force when diplomatic questions in which this country is interested are pending.

When it became known, late in the afternoon, that the Administration apprehended trouble in Nicaragua and had determined to assign war ships, there was a commotion at the State Department among those officials who have contended for ships, not only at Bluefields and San Juan del Sur, but also at Corinto, where the British ships are stationed. Secretary Gresham maintained his usual silence when questioned as to the meaning and importance of the Bluefields cablegram. He acknowledged that a new phase had been put upon the situation, but said that it would probably be shown that there was no real occasion for alarm among the American residents. With a party formidably opposed to every act of the present Government it would be an easy thing, he said, to kick up a revolution, and the tension of the people was probably now such that any act of President Zelaya would probably lead to some objection. Secretary Herbert, when asked why the ships had been ordered to Nicaragua, admitted that American interests were in danger. The Raleigh, he said, would be adequate to look after these interests on the east side, but if occasion demanded the entire North Atlantic squadron would be sent without delay. The Secretary regarded the cablegram of the Americans as sufficient ground for stationing naval vessels at Nicaraguan ports whether it be proven later that reports of impending revolution were distorted or not. No explanation is given for assigning the Alert to San Juan del Sur instead of ordering her direct to Corinto, where the commercial interests of the United States far exceed those in all other Nicaraguan ports combined and where there are more American citizens. San Juan del Sur is the cable station, and since the lines have been cut at Corinto, the ship will be on the west coast in communication with the outside world. The action of the Administration to-day is not construed by diplomats as indicating that its policy of non-interference is to be amended, but is thought to be taken to ward off any criticism which would certainly follow any injury to American interests through lack of proper protection.

Warner Miller returned to New York this afternoon. Just before going to the train he talked with THE SUN reporter about his visit. He said that the representatives of the canal were naturally anxious about the conditions now existing at Nicaragua, and one of the objects of his visit to Washington was to impress upon the officers of the Administration the importance of prompt action on the part of the Commission recently appointed to examine into the affairs of the canal, and obtain assurances that the interests of the Canal Company will be fully protected by the United States Government. It is feared that an outbreak may occur at any time, and therefore it is desirable to have some of our war vessels there to protect American interests. Mr. Miller says he has not one word of criticism to pass upon the Administration in connection with the existing complications at Nicaragua. Naturally he is interested in the question that may have his effect upon the canal. His object is to have the men who go to Nicaragua thoroughly equipped for the climate they will encounter and fully prepared to do the work that is expected of them. He has been there several times, and he felt warranted in offering some advice to the Administration on the subject. He does not look for any interference by the French, English or any other country with the work on the canal, as it is fully protected by treaty. Of course, he says, if any attempt should be made to stop the work or in any way interfere with the rights of the American citizens interested in the canal, the United States Government would at once step in and defend its people. It is for their safety, and to guard against any unlooked-for trouble that may arise between the British troops and the people of Nicaragua, that the two war ships are to be sent there.

Mr. Miller went back to New York confident that the rights of those who are interested in the canal will be fully protected by the Government, and that the work of the Commission will be proceeded with promptly.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who is making a study of the South American situation, was seen at the Navy Department to-day. He said that he was not disposed to criticise the Administration for its course in the Nicaraguan case, because he realizes that the situation is not free from peculiar conditions. While the United States may not have the right to interfere with the English Government in asserting its rights in the collection of a debt from Nicaragua, it might have been wise, he thinks, for the United States Government to volunteer to pay the indemnity for Nicaragua and take possession of Corn Island as security for the amount advanced. That would have given the Administration an opportunity to show to the world that it proposes to uphold the Monroe doctrine, and it would have prevented the English troops from landing at Corinto. Mr. Lodge says he is quite confident that Congress will make no formal declaration during the coming session in favor of upholding the Monroe doctrine. The great mass of the American people believe in it, and their representatives will be called upon to declare themselves by some legislative action. Mr. Lodge says he is afraid England will insist on that end of the Nicaragua Canal, and the present conditions give her an opportunity to locate there and watch her chances for an indefinite period. This might have been prevented if the Administration had come boldly to the front, volunteered to pay the money in hand, and at the same time announced to the world that under no circumstances should the Monroe doctrine be ignored or violated. Such a declaration would have won the applause of all true Americans, and the whole world would have received a lesson that would be remembered and respected the Monroe doctrine. Nicaragua would have much preferred to be in debt to the United States than to have her Custom House seized by the British troops. From a political as well as a patriotic standpoint, Senator Lodge says, the Administration might have scored a great diplomatic victory.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD'S ATTITUDE.

He Favors a Joint Ownership by England and the United States on the Canal.

