ADMIRAL BUNCE'S FLEET.

ITS DESTINATION A SECRET EXCEPT TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is Known, However, That it is Detained at Hampton Roads on Account of the Armenian Troubles, and that Three or More Vessels of the Squadron Are Likely to Be Sent to the Mediterranean.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Just one month ago a statement was issued by the Navy Department that Admiral Bunce's squadron was to begin at once an extended cruise for fleet evolutions in the West Indies, and in order to create as large a force for manœuvring effect as possible, orders were given to place every ship in commission available for active duty. Then came the President's message on Venezuela, and the whole plan of the department, so carefully arranged, was knocked into a cocked hat and the cherished hopes of the navy and of Admiral Bunce defeated. For four weeks the six vessels attached to the fleet have been lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, and every officer and man, except possibly the Admiral commanding, is in entire ignorance of when the vessels are to move or where they are to go. The President, it is learned from an unquestioned authority, and not Secretary Herbert, is wholly responsible for this state of things.

Admiral Ramsey, the Chief of the Navigation Bureau, and who generally knows as soon as any one connected with the department the Administration's proposed policy, where the navy is to be brought into play, expressed today his utter ignorance of the future movements of the fleet, and the secret has also been kept from Assistant Secretary McAdoo.

Notwithstanding that the Administration has evaded all questions relating to the fleet, and has endeavored to deny in a roundabout way that there has been no intention of using it for some extraordinary movement, it is learned on unquestioned authority that the Administration has for three weeks retained the vessels in Hampton Roads on account of the relations between Turkey and this country, and that should there continue to be evinced on the part of the Porte a decided disinclination to comply with the demands of the State Department, three ships of Admiral Bunce's fleet, and possibly more, will be sent to Turkish waters.

It is now known that Secretary Olney has received intimations from abroad that the settlement of the Armenian question could not be promptly effected by joint coöperation of the powers, and that some move on the part of the United States, ostensibly with the view of bringing Turkey to comply with demands for indemnity and better protection to American interests, would effectually dispose of the questions with which the powers have been struggling. One of the powers has also pointed out to the State Department that the Turkish officials, knowing it to be the policy of the United States to refrain from interference in the affairs of other countries, have taken advantage of this by repeatedly ignoring the demands of United States Minister Terrill. These statements were all carefully considered by the Administration, who had previously been impressed through cablegrams from Mr. Terrill of the Porte's utter disregard of his demands.

Secretary Olney, however, at once informed these foreign powers that the United States would pursue its policy of non-intervention in the Armenian affair, and that only when its objects were involved would it take any action other than demanding through its Minister full protection for American interests. It is learned also that the State Department gave the powers to understand that if the Porte continued to ignore its demands, "a firm and decided protest would be made," and that voluntary assurances were received here that the powers would welcome any move on the part of the United States that might lead to a settlement of the Armenian situation.

No formal reply has yet come from the Porte regarding the demand for indemnity, and it would not be diplomatic for the United States to take mtters into its own hands and demand it at the point of guns, as the British did at Corinto, until Turkey has had reasonable time to answer. It is not, therefore, with any idea of making a hostile demonstration against Turkey that the Administration has retained Admiral Bunce's fleet in Hampton Roads, or for the purpose of using it to collect any indemnity, certainly not just yet, but there is not the slightest question that the Administration has regarded it as highly probable that Admiral Selfridge's squadron should be increased by three or possibly six vessels, and for this reason it was not deemed advisable to permit it to proceed on its West Indian cruise. The three vessels which will proceed to the Mediterranean in the event of the Government's adhering to the present policy will be the [illegible] Columbia, and either the Raleigh or [illegible]omery.

COACHMAN OF THE JERSEY SPOILS.

Kitchen Assembly Caucus Chooses Wells T. Derousse for Speaker.

KITCHEN, Jan. 13.—The Republican Assembly caucus was held to-night and resulted in the choice of Louis Derousse of Camden as the candidate for Speaker by a vote of 24 to 19 over Alfred F. Skinner of Essex county.

The strength of the candidates was developed in the caucus in the choice of a Chairman, who by virtue of his office is then the recognized leader on the floor of the House. The Derousse men named James Robertson of Passaic, who studied law with Governor-elect Griggs, and is now associated with him in practice. The Skinner men named Edward W. Hicks of Middlesex county. The vote resulted in Robertson's election by 25 to 18.

The stiffest fight was over the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, which pays only $700, and for which Essex county furnished the only candidates. Andrew G. Breidenbach was backed by Assemblyman Christie, who had allied himself with the Derousse men and against the remainder of the Essex delegation, who supported Daniel H. Hunt. Breidenbach was elected by a vote of 23 to 20. For Clerk, James Packer of Passaic was chosen without opposition.

