of the situation. The Government of the United States should not be at the mercy of the money kings."

This portion of Mr. Gorman's speech was delivered with much spirit and effect.

Mr. George—The Secretary of the Treasury says he does not want these certificates. The Senator from Maryland seems to act as a sort of warden or guardian to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gorman, responding to the first part of Mr. George's remark, challenged that Senator to produce evidence that Mr. Carlisle had said so; it was not in existence. Then he added: "I am not the guardian of the Secretary of the Treasury. But as a Senator on this floor, as a servant of a portion of the people of the United States, as representing a State that has never repudiated a debt, it is my duty to advocate maintaining the honor and credit of the Government."

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), Chairman of the Finance Committee, recalled Mr. Carlisle's statement that he thought the Secretary of the Treasury should have authority to issue Government certificates in case of deficiency, but that he would not exercise that power now if given to him, because it was not necessary. Mr. Voorhees also referred to the President's statement as to there being a "comfortable balance in the Treasury," and said that the President was not "hankering" after the proposed legislation.

Mr. Gorman argued that Congress ought to say to the President that, having given him authority to issue certificates of indebtedness, he should not sell long bonds, and that if he did the people of the country would not sustain him. But if Congress failed to give the President that authority, he had said that he would continue the same course. And Congress could not complain of the President hereafter if there was a failure on its part here and now. "Senators," he continued, "who are on more intimate terms with the President than I am, may have some intimatation that this proposition is distasteful to him, but that would not control me, because my view is that I must represent the interests of the people of the country as I understand them. I would not desire to force on a coördinate branch of the Government any power which it did not want, unless, in my judgment, that power was absolutely necessary to protect the taxpayers. I cannot, with my views, permit this session to close without making an effort to give the President such power as will avoid a repetition of the sale of long bonds. There is no reflection on the President in any proposition which I make. There is no reflection on the Secretary of the Treasury, whom I admire. But if this proposition is to be defeated, and if we are to run the risk of suspending works of public enterprise, that responsibility must be accepted."

Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) said that there could be no question of a Treasury deficiency when there was $55,000,000 of silver in the Treasury belonging to the Government with authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to coin it and pay it out in his disbursements. He condemned the issue of bonds as a reversal of the policy of the Government. He feared that if it were not stopped there would be a mammoth debt piled on the shoulders of the American people. Against that he protested in the name of the people of Texas.

Mr. Hill said that he had offered an amendment to stop the "endless chain" arrangement by the cancelling of greenbacks when redeemed.

"Yes," said Mr. Mills, "but the Senator from New York is for increasing the national debt by $500,000,000, on which interest would be paid."

Mr. Hill—The greenbacks are a part of the national debt. The Senator from Texas does not deny that.

Mr. Mills—Oh, no.

Mr. Hill—By eliminating them from the currency opportunity would be afforded for the supply of other currency.

"National bank currency?" Mr. Mills suggested.

"I have not said national bank currency," Mr. Hill replied.

"Then how?" Mr. Mills queried.

"It is the first step," Mr. Hill replied, "toward a silver currency to take its place."

"Tell us how," said Mr. Mills, "what you are in favor of."

"I am in favor," said Mr. Hill, "of the gold and silver currency of the Constitution. I am not a greenbacker, and never have been."

Mr. Mills quoted the New York Democratic platform of 1868, when Horatio Seymour was recommended for the Presidency, in favor of paying the United States bonds in greenbacks, and asked, in reference to Mr. Hill's present position, "Where were you then? Oh, where? 'One blast from Roderick's horn were worth a thousand men.'" [Laughter.]

The debate continued at great length. The antagonists of the amendment were all found on the Democratic side of the chamber in the persons of Senators Hill, Mills, Voorhees, and Vilas. The supporters of the amendment were on the Republican side, and included Senators Stewart and Allison. Finally, as it was clear to Mr. Gorman and all other Senators that the amendment, if held to be in order, would be debated till the 4th of March next, Mr. Gorman withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Mills then offered an amendment repealing all laws that authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell United States bonds for any purpose whatever, but it was ruled out on a point of order.

Several small amendments were made to the bill, including the following:

Appropriating $25,000 for a public building at Cumberland, Md.; limit of cost $135,000.

Appropriating $5,000 for additions and alterations to the Post Office building at Los Angeles, Cal.

Appropriating $35,000 for a public building at Meridian, Miss.; limit of cost $90,000.

Appropriating $65,000 for a site for a public building at Newport, Ky., the cost of erection not to exceed $225,000.

For the appointment of a Board of three persons to confer with any similar Board to be appointed by the Government of Great Britain, or of Canada, as to a navigable canal between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean.

For an examination of a project for an Eastern breakwater or jetty at the mouth of Oswego River, N. Y.