WASHINGTON, April 29. In talking to the reporters of the newspapers to-day, Mr. Warner Miller made no reference to the persistent rumor to the effect that negotiations are now under way looking to the payment of the indemnity to England by the Canal Company. Such an arrangement is seriously talked of, however, by those having authority to make it, and the knowledge of these consultations is the basis of the reports that within the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours the difficulty between Nicaragua and England will be satisfactorily settled.

About a week ago the suggestion was made to the Canal Company that it tender to the Nicaraguan Government the amount of the indemnity. The proposition at once received the most careful consideration. It was plainly to be seen that the effect of such an action on the part of the Canal Company would be to secure the steadfast friendship of the Nicaraguan Government, as well as to convince the people of the United States that the company was thoroughly in earnest in its endeavors to construct the canal. In return for the payment certain concessions were, of course, to be asked of Nicaragua. First, and most important, was the indefinite extension of the concessions now held by the Canal Company, as well as the addition of others that would enable the company to prosecute its work with the least possible expense and trouble. The debt, it was contemplated, could be made a lien upon Nicaragua's interest in the canal or upon that portion of the receipts which would go to the Nicaraguan Government.

The progamme has not yet been carried into effect for two reasons. The first was the question of taking the sum out of the treasury of the company, and the second, which was the most vital, was due to the fact that no assurance could be obtained that the British forces would be withdrawn upon the payment of the money. The failure to receive assurances has been, up to the present time, an almost insuperable obstacle in the way of carrying the carefully formulated plan into effect. The negotiations which have been in progress have been kept secret, for the reason that it was feared that if an inkling of the true situation was made known Great Britain would so add to its demands as to make it impossible for the canal company to be a factor in the settlement of the difficulty; and that England is endeavoring to secure this permanent foothold seems very clear, if that country has, for any reason whatever, been given to understand that the joint ownership of Great Britain and the United States of the canal is a possible thing.

It is now said to be a fact that such an outlook has been presented to Lord Kimberly by no less a personage than Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, whose actions throughout the whole affair have given rise to so much criticism, and whose despatches have been carefully concealed from the public eye. The attitude of Minister Bayard is full of uncertainties. He has for years past regarded the joint ownership of the canal as the final outcome of the effort to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans by a waterway across the isthmus. The chain of evidence began when Mr. Bayard was still a Senator. In the closing days of the Administration of President Arthur, Secretary of State Frelinghuysen negotiated a treaty with Nicaragua which would have given to the United States the absolute control of the canal across that country. In the Senate that treaty was opposed by Mr. Bayard, as being in direct conflict with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which contains the following clause in its first article:

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal."

The entire treaty was, in fact, a solemn covenant between the United States and Great Britain for the joint construction and use of the canal. On the strength of the existence of this treaty, which, he claimed, had not been abrogated, Senator Bayard opposed the new convention. Upon the question of ratification it lacked one or two votes of the necessary two-thirds, but Senator Edmunds, by changing his vote, moved and secured a reconsideration, and a canvass of the Senate was made. This showed that a sufficient number of votes could be secured, but the end of the Congress being at hand, Senator Bayard was enabled to postpone action. Then the first Administration of President Cleveland began, Senator Bayard went to the head of the State Department, and upon his request the treaty was withdrawn from the Senate, and from that day to this it has never seen the light of day.

But Mr. Bayard's actions in regard to the canal have not been altogether of a negative character. When President Cleveland went out to Chicago to open the World's Fair he was accompanied by Mr. Bayard. During that visit a dinner was given for the purpose of interesting the business men of Chicago in the Nicaragua Canal, and Warner Miller and Mr. Bayard were among the guests.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Miller, with a number of maps before him, spoke for an hour upon the great project in which he is so deeply interested, and then Mr. Bayard, in courtesy to his high standing, was called upon. The speech which Mr. Bayard made upon that occasion created a sensation. When it is now understood that he knew at that time that he would be the United States Minister to England, his remarks throw a flood of light upon his recent actions. They were, in fact, the enunciation of a policy which he has since endeavored to formulate into an accomplished fact. He acknowledged that the canal was a great enterprise, and would redound to the glory and profit of the United States. But he added that this country should remember to keep inviolate its sacred treaties with Great Britain, and he drew an eloquent picture of the canal built and controlled by the joint ownership of this country and England. He emphasized the importance of allowing England to secure an interest in the canal, for then, as he said, the great commercial nation of the Western hemisphere and the great naval power of Europe would be consolidated in the duty of keeping the canal open in time of war. He announced his disbelief in the ability of the United States to protect the canal in time of war, unless it had the cooperation of Great Britain, and he asserted that it would be much better to have the friendly partnership of Great Britain than to have her enmity by refusing to recognize her interest in the great work which was projected.