Lysander E. Watson of Monmouth, who was Sergeant-at-Arms last year, by dividing his delegation until his plans were all arranged, succeeded in landing the engrossing clerkship, which pays $1,500 for the session.

The other officers chosen were: Assistant engrossing clerks, Charles H. Folwell of Burlington and Henry C. Stratton of Middlesex; journal clerk, Alexander Hunt of Mercer; assistant, Andrew Pierson of Sussex; bill clerk, G. Frank Sutherland of Hudson; assistant, Frank Paulin of Cumberland; reading clerk, Samuel S. Lyons of Morris; assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Philip Beyer of Bergen and Thomas Graham of Ocean. The offices have been reduced in number by thirty since last year, mainly in doorkeepers and pages, of whom there were twenty-five each. This year there are to be but twelve each, and a committee, consisting of Austin, Benedict, Christie, Lower, King, and Hicks, was appointed to allot them among the counties.

The caucus was held at the Windsor Hotel. The waiting rooms, halls, and stairways were packed with office-seekers and their friends, who were bitter in their denunciation of the political policy that cut down the number of places. This sentiment was echoed by some of the Republican Senators who find themselves without the control of a single office, while some Senators have three or four.

The Senators held another caucus to-night in an endeavor to find some way of satisfying the Senators from Cape May, Morris, and Burlington counties, who were left in the divvy. A resolution was offered favoring a construction of the new law, so that it would not go into operation until next year, and if that were not possible, then to amend the law.

It was decided that no such action should be taken, and the conference adjourned with the understanding that another one would be called after the inauguration. It is probable that the Senators will be compelled to wait until next year, when there will be a new deal.

Gen. Sewell, ex-Senator Hobart, Congressman Gardner, Loudenslader, Fowler, and other Republican leaders were at the Trenton House, but the Republican legislators have transferred their headquarters, and the caucus proved more attractive than the leaders.

The scarcity of Democratic leaders was noticeable. The Democratic caucuses will be held to-morrow morning. Assemblyman William C. Alpaugh of Hunterdon county is to be the candidate for Speaker and John C. Sweeney of Hudson for clerk. There is a disposition to make no other nominations, but this will be decided to-morrow.

No Reason Known for Meyer's Suicide.

Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer of 1,355 Broadway, Brooklyn, the wife of John Meyer, who killed himself with gas at the Elberon Hotel, 75 Fourth avenue, on Sunday morning, called at the Coroners' office yesterday to get the suicide's effects. She said that her husband was a salesman for Cassidy & Co., grocers, at 96 Front street. She knew nothing of the woman who was with Meyer on the night previous to his suicide.

Meyer had $2,500 insurance on his life. No reason is known for his self-destruction.

Union League Dines T. H. Clarke.

President Horace Porter of the Union League Club presided at a dinner given last evening to Thomas B. Clarke at the club house. Mr. Clarke has been Chairman of the Union League's Art and House committees for the past six years, and in recognition of his faithful services the club wined and dined him, and presented him with a piece of silver plate. Gen. Porter made the presentation speech.

BROOKFIELD MEN CAUCUS.

Put Up a Ticket to Vote for in the County Committee.

The Brookfield delegates to the Republican County Committee decided last night to participate in the organization of the committee on Thursday night, and nominated candidates to be voted for on that occasion. There was no voice raised for an out-and-out bolt, but John Sabine Smith of the Twenty-seventh district deprecated the idea of going to the meeting with a slate fixed up. He made a speech, in which he suggested that as Mr. Milholland and a lot of other gentlemen are busy securing evidence to prove that the new County Committee is not representative of the Republican sentiment of the county because of frauds in the enrollment, it would be best to go to the meeting on Thursday night and simply protest against the organization of the committee on that ground and to demand that no county committee be organized until the rolls are purged of fraud. Mr. Smith had no supporters for his proposition.

The caucus of the Brookfield delegates was held at 69 East Fifty-ninth street. There were about forty-five delegates present or represented by proxy. They came from fourteen of the thirty-five Assembly districts. Three of the districts, the Second, Thirteenth, and Twenty-third, were only partially represented, as some of the delegates from those districts are Platt-Lauterbach men. It will be a surprise to some Platt men to learn that any delegate from the Thirteenth was present, as the ticket in that Assembly district was elected in favor of the Platt-Lauterbach faction.

Montague Lesler of the Twenty-ninth presided. He precipitated the discussion as to whether there should be a bolt or not by asking: "Shall we nominate a ticket to be voted for on Thursday night, or—" He got no further, for there was a general cry of

"Yes, a ticket! A ticket!"