For the appointment of a commission of nine on any international conference or international bimetallism—Mr. Wolcott's proposition, as reported from the Finance Committee.

For a commission to improve the National State Capitol, in the Capitol, and make the roof fireproof.

Granting two sections of land within the boundaries of the Fort Missoula military reservation, in Montana, with the buildings thereon, for a soldiers' home.

For a board of Engineers to examine as to the feasibility and cost of the Nicaragua Canal by the route laid down in the bill recently passed by the Senate.

Unanimous consent was given that the bill shall be voted on at 3 P. M. to-morrow, and this agreement dispensed with the necessity of a night session.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Wolcott's bimetallic conference amendment was agreed to, and the motion went over.

Mr. Wolcott offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating $400,000 for a mint at Denver, Col., of which $100,000 should be available during this fiscal year.

After a short executive session the Senate, at 6:30 P. M., adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Bill to Purchase the Mahone Lot Fails to Pass.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The effort to induce the House to unite with the Senate and vote to purchase what is known as the Mahone lot as a site for the Government Printing Office failed again to-day, and the probabilities are that nothing will be done toward the erection of a new building this year. The matter came up under the special order adopted yesterday, allotting the session to-day to the consideration of measures reported from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. After discussing the bill for three hours, Mr. Bankhead, Chairman of the committee, finding it impossible to effect an arrangement limiting debate, abandoned the contest, and surrendered the remaining portion of the session to the consideration of general business.

Conference reports on the following bills were agreed to: The Pension Appropriation bill, a bill granting a pension of $30 a month to Gen. Harrison C. Hobart, the bill to equalize the duties and salaries of the steamboat inspection service, and the Post Office Appropriation bills. Upon each of the Pension and Post Office Appropriation bills there was quite a debate, and with regard to the latter the House voted by an overwhelming majority to concur in the Senate amendment limiting to railway postal clerks hereafter to be appointed the operations of the department's order requiring them to live on the routes where they are employed.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) asked unanimous consent for consideration of the following concurrent resolution:

That the Congress will participate in the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park on Sept. 19 and 20 next, through the presiding officers of the respective Houses, the joint committee, the Governor of Ohio, and such Representatives as shall in the campaign for battlemaps, such as may be named by the presiding officers of the respective Houses as representatives of other armies and the navy, or as speakers to represent Congress at the dedicatory exercises. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is hereby directed to make suitable arrangement for such participation, the expense of the same not to exceed $5,000, to be equally divided and paid out of the contingent fund of the respective Houses, and a report of the dedicatory exercises shall be made to Congress by the Joint Committee on Park Dedication.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.) objected, for the reason that an appropriation of $200,000 had already been made for this purpose, which the friends of the park had assured him would be sufficient.

The following bills were passed: Fifteen private pension bills; granting an American register to the steamer Kasilof; extending until Jan. 1, 1897, the time within which certain forfeited railroad lands may be purchased.

The House adjourned at 5:35 until 12 to-morrow, the session to be devoted to District of Columbia measures.

Did the Midwife Kill the Child?

Mrs. Barbara Vraus, a Bohemian midwife of 311 East seventy-fourth street, is locked up in the Yorkville prison pending the investigation of the death of a child of Johanna Schumacher of 317 East seventy-fourth street. The dead body of the child was found by Janitor John Fischer. Mrs. Anna Cramer told the police that she had rented a room to one Long Morgan, who was about to become a mother, on Monday, the mid-wife was summoned. She said the child was stillborn, so she did not think it necessary to tell the police. An autopsy will be held to discover if the child was alive.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

SENATOR GORMAN WILL URGE A REDUCTION IN THE NAVAL BILL.

He Advocates Reductions in All Branches of the Government Service—The Extra Pay Grab in the Deficiency Bill—Silver Congressmen Going to Discuss the Proposition for the Formation of a New Party.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Gorman, when asked to-day if he proposes to urge a reduction in the appropriations for the navy, replied that he would advocate reductions in all branches of the service where the expenditures are not absolutely necessary. He added:

"We have three more appropriation bills to consider in the Senate—the Naval, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial and the General Deficiency bills. All of these measures are carrying excessive appropriations, and it is the duty of Senators to endeavor to try and keep the expenditures as near equal to the revenues of the Government as possible. I am one of those who have contended for some time past that the revenues of the Government are not as great as our expenditures, and therefore I propose to use whatever influence I may possess to keep down the expenditures. It seems to me that we ought to look at the situation from a business standpoint and act accordingly. I believe we can reduce the naval appropriations to some extent, and I also believe that we should make reductions in the Legislative bill and also the deficiency appropriations. I do not advocate these reductions because I am hostile to the navy. On the contrary, I have always been and am now a friend of the navy, and I believe we should do all that we can to improve and build up that important branch of the service. We should hesitate, however, to spend more money than we can expect to receive through the usual channels, in view of the fact that Congress refuses to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money to meet the current expenditures."