It need hardly be added that this speech was received with a chilliness that even Mr. Bayard could not fail to appreciate. The impress of Mr. Bayard's views was visible in the last session of Congress, when the Nicaragua Canal bill was under discussion in the Senate. In that debate Senator Gray of Delaware, the close friend of Mr. Bayard and the mouthpiece of the Administration on the floor, took occasion in a speech to assert that the proper way to build a canal was to secure the cooperation of Great Britain. Not only in public speech, but in private conferences with Democratic Senators upon the plan, did he thus present his views on the necessity and justice of a joint ownership in the canal. There is no question but that at that time he knew where the Administration stood, and he endeavored to make converts to his presentation of the case. He was unsuccessful, as the passage of the canal bill plainly showed.

There seems to be no question, therefore, that Ambassador Bayard has impressed upon the English Government, which has listened to him with willing ear, the possibility of making this joint ownership of the canal a reality. Indeed, Lord Kimberley, in his interviews with Ambassador Bayard, has constantly referred to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as being in full force.

In an interview on the 22d of last May Lord Kimberley, while saying that Great Britain had no intention of exercising a protectorate over any portion of the Nicaraguan territory, spoke of continuing our treaty of 1850 in unbroken force and effect. Six days later he again impressed upon Mr. Bayard the fact that the English Government continued to recognize the Clayton-Bulwer treaty "as extant and in full force," and still later, in the famous despatch which Mr. Bayard sent to Secretary Gresham, Lord Kimberley was quoted as explicitly desiring to have it known that the British Government might decide upon certain action in the future for the purpose of obtaining redress from Nicaragua.

It was thus evident that England, while apparently closing the Mosquito incident, filed a caveat, to use Lord Kimberley's own words, which left that Government free to pursue the very course which it is now following, and the importance of which Mr. Bayard apparently did not appreciate.

By the United Press.

While the policy of this Government in the trouble at Corinto is well understood, the first authoritative statement on the subject was not made until to-day. A Cabinet officer said this evening that the United States could not interfere between Great Britain and Nicaragua in their matter of difference, because Nicaragua was a sovereign State, recognized as such by Great Britain and the United States, and must hold herself responsible to Great Britain for offences committed against British subjects.

"The United States Government," he said, "does not undertake to extend a protectorate over Central America and South America to such an extent that a sovereign State of one or the other of these countries may insult another sovereign nation, with the expectation that this Government will protect it from forcible resentment by the nation thus insulted. Such a principle has never been recognized by the United States, and if we attempted to assert it we would incur the enmity of every nation having dealings with Central and South America."

It is understood that the situation at Corinto has been viewed for some days past, and that an intimation cabled by Ambassador Bayard that, in case Nicaragua would guarantee payment of the indemnity asked within fifteen days, Great Britain would accede to a request for such an extension of time.

The news from London that Great Britain now contemplates a movement against Honduras to collect overdue interest on bonds negotiated in London twenty years ago, adds gravity to the situation. The principal ports of Honduras liable to blockade or occupation are Amapala, on the Pacific coast, and Trujillo, on the Atlantic. One of the trans-isthmian canal projects, which at one time was favorably considered, was the construction of a canal 200 miles in length over Honduran territory, from Puerto Cortez, in the Bay of Honduras, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific.

The trouble between Honduras and Great Britain had its origin in 1868, when a concession was granted a British company to construct a railroad from Puerto Cortez to the Bay of Fonseca, a distance of 240 miles. The work was begun and sixty miles of the road completed. Then $300,000,000 worth of bonds were sold and operations abandoned. Since that time the Government of Honduras has repeated attempted to reach an arrangement with the bondholders so as to complete the road. In the mean time the enormous debt has been a bar to the country's advancement, and the Government has been unable to even pay the interest. The sixty miles of road are now operated by W. S. Valentine of New York, who hopes to complete the road to the Pacific, when the difficulties shall have been adjusted. A large proportion of the whole commerce of Honduras is with the United States, the imports from this country for 1891 amounting to $1,159,591 and in 1893, $684,012. The exports from Honduras were, in 1891, $649,921 and in 1893 $471,695. During the year 1892 943 vessels were entered at the ports of Honduras, of which 175 were owned in the United States and 54 in England.

THE MONTEREY LEAVES ACAPULCO.

It Is Not Known Whether She Will Stop at Corinto on Her Way to Panama.