Several speeches were made, if not exactly denouncing the Mayor, at least deprecating the fact that he has not been sufficiently partisan in his distribution of patronage. In fact, the complaining tone ran through almost all the speeches, which were directed at the Admistration. John J. Collins of the Fourth district even went so far as to say that it was the fault of the Administration that the Brookfield men had not been successful at the primaries. He made a long speech in advocacy of the proposition that the Mayor be requested to recognize publicly the ticket nominated last night as the Administration ticket, and the faction behind it as representative of the Administration in the party. He said that such recognition would give courage to the anti-Platt men, and might possibly secure the success of their ticket on Thursday night. Mr. Collins's remarks were loudly cheered, but no definite action of the sort he suggested was taken.

The slate nominated is as follows: For President, James W. Perry of the Twenty-seventh district; for Vice-Presidents, John J. Collins of the Fourth and John Little of the Twenty-sixth; for Secretary, Thomas F. Eagan of the Twenty-second; for Treasurer, Lloyd Collis of the Twenty-ninth.

There has been a change in the Lauterbach State for the organization of the committee. Charles N. Taintor, who was first named for Treasurer, will be elected First Vice-President and Robert A. Greacen of the Eleventh district will be the Treasurer. The candidate slated for Second Vice-President is Frederick Haldy of the Third. James M. Doremus, the present First Vice-President, is not on the slate for reélection as he will probably get an appointment to public place soon and there is no desire to elect him to an office in the organization which he would have to give up in a few weeks.

The Milholland Union League Committee of twenty-five has been very busy for several days through agents in most of the election districts of the city canvassing to ascertain what proportion of the Republican enrollment is fraudulent.

President Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee had this comment to make yesterday on this activity of his opponents:

"I am glad to see that they can hustle. If they had only expended half the effort and money to secure Republican success in the campaign last fall we might have a different story to tell of the result. Just what we wanted then was a number of workers in every election district, such as they have investigating the polls now. How nice it would be to have the energy displayed by these gentlemen in their factional fighting directed to the success of the party!"

ANTI-BOYLE MEN ASSAULTED.

The Tammany Leader and His Lieutenant Not Considered Responsible.

As a result of a row in front of the Tammany headquarters of the Seventh Assembly district at 232 West Fourteenth street on last Thursday night, James W. Boyle, the leader of the district, and William H. Broderick, one of his lieutenants, were summoned to Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Charles E. Foote and W. S. Lawton, both living at 227 West Fifteenth street, and claiming to be lawyers, got the summons. Loyle and Broderick were summoned on the score that they could tell the name of a man who assaulted Foote and Lawton that night.

Foote and Lawton admitted that they were opposed to the leadership of Boyle in the district, and said that they were formerly members of the General Committee of the Seventh Assembly district, but that they had been dropped at the recent primaries for their opposition to Boyle. They went to the headquarters on Thursday night to attend a meeting for the purpose of organizing a General Committee. They went there to oppose the leadership of Boyle, and the Sergeant-at-Arms refused to admit them to the meeting. Boyle and Broderick were both in the meeting room.

When Foote and Lawton were barred out they went down the stoop followed by a man they did not know. As they reached the sidewalk the complainants averred that this man said to them:

"If you fellows have any regard for your lives, you had better get off Fourteenth street."

They paid no attention to the remark, but stood for a while on the sidewalk. The man who had spoken to them returned to the headquarters. He came out a few moments later followed by four or five other men, among them Joseph Freeman, the Sergeant-at-Arms. The man who had previously spoken to them ordered Foote and Lawton to go away, adding that he was following out the orders of Leader Boyle. Both men refused to move away, and the man assaulted them. Lawton was knocked down, and Foote received a blow in the breast.

When they recovered they went in search of a policeman. When they found one, he refused to make an arrest as he had not seen the assault, while the two men had no marks on them to show that they had been assaulted.

On being questioned by Boyle's counsel, the complainants admitted that they had no business at the headquarters the night they had gone there. When Magistrate Flammer got the complainants to admit that neither Boyle nor Broderick had taken part in the assault, or even had seen it, he discharged the defendants and told Foote and Lawson to get some witness of the assault, and in that way reach the man who committed it.

TO DEFEAT M'KINLEY.