The Senator says that he cannot be accused of cheeseparing or false economy, for he has always favored liberal appropriations for all purposes calculated to improve and benefit the national Government, but in view of the present condition of the nation's finances he proposes to do whatever lies in his power to keep down the expenditures to actual necessities. He realizes that many gentlemen who are about to retire from Congress feel indifferent on this subject now, when two years ago they might have entertained other ideas on the subject of economy. If the appropriations already made in the House are kept in the bills, and all of the amendments, or even a part of them, that are contemplated by the Senate are added, the total for this session will startle the practical people of the country. Under the circumstances he intends to urge a reduction at every point where it is possible to retrench without crippling the public service.

The financial question was discussed in the Senate to-day for the last time in the life of the Fifty-third Congress. The debate was on the Gorman amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill providing for the issuance of three per cent. certificates of indebtedness. Senator Gorman made a long and carefully prepared speech, in which he antagonized the claim of the Administration that there will be a deficiency in the Treasury, and Senator Sherman supported him in one of his peculiarly able and non-partisan financial speeches. At the opening of the debate it was apparent that the amendment could not be adopted, for the other reason, because the Populists were determined to talk it to death if necessary. Therefore Mr. Gorman withdrew it, as it had been known all along he would do, in order not to endanger the passage of the appropriation bill to which it was attached as a rider. It was known, moreover, that President Cleveland would veto the Sundry Civil bill if the proposed financial legislation should be incorporated in it, and this knowledge operated to bring about the withdrawal of the amendment.

The silver men in Congress are very active, and they propose to have a meeting in a few days in conjunction with the sessions of the Bimetallic League. The proposition being discussed provides for a formation of a new party composed of the friends of silver, regardless of their affiliations with the other parties. Senator Teller, who is probably the ablest of the silver advocates in Congress, says that the silver men in the Senate will certainly form an organization of their own and think they will have a majority of ten or twelve. This will not make it necessary for the silver Senators to dissolve the caucuses of their party, and Mr. Teller thinks the names of the old parties will be the same, but that the silver men will have a steering committee of their own to act together on matters of legislation. This is the idea entertained by Representatives Bryan of Nebraska, Bailey of Texas, and other silver men. They desire to work within the Democratic party organization if they can, but if not they will wholly to the support of silver, which they think ought to be done, as a large majority of the Democrats are now silver men. Some of the more radical silver advocates want to go further and organize a third or silver party, without any regard to the old organization. It is generally thought, however, by the best informed silver men that this will not be done.

The General Deficiency bill will be the next of the large appropriation bills to be considered by the Senate, and as usual it is loaded down with provisions for extra pay for employees of the various departments, for various forms of payments to persons who have not got as much money as they would like to have. The provision for the payment of an extra month's pay applies to the annual employees—those who worked during the session only—the Capitol police, clerks to members, and even the official reporters. In the Senate the official reporter works under contract and receives a certain sum for getting out a daily edition of the *Record* when Congress is in session. In the House the reporters are on the list of those who get a month's extra pay, and the disbursing officer will no doubt find some way of figuring out how much one month's pay is to a person who works under contract and who is paid on voucher.

One provision of the General Deficiency bill is apt to provoke considerable discussion, and may be beaten. It provides for the continuation of the present Census Bureau permanently with a force not to exceed ninety persons. The Commissioner of Labor is to be the permanent superintendent of the Census, in addition to his other duties, and provision is made for the payment of himself and all his assistants. A fight will be made on this clause of the bill by those who think it is about time to close up the work of the eleventh census, which was commenced two years ago, and that there is no necessity for increasing the army of employees by establishing a permanent census bureau.

Representative Harry St. George Tucker of Virginia is trying to secure the adoption of an amendment to one of the appropriation bills authorizing the Secretary of War to establish a military park at Appomattox similar to those now established at Chattanooga and Chickamauga, and to permanently mark the location of the several regiments, brigades, corps, and divisions of the armies of Virginia when the curtain fell upon the last act of the war. This plan has been proposed before and has met with some opposition in the South on the ground that all the military parks that have been established thus far are located at the scenes of Union victories, but these objections come from civilians, and not from the men who fought in the war. Gen. Wheeler and other Representatives who were prominent in the Confederate army are all in favor of a park at Appomattox, and will use their influence to secure the passage of the bill. It happens that the old McLean residence, in which the negotiations for the surrender took place, has been removed from its original site, but every brick and timber has been carefully preserved, every piece of lath is there and every pane of glass is packed away with the greatest care in a storehouse in the southeastern part of Washington. The material belongs to Capt. Myron M. Dunlap of Erie, Pa., who intended to reerect the old building at the World's Fair, but for some reason failed to do so. He has since purchased a lot opposite the Capitol, where he intends some time to reproduce the structure for the benefit of tourists visiting this city.