WASHINGTON, April 29. Within the next forty-eight hours the armored defence ship Monterey will be near the Nicaraguan coast, not far from Corinto. Whether she will stop at that port or continue leisurely to Panama is declared to be unknown to the officials of the Navy Department. Secretary Herbert this morning received a cablegram from Capt. Higginson of the Monterey, dated at Acapulco yesterday, simply announcing his destination as Panama. Nothing is said about an intermediate port, although the 1,490 nautical miles between Acapulco and Panama are generally believed to be too long a stretch for the Monterey to make without a stop for coal, unless her commander has taken precautions during his week's stay at the Mexican port to take a supplementary cargo of fuel on the monitor's deck. Otherwise the steaming radius of the vessel is limited to about 1,000 miles, her coal bunker capacity being 200 tons and her daily consumption being 50 tons at 12-knot speed. The impression that prevails among naval officers is that the Captain of the Monterey, under suggestion from the Secretary of the Navy, will avoid a stop at Corinto, and that he has taken the extra coal required for the continuous voyage to Panama, which port he is confidently expected to reach about May 7.

The new cruiser Olympia, which has been on a practice spin as far south as San Diego, returned to San Francisco yesterday, thereby setting at rest the entirely unfounded rumor that she was on the way to Corinto. She was promptly ordered by the department to proceed to the Mare Island Navy Yard, where she will be made ready to relieve the Philadelphia at Honolulu some time during the month of May. She will be delayed at least two weeks by repairs and slight alterations to her battery, necessitated by small defects developed during her cruise.

NICARAGUA BACKED OUT.

They Say in Paris Corinto Was Seized When Zelaya Refused to Come to Time.

LONDON, April 29.—A despatch from Paris to the *Westminster Gazette* says that Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to England, advised the British Foreign Office that Nicaragua would pay the indemnity demanded if she had a fortnight's extension of time in which to do so. Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, agreed to grant the extension, presuming that Secretary Gresham was acting on behalf of Nicaragua. At the last moment Nicaragua refused to carry out the arrangement, thus disclosing the fact that she had secured the mediation of the United States solely for the purpose of delay.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government had received despatches from Rear Admiral Stephenson conveying information that Corinto had been occupied by the British on April 27, and that no opposition to its occupation had been made by the Nicaraguans. The despatches, he said, further said that upon the landing of the British force of sailors and marines the Nicaraguan authorities withdrew from the town. To this announcement Sir Edward added the statement that care had been taken that British trade with Nicaragua would not be placed at the slightest disadvantage.

Mr. William P. Byles, Liberal, asked if the dispute could not be settled by arbitration.

Sir Edward Grey requested Mr. Byles to give notice of his intention to introduce a motion in accordance with his question.

Representatives of Guatemala, who are acting also for Honduras, have been informed by the authorities of the latter country that Great Britain is preparing to take aggressive measures for the collection of the interest on Honduran bonds, negotiated in England, upon which that republic defaulted nearly twenty years ago. The interest and principal in arrears, it is said, will amount to between £20,000 and £30,000 per annum, and the proposition is to collect the revenues of Honduran ports until some portion of the overdue interest at least is paid.

The occupation of Corinto by a squadron of the British Pacific fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Stephenson has provoked various and voluminous comment from the London afternoon papers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* belittles the affair from all points of view, dismissing it with the remark that the object of Great Britain is merely to teach the little Spanish-American republic manners, not to harm her. The memorial of President Zelaya, lamenting the insignificance and weakness of Nicaragua as compared with England, is, the *Gazette* says, simply laughable.

The *Globe* calls attention to the opera bouffe aspect of the affair, the interjection of the Monroe doctrine into which accentuates its ludicrous features. That doctrine, says the *Globe*, never had any convincing or binding effect upon anybody except Monroe himself, and is not now, if it ever has been, an axiom of international law. The paper condemns the bombastic utterances of certain irresponsible American journals, and expresses gratification that in spite of them there is no desire on the part of the United States to quarrel with England over that presumed prohibitory doctrine.

The *St. James's Gazette*, while regarding an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the United States as preferable to a similar understanding with any other country, believes that a standing pact of such a character is a bad thing, inasmuch as both parties to such a convention would naturally act together only in certain matters. Seeing that American and British interests in South America are identical and that England has no intention of making conquests anywhere on the American continent, there is no ground for American jealousy. It is merely the desire of both powers to conduct their trade peacefully and let bygones be bygones among the anarchy prevalent in Spanish America. England is disposed to accept the cooperation of the United States to correct this if the latter is inclined to act in concert. Alliance in this direction would be welcome.

Further than this the *St. James's Gazette* declares in another article that Great Britain has taken the proper and only possible action in the premises against an insignificant, insolent, impudent, arrogant, and anarchical little South American republic. The basis of the trouble seems to be in this case, as in others, that these barbarous governments forget that the United States protection otherwise they would behave themselves. Moreover the Monroe doctrine has been the peg upon which they have hung their absurdities of speech and action. The idea that they seek to convey is that the American Government is ready to afford protection to any South American half-breed who feels like robbing a European. "These fellows," the *Gazette* adds, "erroneously fancy that the electioneering Bombastes Furiosos of American journalism utter the sentiment of the Federal Government, but the insolence and aggressions of the Venezuelans and Nicaraguans and others of their kind must be stopped. It is understood that the work in this direction begun with Nicaragua will be continued with Venezuela."