Foraker Men Said to Have Effected a Combine in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 13.—The Foraker men have set up a scheme to elect a lot of delegates to the St. Louis Convention who will cast one ballot for McKinley and then vote for Reed. If the Maine man is nominated these Foraker men will then ask that Gov. Bushnell of Ohio be named for the Vice-Presidency. If the ticket won, Jones of Youngstown would then be Governor, Foraker the Senator, and the McKinley men wiped out. This would be a great scheme to kill McKinley, but it would also kill the Republican party in Ohio and elect a Democratic Governor and Legislature in 1897. The Foraker men, under the lead of A. L. Conger, ex-member of the National Committee, have brought out A. D. Waggoner, President of the First National Bank of Akron, against C. W. F. Dick, the McKinley candidate for delegate from that Congressional district. Mr. Dick said to-night, speaking about his prospects of election as delegate to St. Louis:

"I shall certainly win, and so will every other McKinley candidate for delegate. The cut-throat business of a lot of traitors is not going to be successful this Presidential year as it has been before. McKinley played fair with the Foraker-Bushnell crowd, and it will be political death to any man or set of men who betray McKinley now."

Notwithstanding this assertion THE SUN correspondent is in possession of trustworthy information that an attempt will be made in Cincinnati, Dayton, Portsmouth, and Akron to elect anti-McKinley delegates, and there are several backwoods counties yet to hear from.

PRIVATE TO MEN ONLY.

Dr. Greene's Grand Illustrated Free Private Lecture for Men Only.

There will be a free private lecture to men only in Carnegie Music Hall this (Tuesday) evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, by the great specialist in nervous diseases, Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th st., New York city. This lecture will be splendidly illustrated by dissolving views, and will contain valuable advice and information upon these important subjects of a private nature which all men should know and understand, but too often are ignorant concerning. The Doctor will also discuss that terrible disease, nervous debility, so common among men. Admission is free to all parts of the house, and all men should attend this valuable private lecture. They will learn something to their advantage.—*Adv.*

CONSOLIDATION DELAYED.

THE LEXOW RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Butts Offered an Amendment Looking to the Consolidation of New Jersey Cities with the Greater New York—New Propositions on the Excise Question—Congress Petitioned to Extend to the Cuban Insurgents Recognition as Belligerents.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Lexow resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate further the question of the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn, which passed the Senate on Thursday, was adopted to-night in the Assembly. Mr. Butts (Dem., N. Y.) moved an amendment instructing the joint committee to take such steps as were proper to meet a like committee of the New Jersey Legislature for considering the question of a greater metropolis to include, besides New York and Brooklyn, the cities of Jersey City, Newark, Perth Amboy, Rahway, and Elizabeth and certain contiguous territory, and to ascertain on what terms the State of New Jersey would consent to their inclusion. The amendment was greeted with smiles from the Republicans, but Mr. Butts insisted that it was offered in good faith. He said that the territory covered by his resolution was already a part of the port of New York. Its separation from New York by the Hudson River was analogous to the separation of Brooklyn by the East River. It was impossible to build up a greater metropolis without it. He believed there were statesmanship and common sense enough in the two States to bring about the consolidation he advocated.

Mr. O'Grady, the Republican leader, objected to the amendment on the ground that it was not germane to the resolution, and it was rejected.

Mr. McKeown (Dem., Kings) offered an amendment that the joint committee make its preliminary report on April 1 instead of March 1. This was also lost and the resolution was passed, 115 to 1. The solitary negative came from Mr. McCabe (Dem., N. Y.).

Several new propositions on the Excise question were presented to-night. Otto Kempner offered the following resolution for the appointment of a special committee of inquiry:

Whereas, The question of regulating the sale of liquors and other beverages on Sunday was the paramount issue at the recent election in the larger cities of the State, and is the most urgent problem calling for solution by this Legislature; and,

Whereas, By a strained and narrow construction of the present Excise law—unlike that placed upon it by the officials of any other municipality—the Police Department of New York city has inflicted upon the people there a despotic method of Sunday excise enforcement, causing them great physical inconvenience, material loss, and the deprivation of their cherished personal liberty; and,

Whereas, The citizens of New York have rebuked their present administration for its Sunday excise policy by an overwhelming vote at the polls and have thus expressed their desire for a change in the direction of a liberal Sunday law; now, therefore,

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that a special committee of seven be appointed, to consist of three Senators and four Assemblymen, to be selected from among the representatives of cities of the first-class, for the purpose of inquiring into the subject herein-before mentioned, with a view to ascertaining the preponderance of public sentiment as to the needed amendment of the present Excise law, and to report the result of their investigating embodied in the form of a bill to the Legislature within thirty days from the date of that appointment.

Resolved, That said Senators and Assemblymen, when appointed, shall constitute a committee in a joint committee and shall hold sessions in New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Albany for the purpose aforesaid; that they may employ a stenographer and such other assistants as may be required, and may send for persons and papers and call or subpœna witnesses, and that they shall have full power and authority to prosecute their inquiry in any and all directions they may deem necessary to carry out the object of this resolution.

As soon as the reading was finished Mr. O'Grady moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, thus cutting off all debate on it. It will never be heard of again, and Mr. Kempner will have to wait for another chance to make his speech.