Congressman Joseph H. O'Neil of Massachusetts, who was to-day nominated to be Assistant United States Treasurer at Boston, expects to enter upon the discharge of his new duties as soon as the necessary formalities are settled and his bond, which amounts to a quarter of a million dollars, has been signed. There was little delay in making the appointment after it was known that he was willing to accept it. An understanding was reached between himself and the Administration yesterday, and to-day the nomination was sent to the Senate.

The House bill for the reorganization of the personnel of the navy contains a provision extending to enlisted men the law authorizing the retirement of enlisted men of the army after thirty years' service. The Secretary, in recommending favorable action on this matter, says:

"I desire to state that the subject sought to be attained meets with the hearty approval of the department, as there appears to be no valid reason why the enlisted force of the navy should be discriminated against in this matter. Legislation of the character proposed would, in my opinion, be of vast benefit to the service, inasmuch as the hope of such reward would be an incentive to the enlisted men to accumulate records for themselves, and their efficiency and value to the service at large would thereby be greatly increased."

Petitions in favor of the passage of the bill have been received from officers and men of the following vessels: Minnesota, Independence, Dale, Dolphin, Portsmouth, San Francisco, Constellation, Bennington, New York, and Charleston. Among the officers pending in our request are Admiral Brown and Rear-Admiral Commodores Sicard and Wallace, Commanders McGowan, Buckingham, Dickens, and Thomas, and Capts. Picking, Johnson, and Shepard.

The House to-day concurred in the Senate amendment to the joint resolution directing the suspension of bonding privileges in regard to articles shipped to the free zone in Mexico. The resolution now reads as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized and directed to suspend the operation of section 3,005 of the Revised Statutes, in so far as the same permits goods, wares, and merchandise to be transported in bond through the United States into the free zone of Mexico, so long as the Mexican free zone law exists, provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the transportation of merchandise in bond to be delivered at points in the territory of Mexico beyond the limits of said free zone.

The statue of Gen. Grant designed to be erected in Statuary Hall by the Grand Army of the Republic was to-day taken out of the box in which it has been packed for several weeks. It is universally condemned. There is no resemblance in it to the Grant with whom the public are acquainted, and it is probable that the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress will decline to allow it to be set up with the statues of the other great men in the old Hall of Representatives, now known as Statuary Hall.

The President has signed the bill establishing a statute of limitations in the navy, which provides that no person shall be tried or punished by court martial for an offence committed two years previously. A similar law has been found beneficial in the administration of justice in the army.

Secretary Carlisle has so far recovered from his recent attack of the grip as to be able to come to the Treasury Department for a short time to-day. Secretary Carlisle shows the effect of his recent illness plainly.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Joseph H. O'Neil, Assistant United States Treasurer at Boston.

Postmasters—George H. Cotton, Elmira, N. Y.; D. C. Hall, Whitehall, N. Y.

Navy—Assistant Naval Constructor, Washington L. Capps, to be Naval Constructor, and the following Ensigns to be Lieutenants, junior grade: William L. Howard, Wilfred H. Negley, Edwin A. Anderson, John M. Poyer, Charles F. Eaton, John M. Ellicott, Benjamin F. Thurston, Harry George, and Frederick L. Chapin.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey—R. F. Griggs, Franklin Park, vice J. O. Bockoven, resigned.

New York—Edward Stickles, Churchtown, vice Robert Bryant, resigned; L. C. Roosevelt, Pelham Manor, vice Caroline Hopkins, resigned; Edward S. Addison, vice Orlando Rowley, removed; Edward Thomas, Stuyvesant Falls, vice H. E. Milner, removed.

TROLLEY ACCIDENTS.

Three Street Car Mishaps in a Night in Jersey City.

Three trolley accidents occurred in Jersey City Tuesday night. The first one was at the intersection of Von Vorst and York street. Car 370 of the Grand street line was running through Van Vorst street toward Grand street, filled with passengers. Car 358 of the belt line was on its way to the ferry through York street, and the motorman was in a hurry because he was a little behind time. There were very few passengers in this car.

Both motormen rang their gongs on approaching the crossing, but neither stopped his car, and the cars crashed together with sufficient force to throw both off the track. The passengers in 370 were piled on top of each other in a heap. When they regained their feet and compared notes it was found that no one had been seriously hurt. Some of the women were greatly frightened for a moment.