NO APPOINTMENTS FOR CHARITY.

Col. Waring Writes Another Letter, Drawing the Line Again.

Col. Waring declared himself yesterday against one more class of applicants for places who lay claim to preference. Having turned down the labor unionists and the G. A. R. men, he replied to those who asked appointment on charitable grounds. To one of these applicants Col. Waring wrote:

"From one point of view I should 'do the right thing by appointing all worthy men who are struggling along at their own expense,' but there are lots of worthy men who would not be worth a copper in this department, which is all for business and not at all for charity, and there would be a good many more worthy men than the whole appropriation for street cleaning would keep in employment. The result of this is that I have to discriminate. I have to keep the number appointed within the legal limit, and I have to see that every man retained and every man appointed is just fit for the work. You must see that it will not do to let even the noble sentiment of charity interfere with this."

Some of the district superintendents in the Street Cleaning Department reported to Col. Waring yesterday that in making seizures of trucks they had been confronted with alleged permits to leave trucks in the streets, which the truckmen said had been sold to them for $5 apiece by persons representing themselves as agents of the department. After an investigation Col. Waring came to the conclusion that the alleged permits were counterfeits, large sized holes in it and that the alleged permits, which were so defective as to be incoherent, had probably been improvised by the truckmen in order to gain time.

BROOKFIELD'S NEW CLERKS.

Two Are Tammany Men for He Went to the Eligible Lists for Names.

These clerks were appointed in the Public Works Department by Commissioner Brookfield yesterday: J. Dunne, 153 East Forty-eighth street; T. F. Dillon, 249 Clinton street; B. P. Benjamin, 328½ Grand street; W. H. Smith, 413 West Thirty-first street; W. O. Stoddard, 293 Alexander avenue; W. J. King, 207 East Twenty-fifth street; John D. Fisher, 907 Park avenue; T. B. Fitzpatrick, 7 Cannon street; George G. Stilwell, 102 West Ninety-third street, and Thomas J. Cannon, 35 West Seventy-sixth street. These clerks are to be paid at the rate of $900 a year. They take the place of removed clerks who were originally appointed as "skilled laborers" without civil service examination; and they were selected from the civil service eligible list. Two of them, Benjamin and Fitzpatrick, are members of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

Now

Is the time when the system needs the help of a good spring medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the time when the blood needs purifying and invigorating so as to overcome that tired feeling and give strength and elasticity. There is no question but what the best medicine to

Purify

Your blood is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. Its record of cures is unequalled. It is prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself. It will enrich and vitalize

Your Blood

And give it those building-up qualities which are needed at this season. It creates an appetite, tones the digestive organs, regulates the liver, and gives to the nerves and all the organs the nourishment and support they need. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

THE BRIBERY CHARGES.

SENATOR AHEARN DEFENDS HIMSELF IN THE SENATE.

He Denounces as Absolutely False the Testimony Taken by the Investigating Committee to the Effect that He Had Participated in a Corruption Fund—Progress Reported on the Post-selling Bill, the Gray Racing Bill, and the Greater New York Bill—The Goff Grab Bill and the St. John's Park Bill Killed—Stanchfield's Bill Prohibiting Non-residents from Holding Office Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, April 29.—The tainted Senate showed to-night its utter weariness of the new factional tactics whose weapons are charges of bribery. The connection of the name of Senator Ahearn with the unsavory mess was the reason of that tired feeling. His interest in Fire Department matters is so well understood in Albany and New York that any attempt to smirch him must necessarily fail.

He is famous in the Fire Department on account of refusing from the man whom he had befriended any testimonial in any shape or form. The effort to drag him into the Republican row over bribery seems to smack of the trick that Fagan taught his pupils of joining in the hue and cry and outshouting every one else's shout of "Stop thief," all of which only makes more emphatic the demand for some real investigation of the tainted Senate, beginning with the Police Salary bill matter of last year, which added $700,000 a year to the expenses of New York city.

On the opening of the Senate session Senator Ahearn rose to a question of privilege and with much feeling said:

Inasmuch as at a meeting of a committee of this body held in the city of New York on Friday and Saturday last President La Grange and a Mr. French stated that they had been informed by two men now dead that I had participated in a corruption fund alleged to have been raised for the purpose of progressing a bill for the increase of the salary of the New York firemen in 1892 and 1895, I deem it my duty to the people I represent, to the public at large, to the gentlemen with whom I was associated in the Legislature of 1892, as well as to my colleagues in this body and to myself, to characterize what is alleged to have been said by the deceased foreman as absolutely false, and to make the following statement:

Mr. French claims to have received his information from an assistant foreman named O'Reilly (now dead), who informed him (French) that the said O'Reilly had been unable to meet his financial obligations on account of the assessments that he had to pay to have his salary increased, and that in corroboration of the truth of his representations, he stated that a meeting was held in the house of Engine Company No. 1, in February of this year, and at which a Mr. Lou Payn, Foreman Burns, and myself were present. I desire to say that I never attended the meeting alleged to have been held; that I did not know, until I read the statement in the papers, the location even of the engine house of Company No. 1, and that I never met Mr. Lou Payn or Foreman Burns in the city of New York in all my life.