Mr. Adler of New York introduced the bill prepared by the German-American Reform Union and endorsed by the united societies for liberal Sunday laws. It provides that liquor may be sold with meals on Sunday at restaurants, but not over the bar. It also provides that liquor, not to be drunk on the premises, may be sold from 1 to 10 o'clock on Sunday.

Assemblyman France introduced the bill prepared by Excise Commissioner Welch for increasing the license fees and increasing the discretion of Boards of Excise. It is not thought likely that any of the features of these bills will become law, as the Republican leaders are determined to push the Raines bill through practically in its present form.

Mr. Butts introduced a bill directed against the methods of Commissioner Roosevelt and the Parkhurst society. It declares that anybody who induces another to commit a crime shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The following resolution on the Cuban revolution, introduced by Mr. Warner (Rep.) Niagara, was adopted without division:

Whereas, A condition of civil war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and forcibly maintained by force of arms, by the people of Cuba; and

Whereas, The struggle for independence and for republican institutions by the Cubans has awakened in the people of the United States a deep sympathy for their cause and a hope that they may succeed in their momentous contest;

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that we participate in the deep interest which is felt for the success of the people of Cuba in their struggle to establish their liberty and independence;

Resolved, That the President and Congress of the United States be and they are hereby petitioned to extend to the insurgents of Cuba a formal recognition of their rights as belligerents.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution, be duly certified by the clerk, and forwarded to the President and presiding officers of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Babcock, the Republican-Populist statesman from Chautauqua, who tried to stop Comptroller Roberts from selling gold bonds last week, offered a resolution to-night declaring that all interest-bearing bonds or obligations on the part of the State of New York, for any purpose whatever, shall be made payable in payments against either gold, silver, or paper, the lawful money of the United States, are forbidden. At his request it was ordered filed and printed.

Assemblyman Robbins (Rep. Allegany) introduced a bill to repeal the statute which provides that Grand Juries shall be drawn for courts which were abolished by the new Constitution, and to provide for the drawing of Grand Juries for the Trial Terms of the Supreme Court which succeeded their place. He said that in some counties the drawing of Grand Juries under the existing statute was held to be illegal. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Maltby.

Assemblyman Ives introduced a bill legalizing the note of Grand Juries already drawn under the old statute, and on his motion it was advanced to a third reading.

Assemblyman Horton of Wayne introduced a bill changing the method of committing insane persons. It is intended to prevent the fraudulent commitment of persons who are actually insane. Under the present law a commitment may be secured upon the certificate of two physicians, and a review of the case in court may not be made for five days.

Mr. Horton's bill provides that a certificate of commitment shall be issued only by a court of record, after the judicial inquiry has been made. The supposed insane person may be confined, if necessary, in the mean time, but not in an asylum.

The session of the Senate was very brief and was devoted almost entirely to the introduction of bills.

When the Assembly was about to adjourn Mr. Stanchfield arose and said that it was the usual custom for members of the House to submit to their respective leaders on the floor whatever action they were about to take. Mr. Stanchfield wished to protest against the action of C. J. Smith of Monroe and Mr. Donnelly of New York.

Both these gentlemen had taken unto themselves votes without the consent of their leaders. It was unjust, he thought. Still, considering that the gentlemen had taken the step that would cast them upon the troubled sea of matrimony, he suggested that each be showered with congratulations. The House adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow with the members applauding Mr. Stanchfield's speech.

Among the bill introduced were these:

Senator Malby—Prohibiting the hounding of deer, and making the fact of dogs hounding deer prima facie evidence of violation of the law by the owner of the dogs.

Senator Foley—Providing temporary quarters for the Fifth Judicial District Court in New York city at 32 Chambers street.

Senator Pavey—Empowering the Society for the Prevention of Crime to conduct actions in all minor courts.

Senator Coggeshall—Making the close season for woodcock and grouse from Aug. 16 to Dec. 31, and making the non salable season from Aug. 16 to Dec. 31.

Mr. Cain—Providing that no railroad fare in Brooklyn shall exceed five cents for a single fare for a continuous trip over any part of a railroad system within the city limits.

Mr. French—The bill increasing Excise license fees already published, which was prepared by the New York City Police and Excise Boards.

Mr. Schulum—Providing that sellers of cigarettes shall pay an annual license fee of $50, to be granted by Excise Boards.

Mr. Cain—Fixing the price of gas in Brooklyn at $1 a thousand feet.

Mr. Davidson—Authorizing the District No. 1 of the Independent Order of Benai Berith to maintain a public library in New York city.

Mr. Guttnacht—Fixed ferriage for foot passengers on New York and East River ferry running between East Ninety-second street, New York city, and Long Island City, at one cent between 6 and 8 A. M. and 4:30 and 7 P. M., and at two cents other times.