Another car on the Belt line struck a wagon owned by J. B. Allison & Co of 77 Park place, this city, wrecked the wagon and killed the horse. The accident occurred in Communipaw avenue, near the Morris Canal bridge. Augustus Hebert, of 1 Arlington avenue, Jersey City, the driver, was thrown to the pavement and injured. One of the wagon shafts was driven through the horse's neck, severing the jugular vein.

A car on the Montgomery street line struck one of the big heavy trucks belonging to the Borden Condensed Milk Company. The truck withstood the shock, but the car was damaged and the passengers were greatly frightened.

SUES HIS LOVE THE WIDOW.

Farmer Miller of New Jersey Wants $10,000 for His Wounded Affections.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—Some time ago Farmer Thomas Miller, a widower, who lives near Glen Gardner, began paying attentions to Mrs. Elizabeth Wagner, a widow, who keeps a millinery store in High Bridge. According to Mr. Miller's story, they became engaged to be married. He gave his fiancée enough money to buy a handsome wedding ring, but in the mean time she changed her matrimonial intentions and returned the money to her lover, telling him that she would not marry him.

Farmer Miller then began proceedings for breach of promise, placing the damages at $10,000. Mr. Miller is about 60 years old. He owns several large farms near Glen Gardner.

Mrs. Wagner is past the age of 50, but the years have not worn away her girlish looks.

Sheriff Apgar went from Trenton to High Bridge to-day to serve the summons on Mrs. Wagner, but she refused to accept the papers, saying that she did not care to have anything to do with Mr. Miller's affairs. After failing to induce the widow to receive the papers, the Sheriff laid the papers down and left the place, telling her to employ counsel.

Miller has retained Lawyer E. P. Conkling of Flemington.

DIED AT HIS FRIEND'S FUNERAL.

Gen. Eaton of Michigan Passes Away at the Obsequies of Green Pack.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—Greene Pack, the wealthy lumberman of Oscada and Detroit, died suddenly at the Imperial Hotel, New York, on Sunday, and the funeral services were held at his late residence here to-day. All the leading State officials were present. Among them was Gen. Charles L. Eaton. He was a life-long friend of Mr. Pack, and came from Lansing, where he had his office as Adjutant-General of the state troops, to attend the funeral. He sat next to Gov. Rich.

Just as the Rev. W. H. Davis had concluded a Scripture reading on the suddenness of death, Gen. Eaton swayed from his seat and fell to the floor. The Governor was at his side in an instant with other friends, but death had intervened. Gen. Eaton was only 48 years old. Death was caused by heart disease.

TWO MEN JOSTLED HER.

Then They Stole Mrs. Gumaer's Pocketbook and Were Arrested.

Mrs. Cyrus Gumaer of 287 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, was jostled by two shabbily dressed men yesterday afternoon as she was walking along Newark avenue, near Grove street. One of the men snatched her pocketbook out of her hand, and the two ran around the corner into Grove street. Mrs. Gumaer made an outcry and started in pursuit. Police Capt. Newton was on a trolley car, and collared one of the thieves after a short but exciting chase. Policeman Kavanagh caught the other.

The chief who had the pocketbook tried to throw it away, but was observed by Mrs. Gumaer, and the policeman took possession of it. The prisoners were taken to the seventh street police station and booked as Thomas Murray and William Montgomery. They refused to tell where they live.

TO PENSION TEACHERS.

A Plan Formulated by a Committee of Brooklyn's Board of Education.

The committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education appointed to formulate some plan for the pensioning of school teachers has prepared a report which will be submitted at the next meeting of the Board. If approved, the recommendations will be formulated in the shape of a bill to be presented to the Legislature. The plan proposed is to withhold one per cent. of the teachers' salaries to form the nucleus of a pension fund.

This may be augmented by donations, legacy, request, or special appropriation. The purposes to pension masters who may be designated by a majority vote of the Board of Education after they have served twenty years, women at an age not under fifty-five years, and such not under sixty years. The pension is to be half pay, and shall not exceed $1,200.

Stay of Proceedings in the Isham Case.

Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday granted a stay of proceedings in the suit for absolute divorce brought by Henry Hayward Isham against Juliet Calhoun Isham. On the trial of the case the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the wife. The plaintiff claims that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and he will move for a new trial.

Public School Maintenance in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The Board of Education of Mount Vernon have made application to the Common Council for an appropriation of $2,500,000 to maintain the public schools for the ensuing year.

The Countess of Aberdeen on Her Way to Washington.

The Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, stopped over in this city for a few hours yesterday on her way to Washington.

FUN IN THE STATE SENATE.

THE DEMOCRATS ENJOY IT AT THE EXPENSE OF REPUBLICANS.