"In regard to the statement Mr. La Grange says the late ex-Chief McCabe made to him, I wish to state that in 1892 a bill originated in the Assembly to increase the salaries of twelve battalion chiefs. The bill passed the Assembly, and when announced by the Clerk of the Senate I offered an amendment which included the Chief, the deputy Chief, the assistant deputy Chief, and the foremen and assistant foremen in the provisions of the bill. The amendment passed the Senate and was concurred in by the Assembly without the knowledge of any officer connected with the New York city Fire Department. This occurred before the adjournment of the Legislature of 1892. Mr. McCabe, according to the statement of President La Grange, claimed that a foreman named Bradley visited me in Albany in January, 1893, and handed me the sum of $2,500. This was eight or ten months after the passage of the bill by the Legislature. The statements of the men McCabe and O'Reilly were, so far as I am concerned, without the slightest foundation in fact. The statements were false in every particular.

"I therefore demand that the committee now investigating the affairs of the Fire Department of the city of New York shall thoroughly examine into the truth of these statements and subpœna Messrs. Bradley, Payn, Burns, and any and all others who may be in a position to give information."

Senator Cantor said that it was unfortunate that a member of the Senate or any public officer should be made the subject of an attack of this character. The two witnesses referred to in the story are dead and their lips are sealed. The evidence was mere hearsay as to them, and neither one of them was even alleged to be a party to the transaction in question. He was glad that Senator Ahearn had asked for a full and thorough investigation. It was what he expected of him. As an associate for many years, he was familiar with his record, and it was without spot or blemish. Of his interests in the Fire Department matters all the Senators knew, as well as of the fact that his own brother's name occupied a prominent place in the list of the heroes of that department. He briefly reviewed Chief Ahearn's brilliant record, as well as the winner of the Bennett medal, and as honored in many other ways. He was satisfied that the committee would accept the Senator's invitation and make the investigation he desired.

Senator O'Connor said that all the gentlemen named in connection with the story would be subpœnaed by the committee. The committee was not to blame or in any way responsible for the use of the Senator's name. They could not know what a witness would say in advance of the examination. After Mr. La Grange had said what he did it was the duty of the committee to question him further. They found there was absolutely nothing but hearsay evidence referred to. Yet, if the questions had not been asked, the impression might have remained that McCabe died with some terrible secrets in his breast. The committee will take care as far as possible to let no unfounded rumor become public in connection with the investigation not brought into the matter according to the rules of evidence as used in the courts.

The Senate then passed into the order of messages from the Senate and introduction of bills. Considering the lateness of the date the introductions were considerable. It is still believed to be possible to adjourn on May 10, but in order to do this the three days' rule of the new Constitution will have to be suspended in regard to bills being printed and on the desks. This can be done on a certificate from the Governor that it is necessary. It is being talked of, and such an action would be a fitting finale to the record already made by this rotten Republican reform Legislature.

The most noticeable thing about to-night's session was what was not done. Senator Lexow's attempt of Friday last to be the whole Senate and jump along the Police Reorganization bill as it came from the Assembly, prepared every one for something similar to-night. People even supposed that Lexow would be almost too impatient to wait for the prayer before introducing his notice of an intention to move to suspend the rules in favor of this bill's passage. But he did not introduce it at all. What he did was to give notice of a meeting of the special committee at 9:30 in the morning to consider the bill. This does not indicate that the talk that Saxton and other loquacious gentlemen have indulged in about Coggeshall and Robertson changing their votes has much foundation. On the contrary, it bears the construction that, even with sick Wolfert, whom they expect to drag up here again, there cannot be counted votes enough to pass the bill.

The St. John's Park bill, passed the other day despite Mayor Strong's disapproval, was reconsidered on motion of Senator O'Connor and killed. Senator McMahon, who said that in no other case had any of the cost of a small park been put upon the surrounding property owners, was furious. It was one of the majority's blunders. They voted the bill through with great glee because Mayor Strong did not want it, but, finding that Gov. Morton would not sign it, they had to back water.

The Wilde anti-pool selling bill was reached in Committee of the Whole, and Senator Lexow objected to advancing it. Senator Guy urged action on account of the approaching end of the session. At the suggestion of Senator Donaldson a report of progress was agreed upon.