Mr. Butts—Releasing until January, 1899, from improvement assessments St. Paul's Church, Trinity Church, and the Church of the Holy Faith in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of New York city.

Also, a general bill releasing all religious corporations in the above wards from such assessments for three years from Jan. 1 last.

Also, releasing St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church of the Twenty-third ward, New York city, from improvement assessments, and legalizing the acts of the church.

Mr. Horton—Prohibiting the killing of minks, coons, skunks, foxes, or muskrats in Wayne county outside of incorporated villages from May 1 to Oct. 31; foxes may be killed between Sept. 30 and May 1.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing that election ballots be deposited with county clerks and kept for sixty days for use as evidence in judicial proceedings.

Mr. Butts—An anti-spy bill, providing that any person who, for the purpose of obtaining evidence to establish the commission of an offence shall directly or indirectly procure or solicit any person to do or commit any act with intent to induce another person to commit a criminal offence against the laws of the State shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Miller—Allowing 700 instead of 400 voters to each election district.

Mr. Adler—Providing that in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants the proprietor of a restaurant, who has been duly licensed, may sell beer and liquor to his guests to be drunk on the premises with their meals, but not at the bar. He may also sell beer, ale, and mineral water on Sunday, between 12 and 2 and 6 and 8 P. M., to be drunk off the premises. A restaurant is defined as a place where warm and cold meals are served daily, and where at least six tables and twenty-four chairs are provided for use.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

Recommendations of the Committee Appointed by the Last Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The special Committee on Good Roads, authorized by the last Assembly, of which Mr. Higbie of Suffolk was the Chairman, made its report to-night. It recommends:

First—That there be in Albany a central head which shall act in an advisory capacity, and shall have the superintendence of all roads hereafter built, the prime idea being that the maximum of utility shall be reached with the minimum cost.

Second—That State aid to the amount of one-third shall be given, subject to certain conditions and restrictions, and that the initiative may be taken by three alternative methods, (a) upon the petition of a benefited district paying one-third, the county one-third, and the estate one-third; (b) upon a petition of the town or by a resolution duly passed at any annual or special town meeting, in which event the town, county, and State shall each pay one-third, and (c) upon a resolution of the Board of Supervisors petitioning for a county road, of which the county is to pay two-thirds and the State one-third.

Third—That the number of road officers be decreased, and that there be one Commissioner of Highways only in each town, who shall act in connection with the Town Board.

Fourth—That the present wretched "patumaster" system shall be abolished, and the money system of taxation for highway purposes be used throughout the State.

Fifth—That there be a wide-tire law throughout the State, to take effect in the year 1900, and regulating the width of tire to the weight carried.

Sixth—That the convicts in the State prisons be utilized for the purpose of manufacturing the material for roadbeds at the prisons.

Each of these recommendations is accompanied by an appropriate bill. The report contains much valuable information, and is accompanied by appendices which will be of much use to the Legislature.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Col. James D. Bell Re-elected Chairman of the General Committee.

The new Democratic General Committee of Kings county met last night for organization at the Brooklyn Athenæum. There are 628 election districts in the county, and regular primaries had been held in 609 of these. Each district is entitled to one delegate, and more than three-fourths of them were represented last night.

There was a sharp but good-humored contest for the Chairmanship of the committee between Col. James D. Bell, who has held the place for the past three years, and Edward M. Grout, the candidate for Mayor at the recent election. Robert Stewart nominated Mr. Grout, and said that his selection would show that the Kings county Democracy had been truly reformed. Dr. Antnony J. Berger and ex-Justice E. Clarence Murphy also advocated Mr. Grout. Col. Bell's supporters contended that it was mainly through his wise and skilful leadership that there has been a revival of Democracy in Kings county. The old guard, for the most part, stuck to Col. Bell, and Col. W. C. Beecher, who was also nominated for Chairman, declined in his favor. Col. Bell won by a vote of 275 against 107 for Mr. Grout. The choice of Col. Bell was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Grout.

These were the other officers elected: Col. W. C. Beecher, George W. Davidson, and P. H. Quinn, Vice-Presidents; Thomas F. Farrell, Recording Secretary; W. Brown, Corresponding Secretary, and Gottlieb Westernacher, Treasurer.

A resolution strongly endorsing President Cleveland's message in the Venezuelan controversy and upholding the Monroe doctrine was adopted unanimously.

SHEPARDITES ALSO ON DECK.