Senator Guy Holds Up the Mirror to the Reformers So that They Can See Themselves as Others See Them—Leader O'Connor Storms and Utters Unparliamentary Language, and Lexow, as Usual, Makes Himself Ridiculous—The Dressed Stone Repeal Bill Progressed and the Free Pass Bill Passed in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The difference in the methods and the handling of the Senate and Assembly was beautifully illustrated to-day by the way that Saxton and O'Connor blundered and bungled over a guy resolution introduced by the Senator of that name. Of course Lexow had to take a hand in the bungling. The contrast is made with Speaker Fish's very businesslike action on the La Fetra resolutions on Monday night, when he took the bull by the horns, declared them out of order, and disappointed any expectation of getting a rise out of the majority on the ticklish subject of the Power of Removal bill. Senator Guy, on the appearance of the West Troy Police bill, offered the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. The Republican party is hereby declared to have a blanket mortgage covering the local administration of all cities throughout the State, and to be entitled to all the patronage thereof.

SEC. 2. To accomplish this purpose in all cities having a Republican Mayor, supreme power shall be and hereby is vested in the Mayor to appoint or remove all city officers.

SEC. 3. In all cities having Democratic Mayors, the Mayors thereof are hereby deprived of all power of appointment or removal, and the said power is vested in such accidental officers as may be members of the Republican party.

SEC. 4. All sections of the Constitution which in letter or spirit are inconsistent herewith are hereby ignored.

Lieut.-Gov. Saxton and the majority took the bait, the hook and line, and the sinker. They bit so hard that it seemed as though they were dead anxious to be caught. The "accredited leader" stormed and stuttered. He has no impediment in his speech, but he sometimes has to swallow his tumultuous feelings at the same time that he is trying to vocalize some particularly hot and bitter oratorical period. The result is inarticulate and explosive. He succeeded in making himself understood to say that it was the privilege of every Senator to make a fool of himself if he chose. Senator Guy was moved to retort in kind upon the right of every Senator to forget that he was a gentleman, a right which the leader on the other side frequently demonstrated.

Senator Cantor, whom the O'Connor had dragged in and complimented, in an effort to be more cutting at the expense of Guy, thought it was ungrateful enough to take his Democratic colleague's part and severely rated O'Connor for his unparliamentary language.

Senator Lexow reached the summit of assininity by gravely taking Senator Guy to task for his amendment. He denounced it as an insult to the Senate as a legislative body, and as an insult to the people of the State. This not being sufficiently ridiculous, he kept on until he evolved the charge that it was an attack on the Constitution of the State.

All of the half-hour's discussion had been liberally sprinkled with criticisms of the outrageous provisions of the bill, and comparisons between it and the other police bills, which, different, offered for three places adjacent to West Troy. Senator Raines injected a ponderous pleasantry into the debate by having the Republican blanket mortgage section reread his endorsing it.

Senator Coggeshall was very impatient of all this and seemed to realize how thoroughly the minority had made a plaything of the majority. He mildly said that there was no doubt that the amendment would be adopted as a joke if it could be adopted as such. He did not think that Senator Guy, who was quite a good boy sometimes, ought to be scolded or spanked any more.

Senator Cantor expressed his surprise at Mr. O'Connor's outbreak of temper, and that he had his stupidity in taking the amendment so seriously. It was plainly only an effort to point out to the misguided majority the tendency of its legislation, a tendency which the people would not be slow to see, or to rebuke. He had no doubt that if Mr. O'Connor made a proper apology for his unparliamentary language the disturbance-creating amendment would be withdrawn.

Senator O'Connor looked rather foolish, but he did not rise to the occasion or to the floor for an apology.

Senator Guy, however, withdrew the amendment, doing so by having enjoyed himself a little further at the expense of the sensitive majority. He said that he did not desire to embarrass them, but in all kindness to hold the mirror up to them and show them the position their acts were putting them in, and to show them, hoping, though, if it were possible to accomplish all the iniquity they desired in one such act, to do so, and then go on with the legitimate business of legislation.

The calibre and quality of the Senate leadership were sufficiently shown by the incident, thus far. It remained for the "accredited leader" to put the climax of absurdity upon the whole ridiculous situation. This he did by moving to say that the bill passed "notwithstanding the discovery that on account of the absence of Senator Lamy he did not have votes enough to pass it."

Senator O'Connor is about to make some more trouble for himself. The people of Binghamton want a normal school. So he proposes to amend the law by striking out Jamaica, Queens county, and inserting Binghamton, Broome county. In favoring his own constituents he will thus be robbing those of Kings county. When the latter heard what was proposed he was so mad that it is lucky that he was on the mainland. No island would have been big enough to hold him. He lost no time in seeking out Mr. O'Connor and telling him just what he thought of him, as well as what would happen if the attempt to rob the Long Islanders is made. Mr. O'Connor often wants votes nowadays. He will want them twice as hard if he gets his Democratic timidness of the usually gentle-mannered Childs.