The Percy-Gray racing bill was treated by Lexow in the same way. It will be moved again the next time it is reached in Committee of the Whole.

The Greater New York bill was amended in a little point of doubtful constitutionality and its passage this week is therefore more than doubtful.

The late lamented Goff Grab-All bill received decent burial at the hands of its introducer, Senator Robertson, who had it recommitted.

The Assembly killed the Higbie Drafted Men's bill, Mr. Foley having attacked it as a measure which no honorable soldier supported.

Mr. Abell of Brooklyn Bradleyized the Bridge Terminal bill by amending into it a provision that the Mayors of the two cities may appoint a new Board of Bridge trustees. Mr. Foley said that this made it practically a new bill, and moved to send it back to the committee. The motion was defeated and the bill was advanced to a third reading.

The Stanchfield amendment to the Public Officers law, which was on the order of third reading, was tentatively opposed by Mr. Ainsworth, who called attention to the importance of its provisions. The Speaker put it on its passage very promptly, nevertheless, and its friends put it through by a vote of 47 to 22.

Under its provisions Mayor Strong cannot appoint any more non-residents to office in New York, and the incumbents—Warings, O'Briens, Andrews, Ewings, Sleichers & Co.—are knocked out.

These bills passed in the Senate:

Senator Persons's, re-appropriating unexpended balance for the completion of the Buffalo State Hospital.

The Annual Appropriation bill.

Senator Mullins's, repealing laws creating a complex of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Burns's, revising the Yonkers charter.

Mr. Read's, dividing the Brooklyn City Works Department into three departments and defining the powers of the several commissioners.

Senator Sullivan's, relative to the duties of clerks of New York city Coroners.

Senator Smeizer's, creating two members of the State Board of Health to investigate tuberculosis at a salary of $250 per month.

Senator Reynolds's, providing for the removal of a burial ground at Wyandanch.

Mr. Ainsworth's, consolidating laws relative to the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Husted's, reappropriating money for the Reformatory for Women.

Mr. Laidlaw's, revising the charter of the village of Bath.

Senator Cantor's, providing for the care of inebriate women by the House of the Good Shepherd, New York city.

Senator Parker's, appropriating $15,000 to improve the Albany Basin.

Senator Lexow's, amending the charter of the city of Middletown.

Senator Smeizer's, relative to the drainage of highways.

Mr. J. H. Clark's, enabling Niagara Falls to acquire lands to extend Pierce avenue.

Mr. Ainsworth's, providing for the study of the effect of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics in the public schools.

Mr. Wieman's, providing for the completion of the State Armory at Walton.

The following bills were passed in the Assembly:

Mr. Husted's, to change the corporate name of the Traders' Deposit Company of New York city.

Mr. Hoefler's, providing for the proper deposit of funds in Utica.

Mr. Cowles's, relating to the filing of certain contracts in town clerks' offices.

Mr. Bloomingdale's, providing for deepening the Albany Basin.

Mr. Kline's, amending the school law of Pomfret.

Mr. Kline's, providing that a commissioner may remove anything that may prevent the free flow of water from highways.

Mr. Fuller's, amending the charter of Brownville.

Senator Higgins's, to authorize the appointment of a new appraiser when collusion is supposed to have existed in the appraisal of collateral inheritance tax cases, after the first adjustment.

Mr. Husted's, increasing the salary of the State detective at Sing Sing prison.

Mr. Ainsworth's, providing for notices to Coroners' clerks in New York city.

Mr. Wray's, the Sullivan Escheat bill.

Mr. J. N. Stewart's, authorizing the employment of two assistant engineers at Williamsbridge.

Senator Higgins's, amending the general charter of Olean.

Senator Mullins's, regulating the time for the payment of State tax.

Senator Childs's, amending the College Point water supply law.

Mr. Lent's, legalizing the acts of the President and trustees of Depew in purchasing fire apparatus.

Mr. Dean's, amending generally the Middletown charters.

Mr. Armstrong's, legalizing and confirming the acts of E. S. Cartwright as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Fuller's, the Saxe claim bill.

Mr. Laidlaw's, the Ross & Sanford claim bill.

Mr. Hamilton's, the Lt. Washington claim bill.

The Niles bill for the construction of fire-proof hotels was, on motion, laid aside.

The Burns bills providing that position in public service paying $4 or less a day be exempted from civil service provisions was, at the request of the introducer, laid aside.

These bills were introduced:

Senator Kilburn—Providing for the appointment of a deputy mine inspector by the State Factory Inspector, at a salary of $1,200 a year.

Senator O'Connor—Providing for establishing and maintaining a law library for the Court of General Sessions in New York city.