The Shepardite General Committee also met last night and went through the form of continuing its existence for another year. Mr. Shepard and some of the old leaders were on hand, but the proceedings, which took place at the Criterion Theatre, did not move with their accustomed smoothness. John A. Taylor, who used to be a shining light in the Republican organization a few years ago, was elected Chairman, but he announced with much positiveness that he would not accept the office or serve under any circumstances. He at first declined to take the chair even temporarily, but he was induced finally to take the matter under consideration and announce his decision at the next meeting. Even should Mr. Taylor reject the honor, there will be plenty of material to select from, as no less than five Vice-Presidents were chosen. They were John D. Kelley, George F. Peabody, Edward H. Driggs, John F. Schenck, and John Calder. R. H. Roy was elected Secretary.

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104, 106 AND 108 WEST 14TH ST., Near 6th Av.

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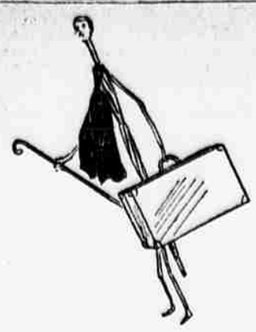

Almost any change from the usual sameness in men's attire is welcome. It has been a single-breasted sack suit every purchaser; suppose you try a double-breasted this time?

Fancy mixtures and solid colors—rough and smooth cloths.

$16 to $28; all prices between—as low as $14 for young men.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
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COY BROOKLYN PROTESTS.

DOESN'T WANT TO BE A SOU'-SOU'-EAST-BY-SOU' ANNEX.

A Meeting of Citizens at the Academy of Music Declares that the Vote Upon Consolidation Did Not Express the Views of the Majority in Brooklyn and Calls Upon the Legislature to Authorize Another Submission of the Matter to Vote.

Brooklyn's Academy of Music was filled last night, excepting the upper gallery, with men and women who came in answer to the call of the League of Loyal Citizens, to protest against the proposed consolidation measure, and to demand the resubmission to the voters of the question of consolidation with New York. There was a band of music to cheer them between speeches, and they applauded every reference to the wickedness of New York and to the goodness of Brooklyn.

During the speech of Albert G. McDonald, ex-Corporation Counsel, he suggested that the Greater New York would be too big for him. "It is well," said he, "when you're out to know whether you are walking in your city or not," and his auditors broke into vigorous applause. "Brooklyn and the county of Kings," said Mr. McDonald, "we can understand; but Whitestone, Richmond Hill—a line running from a point in Queens county to the Atlantic ocean—I'm lost already."

A. F. Britton called the meeting to order, and A. A. Low, the Treasurer of the league, named for permanent Chairman the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs. Dr. Storrs said in part:

"It is not to-night a question of consolidation with New York, but whether Brooklyn can have anything to say about that question. Is Brooklyn to be made the plaything of politicians at Albany and to be swayed hither and yon as a blind man is led by a dog? I admit that an apology is due for that figure, but it is due to the dog. [Laughter.]

"Let us have a fair vote, and let it be decisive. Remember that this is an absolutely unprecedented thing—the consolidation of a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants with one of 2,000,000 close beside it. It is a question whether permanent good government is possible in a city of 3,000,000 population, a population heterogeneous, shifting, into which the political sewage of Europe is dumped weekly. The great cities of the Old World are governed under the imperial system. We have no armed force to be called on in case of disorder.

"It is said that taxation will be lower, perhaps. But New York's tax rate is rising somewhat rapidly, and New York is now—just incidentally—about to create a debt larger than our entire funded debt for the purpose of building a great underground tunnel that is to be of no more use to Brooklyn than street cars in Labrador. Its whole trend will be to take people away from Kings county.

"Let us make Brooklyn ourselves [applause] and glory in the work that is permitted us to do. Let the future of Brooklyn remain in the hands of the people of Brooklyn. Do you want it to be, as one has said, the sou'-sou'east-by-sou' district of New York?"

When Dr. Storrs had finished speaking a preamble was offered declared the casting of 64,744 votes for consolidation and 44,467 against it, out of a total of 191,613 voters in Brooklyn, was not such an expression of opinion upon the subject as should be considered binding upon Brooklyn, and resolutions were adopted urging the Legislature that it take no action in the matter of consolidating the two cities until the question shall have been again submitted to a vote of the citizens of Brooklyn, as is provided in a bill introduced by Senator Brush.

Ex-Judge George G. Reynolds said, in favor of the resolutions:

"It is seen that it would be so indecent to annex Brooklyn to New York without the consent of the people of Brooklyn," he said, "that it is pretended that we have consented. But the old city of Brooklyn voted against the proposition by over 4,000 majority. The 4th ward was carried—by the narrow majority by which it was carried—by some of the outlying towns, I think mainly by Gravesend.

"If we are to enter into partnership, not only with New York city, but with Long Island City and Richmond county, we want to see the charter. If the bride is to be given away I think she should at least see the ante-nuptial contract before the ceremony."