Another Senatorial breeze was stirred, up by the always productive subject of police matters. It was a Senator Sullivan resolution this time. The resolution calls upon the Police Commissioners to report to the Senate why a civil service eligible list is not called for and patrolmen appointed to fill the many vacancies due to death, dismissals, and resignations. It was reported by the Cities Committee, and this in itself was enough to spoil Senator O'Connor's temper. He moved to recommit it, this time to the special investigating committee. This was finally agreed to, but not until there had been a lovely little row over it. O'Connor and Lexow attacked the eligible list as fraudulent, and insisted that Mayor Strong and the Police Commissioners must be allowed to do as they please in the matter, on the assumption that what they do will be right. Senators Cantor, Guy, Ahearn, and Sullivan showed that the list asked for is a new one, made within three months, and that no charges against its regularity and integrity were ever made. That no subject or question that ever came before the investigating committee was in any way connected with this list; that the opposition of half of the Police Board to calling for it was because there were few Republicans on it, because few Republicans in the city wanted to go on the police, and there hadn't been time for them to send out into the country to get applicants. It was even proved that if there was any attack proper to be made on the civil service list the answer of the Police Commissioners to the questions of the resolution would be made full and complete by a statement of that as a fact. But the resolution was sent to the moribund Lexow committee—that is, the tomb.

The Senators finally got the Lincoln birthday resolution straightened out and passed it. Three days were required by the people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, to determine whether Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th or the 13th of February.

The three New York Harbor Port Wardens, who are so conspicuously Platt men as to suggest that Governor Morton had a purpose in view when he named them, were confirmed. They are John H. Gunner of New York, Wilbur H. Chapman of Wayland, and Robert M. Johnston of Brooklyn.

Among the Senate bills introduced was one by Senator Owens, in the line of Senator O'Connor's attempt to steal the Jamaica normal school appropriation of $100,000. Mr. Owens' effort is in behalf of Brooklyn. But Senator Childs can take care of him easily enough, and does not need to get provoked, as he did at O'Connor.

Another one by Senator Donaldson has a very suspicious resemblance to a strike. It provides that elevated railroads in New York shall equip all passenger cars with the most approved lighting system in use, and prohibits the use of oil after June 1 under a penalty of $50 a day per car.

The features of the Assembly's business were the progressing of the Dressed Stone Repeal bill and the passage of the Broom Transportation for State Officers bill. The latter measure evoked the first show of anything like a fight yet indulged in this session. It provides that State officers, members and officers of the Legislature, and Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals must be carried by transportation companies on the presentation of a certificate of their official position from the Secretary of State. Opposing speeches were made on the bill, its opponents calling it an evasion of the Constitutional provision against free passes, while its advocates declared it to be in sympathy with that provision, as it eliminated the gratuity feature as a matter of favor from the companies and made it a matter of right. This point, when made by Mr. Nixon, elicited loud applause, an unusual demonstration in the Assembly. It was repeated when Speaker Fish announced his wish to be recorded in the affirmative, and was redoubled when the vote of 69 to 30 was read and the bill declared to be carried. Of course, as many members dodged as possible. No one was surprised that Ainsworth avoided the issue, nor was it perhaps astonishing to see young William Hunter in his seat deaf to the call of the roll. But such pretentious reformers as Abell and Pavey should have been on hand to vote against this "attack on the Constitution."

Mr. Malby was not unearthed until the second call. He then said that he had waited to see how the Chairman of the Railroad Committee voted, and as he favored the bill, he took it to mean that the companies wanted it. Mr. Malby thought this room enough to vote against it and did so. This angered Mr. Nixon, but his attempt to reply was declared out of order, and he had to content himself with a wonderous aside to Malby. "I don't represent any railroads on this floor," was what he said.

The repeal of the dressed stone law, which is asked by most of the citizens where cities have buildings or improvements on hand, was sent to the order of third reading, with Mr. Norton's amendment striking out paying weeks.

Mr. Gleason's bill providing for the assessment and collection of the expense of removing ice and snow from sidewalks in New York city was passed. Mr. Malby tried to kill it on the point that in Mr. Gleason's desk there had been on the desks of the members three days. The Chair and the desk were both against him, and Miller sat down with one more record of having opened his mouth only to put in his foot in it. The Lord Lawton case was reported against Malby. The latter's sorrows were on account of the failure of his friends to get their district organization to pass room's indorsement of his course on the Strong manifesto of the seven "Whatsoever." They got down—9 to 2.

