auditorium and galleries of the church in which the session is being held were crowded an hour before the time set for the opening of the session. In judicial cases it is customary for the General Assembly to resolve itself, at the hour fixed, into a judicatory to hear the cause. Each of the 550 Commissioners is a judge. Each Commissioner may also be an advocate and argue on the merits of the case. He may also be a witness, without interfering with his right to vote on the final question. During the session of the judicatory no one is allowed to leave the church without permission.

Prof. H. P. Smith, the appellee, and the Prosecuting Committee, headed by Dr. William McKibbin of Cincinnati, sat at tables at the right and left of the Moderator. In the gallery, directly over the Moderator's head, sat the family of Prof. Smith and Mrs. Briggs. In the other gallery opposite sat Mrs. G. W. F. Birch, whose husband made the original accusation which started all the heresy troubles of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Birch was surrounded by a number of New York women, who have watched the Assembly proceedings from the beginning. The platform around the parties was crowded with ex-Moderators and prominent members of the Assembly.

Before the opening of the Smith case, Elder Yeraence of New York arose to a question of privilege, and read an extract from the *New York Evangelist* reflecting on the conduct of ex-Moderator Craig at the time of the election for Moderator. The *Evangelist* article declared that Moderator Craig had decided unjustly at that time, and so prevented the election of Arthur J. Brown. Mr. Yeraence gave a statement of the facts and declared the *Evangelist* account to be untrue. The Assembly applauded the statement. Dr. Henry M. Field, editor of the *Evangelist*, occupied a conspicuous seat in the gallery during this scene.

Ex-Moderator Craig announced the receipt of advices from Nashville to the effect that the Southern Church, by a vote of 94 to 63, declined to appoint a committee of conference on reunion with the Northern Church.

The Judicial Committee presented an order for the proceeding in the Smith case, removing the two-hour limit to the time for Commissioners to be heard. Ex-Moderators Young and Craig clashed in the debate over this question, but the rule was adopted. This will prolong the Smith case until Saturday. The Assembly thereupon entered into the consideration of Prof. Smith's appeal. The following are the charges on which Prof. Smith is being tried:

First, before the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America charges the Rev. Henry Preserved Smith, D. D., being a minister in said Church and a member of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, with teaching, in a pamphlet entitled "Biblical Scholarship and Inspiration," contrary to a fundamental doctrine of the Word of God and the Confession of Faith, that the Holy Spirit did not so inspire the minds of the sacred writers as to make the Holy Scriptures as to make their utterances absolutely truthful, i.e., free from error when interpreted in their grammatical and historical sense.

Second, The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America charges the Rev. Henry Preserved Smith, D. D., a minister in said Church and a member of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, with teaching, in a pamphlet entitled "Biblical Scholarship and Inspiration," while alleging that the Holy Scriptures are inspired and an infallible rule, that the method of inspiration is in fact their inspiration in the sense in which inspiration is attributed to the Holy Scriptures, by the Holy Scriptures themselves and by the Confession of Faith.

Prof. Smith began his address at 10:32 o'clock. He addressed the Assembly of the sincerity of his belief that the views of the Scriptures were within the limits allowed under the Presbyterian standards. It was, therefore, his duty to appeal his case. He asked that the court would not presume that the case was practically prejudged against him. He claimed that no two cases were alike, and that the court was bound to take note of the difference of conduct of the accused in the two cases. He argued that the lower courts had erred in allowing members to sit in judgment on the case after they had published their opinions of guilt. He cited the cases of several members of the Presbytery of Cincinnati who had so prejudged his views before the case was heard. This, he declared, was wrong, and ought not to be sustained by the highest judicatory of this church.

Prof. Smith argued also that the preliminary proceedings of the Presbytery were technically informal. There was no attempt made to confer with the accused to see whether judicial proceedings could not be avoided. He described the report of the committee recommending his trial in the Cincinnati Presbytery as a "war whoop" and "an appeal to arms." He then argued that the charge of teaching the errancy of the Bible was insufficient in form and legal effect, because the committee had not shown that the doctrine of inerrancy was an essential and fundamental doctrine of the Church. The doctrine is not essential or fundamental; therefore his teaching that the Bible contained errors was not a violation of the Presbyterian law. He challenged them to prove that the doctrine of inerrancy of the Scriptures was fundamental. He explained at length his idea of the chronological and scientific errors of the Bible, and cited examples of inconsistencies and contradictions in the text. These errors, he said, in the Westminster Confession, nor in the judicial decisions of the Church, until 1893, which marked this doctrine as essential.

Prof. Smith's next point was directed against the charge that he had taught a theory of inspiration which was contrary to that taught by the Bible and the Presbyterian standards. He defined his idea of inspiration. This was that God had revealed Himself in His prophets and in Jesus Christ. All other revelations were tributary. The inspiration was the result of this secondary revelation. That it made these men inerrant was nowhere affirmed. He examined the decision of the General Assembly of 1893 in the Briggs case and in the inerrancy deliverance, and made a technical argument to show that these were inconsistent with each other. He declared that charge 3 was ambiguous, as it did not define in what sense "the Bible teaches right inspiration," to let the court free to form its own opinion as to the Biblical theory of inspiration, making it possible under the one charge to convict him of as many crimes as there were individual opinions in the court.

Prof. Smith then took up the evidence adduced to sustain the two charges on which he was convicted. He declared this evidence to be defective, in that the language used by him was not cited by the Prosecuting Committee, but that they presented instead their view of what his words meant. He recited in detail the occasion of the address on which the charges against him were based. He had prepared it as an argument in a debate, intended to throw light on a question before the Cincinnati Presbytery. It was fully justified by the liberties of debate. The circumstances of the Church at the time of the address (March, 1891) were different from those at the time of the trial. It was in the midst of the revision movement, and the spirit of the Church seemed to invite an examination of doctrine. At that time the theory of verbal inspiration of the present Scriptures prevailed. This theory was untenable; there must be a reconstruction. Was it not lawful, was it not right, was it not necessary that the subject should be debated in order that the truth and the best possible understanding should be reached?

Prof. Smith explained the old theory of inspiration at length, and declared that one proved error in the Scriptures makes it fall to the ground. He made much of the fact that original autographs of the Bible were not accessible, and that it could not be said of them that they were absolutely free from error. He knew of the existence of discrepancies in the present Bible, and it was not a crime to say that there may be errors in the originals. He discussed the evidence adduced on the trial from the Bible and from the Confession of Faith. He explained the true teachings on inspiration and inerrancy, and he showed that his doctrines were not in any way contrary to the Scriptures, and that he had in no way impugned the essential and necessary doctrine of the Westminster Confession. He closed with an earnest plea for liberty. Said he:

"The correct answer to this question concerns you more than it concerns me. The unintentional ungiftedness of one man is indeed a small thing. When we have done all we are unprofitable servants. But to have a great Church go in the face of well-ascertained facts is not a small thing. To have the supreme court of such a Church moved by private opinion rather than by the plain and obvious statements of its creed is not a small thing. These are matters of the greatest weight. To have wrong action in these particulars would be a calamity—a disaster whose magnitude we can hardly estimate."

Dr. William McKibbin of Cincinnati presented the case for the prosecution. He explained that the changes had to do only with the fact and effect of inspiration.