Alfred D. White, Commissioner of City Works, said in epitome:

"Put mind, Brooklyn will move more rapidly, and certainly will move more wisely, in the way of progress if she remains independent than if joined to the larger city of New York. No wonder those who are pushing this measure say consolidation first, consideration afterward."

Jesse Johnson said that the question of creating a great city out of two such big cities and governing it by the principle of popular representative government is a problem to his mind almost as difficult as forming the Constitution of the United States.

The President of the League, William C. Redfield, and District Attorney Foster L. Backus, also spoke.

GOV. BUSHNELL INAUGURATED.

McKinley's Successor Installed at the Head of the Ohio State Government.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 13.—The inauguration of Gov. Bushnell took place in the rotunda of the Capitol at noon. At 11:45 a legislative committee arrived at the Capitol, as did also carriages with Gov. McKinley and Governor-elect Bushnell. The exercises here were simple and very brief. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. W. Russell of the Central Christian Church. The oath of office was then administered by Judge T. E. Minshall of the Supreme Court.

Gov. McKinley then presented Gov. Bushnell with his commission, saying:

"No Governor ever entered upon his duties with more kindly sentiments of regard and more certain evidences of public confidence, coming from every quarter of the State and from all classes of our people, than he who takes the oath of office to-day. No Governor but one ever came to the office with a larger plurality, and but one with a larger popular vote than he. It will be a source of comfort and a tower of strength to him to realize always that he has behind him the people whose only aim is the public good, and whose support can be counted upon in every emergency that may arise in the State. I congratulate him that he enjoys this confidence, and am sure the people will follow him with their blessings and prayers."

Gov. Bushnell then delivered his inaugural address. He went into the question of the State's expenses and revenues extensively, and in conclusion said:

"I am not unmindful of the meaning of the responsibility I assume. The natural pleasure and gratification that comes to one who is called to such an eminent place among his fellow men, is sobered by the reflection that it remains to secure the approval which should follow the work of the faithful servant. Time only can tell how much or how little I shall merit your commendation, but it will be my constant aim and purpose to serve you as faithfully and as wisely as there is light given me to show the path of right, and I shall ever remember that I am the servant of the people."

There was a parade of thirty-nine civil and political organizations and sixty military organizations, which was reviewed by the Gubernatorial party from a stand on the north side of the Capitol.

No Mugwumps in the Brooklyn Law Department.

Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr of Brooklyn yesterday announced that his staff will comprise the following: Alfred E. Mudge, first assistant; Richard B. Greenwood, Jr., Frank Sperry, W. G. Cooke, Alexander H. Van Cott, Rolin A. Breckinridge, Michael Furst, Frank S. Angell, and Herbert Brush, assistants; George W. McKenzie, Chief Clerk. With the exception of Messrs. Sperry, Cooke, Van Cott, and Breckinridge, they have all had more or less extended experience in the office. Mr. Burr and his associates are all Republicans, with one or two exceptions. By the new deal the Shepardites and Mugwumps have been eliminated from the office.

A. H. Tuttle, Secretary to Gov. Griggs.

PATERSON, Jan. 13.—Gov.-elect Griggs to-day appointed A. Hobart Tuttle of Paterson as his private secretary. Mr. Tuttle is about 25 years old and a lawyer. He is a brother-in-law of the Hon. Garrett A. Hobart.

Christian Scientists Buy a Church.

The old edifice at 139 West Forty-eighth street, formerly occupied by All Souls Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. R. Heber Newton is rector, was sold last week on the Real Estate Exchange for $75,000. The purchaser is the First Church of Christ (Scientist), of which the Rev. Augusta E. Stetson is pastor and the Rev. Carol Norton assistant. At the time of the removal of All Souls to the new church at Madison avenue and Sixty-ninth street, the old structure was sold to the Mexican Evangelical Society, and it has been occupied by a colored congregation.

Box Sale for Yale's Junior Promenade.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 13. The auction sale of the boxes for the junior promenade, the annual society event at Yale, took place to-night. First and second choices went to George Day, New York, bonus $115, and Carimna Gillette, New York, bonus $100, respectively. The other bonuses ranged from $50 to $100. The faculty this year made an unsuccessful attempt to curtail extravagance in the bidding.

No Trouble at All!

You will be surprised to know how little trouble it takes to cook and serve Quaker Oats. This popular breakfast cereal is easy to buy, easy to cook, easy to eat, and easy to digest. You will soon receive one of those million free sample packages now being distributed in New York, Brooklyn and vicinity. All you have to do is to cook it and eat it—then you will do as thousands upon thousands of experienced people are already doing—order it regularly from your grocer. Some one has said that Quaker Oats is ind