Mr. Nixon further signalized his attitude of opposition to the jobby Senators to-day, and actually put himself on record against big Senator O'Connor. The latter had introduced a resolution, calling upon the Statutory Revision Commissioners to draw up the bills to make laws to conform with the provisions of the Constitution on a variety of subjects where this is necessary. The Senator, and especially his Cohoes, have a record in favor of a special commission for this purpose. It is rather rough on the members of the Revision Commission to expect this work of them. They have to do a lot of work in drawing the bills that they get from the Legislature require very great care in their examination. A message of recall had to be passed to-day on account of the careless and ungrammatical construction of a little sentence in the Yates Law. Senator R. Conkling on the simple matter of marking the limit within which no electioneering may be done at the polls. If Mr. Conkling, successively the candidate in his own mind, for the offices of Mayor of the City of New York, of the Assembly, and Chairman of the Cities Committee, cannot get a little bill straight, what can be expected of an ordinary member?

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Halpin—Changing the grade and increasing the pay of the members of the Metropolitan police force after Jan. 1, 1896, as follows: First grade, three years' service, $1,400; second grade, less than three and more than two years' service, $1,200; third grade, less than two and more than one year's service, $1,100; fourth grade, persons appointed after Jan. 1 next, $1,000. The Captains and surgeons are to receive an amount as at present allowed to members of similar rank, or grades in the police force. The sergeants, $1,000; roundsmen, and patrolmen detailed as roundsmen, $1,400.

By Hinkley—Allowing attorneys of parties interested in Sheriff's sales in New York city to name the auctioneer and transferring the Sheriff's liability to the auctioneer.

Mr. Reinhard—Amending the law providing for a new Harlem River bridge at Third avenue, in New York city, by providing that all the lands necessary shall be acquired by Aug. 1 next, and making provision for the payment of the damage awards.

Mr. Thompson—Appropriating $100,000 to be expended by the State Agricultural Society for the interest of the State and the promotion of agriculture in the construction on the grounds of the society, in the town of Boulder Meadow, of exhibits, a covered amphitheatre, a horticultural hall, a vegetable building, cottages, and for meeting obligations of the society incurred. The appropriation is to be available this year. Title to the above grounds is to be transferred to the State for perpetual holding agricultural fairs under the direction of the society.

Mr. Hamilton—For submitting to a vote of the people at the next fall election, in cities of over 50,000 population, the question of allowing saloons to be kept open on Sunday between 1 P. M. and midnight.

Mr. Niles introduced a five-cent fare bill for a ride on any car within the limits of the city operated by the same company, whether involving a change of cars or not. It would let Fourth avenue car passengers transfer at Forty-second street and ride to Woodlawn or to the Yonkers city line without extra fare. Mr. Niles carefully explains that the bill is introduced by request of the United North Side Property Owners' Associations.

THE BLACK FLAG ON A CHURCH.

Bishop Coxe Shows His Displeasure Over Ritualistic Services.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 27.—The black flag has been hoisted on the Church of the Good Shepherd in this city by direction of Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe of the Episcopal diocese of western New York, and the priest, Father Turner, has been inhibited from conducting services in the diocese. This is the culmination of differences which have existed between the church and its bishop for some years. The Church of the Good Shepherd is a high church in the fullest sense, and has been the only one in the diocese using the full Catholic ceremonial as prescribed by the Church of England. To this Bishop Coxe has been opposed, and he has in various ways manifested his displeasure.

A few months ago he caused the resignation of the priest in charge, and in September Father J. Spencer Turner came to the parish. He says that the Bishop assured him that he need not be in a hurry about his work, but that he, the Bishop, would write to the Bishop of the diocese whence he came, and the letters could be presented later. On the eve of the expiration of the six months within which the letters could be presented to Bishop Coxe, and when it is too late for Father Turner to procure them from his former Bishop, he finds himself inhibited from performing the duties of his office. The action of the Bishop is, it is stated, at the beginning of Lent prevented from adding a service. It affects the church with peculiar force, because it clings to high masses, the burning of incense, and the other forms so obnoxious to the Protestant. Father Turner is to hold service with its own priest in its own church, but it is cut off from all religious privileges, and that during the Lenten season, when religious duties are more than usual obligatory on both high and low. It is understood that the vestry of the church announce their determination to continue the use of the high church ritual in spite of Bishop Coxe, and open war is thereby declared between the Bishop and the recalcitrant parish.

The Minneapolis Off for the West Indies.

NEWPORT, Feb. 27.—The United States steamship Minneapolis sailed at 11:00 o'clock this morning to join Admiral Meade's fleet in the West Indies as soon as possible. The forenoon was spent in putting aboard fresh supplies. She will go to Trinidad, and is scheduled to arrive there on March 15. Her bunkers are full and no stop will be made at Hampton Roads.

Driver Jolted from His Seat.

Michael Walsh, a teamster, while driving down the old Mountain road, Weehawken, yesterday, was jolted from his seat and fell under the wheels of his truck. Both wheels passed over his body, inflicting internal injuries that will probably prove fatal. He was removed to his home at 128 Jackson street, Hoboken.