Senator Donaldson—Providing that the State Factory Inspector shall maintain an office in New York city.

Senator Higgins—Providing for the appointment by the Governor of a State Inspector of Gas Meters at a salary of $1,500 and an assistant inspector at a salary of $1,000.

Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 29.—Gov. Morton has approved these bills:

Chapter 443—Authorizing the Brooklyn Commissioner of City Works to cancel a certain contract.

Chapter 444—Assemblyman Audett's, amending the act for laying out streets in Flatbush.

Chapter 445—For the payment of Kingston moneys to a Kingston hospital.

Chapter 446—Regarding the raising of Fire Department laws in Newburgh.

Chapter 447—Appropriating $12,000 for completing the Dunkirk armory.

Chapter 448—Assemblyman Malby's, regarding pension for Mary Ann Sherman, of Lyons.

Chapter 449—Assemblyman Hoops's, regarding the opening of streets above Fifty-ninth street in New York city.

Chapter 450—Assemblyman Fairbrother's, amending the act incorporating the Newtown Fire Department.

Chapter 451—Authorizing the State Board of Claims to determine the claim for Benjamin Trosdal, and as honored in many other ways. He was satisfied that the committee would accept the Senator's invitation and make the investigation he desired.

Chapter 452—Appropriating $14,000 for the custodial asylum at Rome, to replace moneys locked up in banks.

Chapter 453—Appropriating $1,500 for dredging Catherine Creek in Montour.

Chapter 454—Assemblyman Percy's, amending the Railroad law relating to foreclosure and sale of property under decree of United States courts.

Chapter 455—Incorporating the Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church.

Chapter 456—To John R. McKay Escheat bill.

Chapter 457—Amending the act incorporating the Beet Sugar Cooperative Community.

Chapter 458—Regarding the Police Justice in the village of Half Moon.

Chapter 459—Assemblyman Wilds's, remitting water taxes on charitable institutions in New York city which sustain public baths.

Chapter 460—Raising the age of consent to 18 years.

Chapter 461—Assemblyman E. C. Stewart's, amending the act incorporating the Plaza Fire Department.

Chapter 462—Assemblyman Hamilton's, providing for the compensation of the employees of the Fort Washington Park Commissioners of Appraisal in New York city.

Chapter 463—Authorizing Kingston to borrow $20,000 to supply a deficiency in the general fund.

Chapter 464—Regarding unpaid taxes in New Brighton.

Chapter 465—Providing for the completion of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium.

Chapter 466—Appropriating $1,000 for repairing the Flushing armory.

Chapter 467—Assemblyman Braun's, providing that not more than 50 cents shall be charged for brokerage for procuring a bond of $100, nor more than 30 cents for renewing any bond, bill, note, or other security.

Chapter 468—Regarding the Chateaugay village expenses.

Chapter 469—Providing for the establishment of streets in Port Richmond.

Chapter 470—Assemblyman Malby's, amending the Game law relating to exceptions as to St. Lawrence county and Lake Champlain and Essex and Warren counties.

Chapter 471—Authorizing Hempstead village to contract with an electric light or gas company.

Chapter 472—Senator Lamy's, regarding auction sales in Buffalo.

Chapter 473—Assemblyman Howe's, providing that the State Lunacy Commission, in place of the President of the State Board of Charities, shall be a member of the commission to determine the value of articles manufactured in the State prisons for use in public institutions.

Struggle for Control in the Blaine Club.

The contest for the Presidency of the Blaine Club in the Eleventh Assembly district, which will be decided to-morrow night, assumed a new phase yesterday. John Sabine Smith is leading the faction in the club which is opposed to Mayor's Secretary Job E. Hedges. He has espoused the cause of President Hanson, who is a candidate for reelection. The Hedges faction voted till Mr. Smith was irretrievably committed to Hanson, and then trotted out Dr. P. H. Murphy for their candidate for President. This was embarrassing to Mr. Smith, as Dr. Murphy is his brother-in-law. After a good deal of hard work, though, Mr. Smith got Dr. Murphy to withdraw from the race. This he did yesterday, and Henry Birrell, the present Secretary of the club, became the Hedges candidate. There is no opposition to Fire Commissioner Sheffield for First Vice-President.

Republican Club's Campaign Committee.

Elihu Root, in his capacity as President of the Republican Club, announced yesterday the names of the forty-nine men who are to help Chairman A. H. Steele of the club's Campaign Committee. Among them are Edward Lauterbach, Job E. Hedges, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Henry L. Einstine, James W. Blanchard, Cornelius N. Bliss, Edward Wetmore, Col. C. H. Dennison, J. P. Clarke, E. W. Bloomingdale, John Sabine Smith, Col. C. F. Homer, and Assemblyman Frank D. Pavey.

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