GOV. MORTON CALLS A HALT

A MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE URGING STRICT ECONOMY.

It Provokes a Running Political Debate in the Senate, in Which the Democrats Pointed to the Low Tax Rate When the Democrats Were in Power, and Its Increase Under the Present Administration—Dr. Depew Visits Both Houses and Makes a Speech in the Assembly—A Bill Prohibiting Women from Appearing in Tights in Places Where Men Are.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The reading of Gov. Morton's special message urging retrenchment in the Senate to-day was followed by a running debate of a political character. The Democrats greeted the message as a virtual tribute to Democratic economy as contrasted with the extravagance of the Republicans. They pointed to the low tax rate under the administrations of Govs Cleveland and Hill, and put the members of the majority on the defensive in view of its increase under the present administration. The debate served to show thus early in the session the inability of the Republicans to cope with the Democrats in a political discussion, in spite of the fact that they outnumber them in the ratio of five to two. Plenty of opportunity was given to-day to any budding orators that might be on the Republican side to prove their metal, but no one stepped into the breach. The only Senator on that side of the chamber who seemed to be completely at ease was Mr. Coggeshall, whom the majority still refuses to take to its bosom. He has distinguished himself thus far, however, chiefly for remarks of a graceful and amiable nature, and did not attempt to answer the statements of the Democrats. With Senators Cantor and Grady on its hands the Republican majority will have need of Mr. Coggeshall. If he is kept waiting for entrance into the fold until his patience, which now seems infinite, is exhausted, and is forced into opposition to his Republican colleagues, they will be in sore straits indeed. Senators Lexow, Raines, and Mullin strove to keep up the Republican end to-day, but their efforts were so futile that Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader, moved an adjournment as the only adequate measure of defence. When Senator Grady attacked this attempt to choke off the debate, Mr. Ellsworth did not dare to push his motion, and it was not put until several other speeches had been made.

Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, began the debate by saying that he congratulated the people of the State on the Governor's message. It was wise on the Governor's part to call a halt on extravagant appropriations in advance, as he might otherwise feel constrained to veto some of the Brooklyn or Buffalo bills, a sad contingency in view of his Presidential aspirations and the lukewarm support accorded him in those cities. The extravagance of the Republican legislators in the past, and the prospect of its continuance this year, has made this message necessary. The efforts of himself and his Democratic colleagues would be directed toward carrying out the Governor's policy of retrenchment and toward relieving the taxpayers of the burdens which had fallen upon them with the advent of the Republican party to power.

Senator McCarren (Dem., Kings) called attention to the fact that there had been almost a steady reduction in the tax rate for seven years of Democratic rule, and that a reduction in the State debt had taken place at the same time.

"Didn't the State receive $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 from the Federal Government within that time?" asked Senator Mullin.

"Yes," replied Mr. McCarren, "but that was for only one of the seven years, and in that one year the tax rate was the lowest in the history of the State."

"The increase last year," said Mr. Lexow, "was largely due to the assumption by the State of the care of the insane, and that was accomplished by a Democratic legislature."

Senator McCarren replied that the tax rate could be reduced by the application of principles of economy, and he was glad the Governor had seen fit to call attention to this fact.

Senator Raines reiterated the assertion that the increase was due to State care of the insane. With that item left out, he said, the rate would be lower than before the Republicans came into power. He went on to recite the doings of the Republican billion dollar Congress and its Democratic successor, the appropriations of which also exceeded a billion dollars. He closed with the familiar statement that the United States is a billion dollar country.

Senator Cantor said he did not deem it necessary to drift off into a discussion of matters at Washington, but he disposed of Mr. Raines's argument with the statement that the Democratic Congress was obliged to appropriate a billion dollars in order to carry out the laws passed by its Republican predecessors.

Senator Mullin said the State had been put to an extra expense in connection with the care of the insane to repair New York city institutions which had been allowed to fall into decay.

Senator Coggeshall said: "As the representative of the Independent Republican organization in this body, I felicitate myself that the suggestions contained in the Governor's message do not affect it, or myself as its chairman. I have asked for no appropriation, and, in the language of Aristides, come into the contest with clean hands. The hands of each Senator are not dripping in the acts of Administrations way in the past, and of Congresses way down in Washington is of little avail. Let us join the Governor in his policy of retrenchment.

"I must disagree with my friend," said Senator McCarren, "as to the constituency he represents. I shall certainly look upon him as a Republican member, although he received some Democratic votes. I am free to say that I should not have voted for him if I had lived in his district, because I don't believe in encouraging independent movements. But as an annihilator of machines I take off my hat to him."

"I thank Father McCarren," said Mr. Coggeshall, "for the compliment he pays me. I consider myself a Republican, although I am grateful for the Democratic votes I received here. I have has been no attempt to unseat me, whatever may have been done in the direction of ostracizing me. So far as my attitude is concerned, I propose to stand by the Republican sentiment of the State. I have no doubt that the Senator would have voted against me. I should have preferred to have him do so, because, if he had been well known in my district, his action would have strengthened and helped me."

There was a ripple of laughter at this remark. Senator McCarren took it in good part, and the two Senators smiled at each other across the Chamber.

Senator Ellsworth said he disliked to put an end to the discussion. It had served a useful purpose in bringing forth assurances from the minority and from the representative of that other party which is so great a power in this State—the independent party that they would assist the majority in keeping down the tax rate. He moved that the Senate adjourn.

This brought Senator Grady to his feet. He said that never before had any Governor's message been sent to a committee without affording a free opportunity to Senators to express their views. He trusted that it was the standing rule that the message would be reported back to the Senate after it had been printed. He desired to inform himself as to whether it contained a denunciation of the pernicious system by which the great cities were forced by the State Government into spending money and levying taxes against their will. No tax should be put upon citizens except at their own desire. If the message contained a denunciation of this practice he would like to have about five minutes in which to commend it. If not, he would like ten minutes in which to criticise it. He gathered from the reading of the message that it did not go far enough. It was calculated to tickle the farmer vote, but it offered no relief to the tax-ridden people of the cities.

The message was sent to the Finance Committee instead of being tabled, as at first proposed.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was a visitor at the Senate Chamber this morning, and held levees with Senators. On motion of Senator Burns, the privileges of the floor were granted to Mr. Depew. Mr. Depew afterward visited the Assembly, and then went to the Executive Chamber and engaged in a personal chat with Gov. Morton. The Governor invited Mr. Depew to accompany him into the inner sanctum, where the talk was continued behind closed doors.

The Assembly had little business before it to-day, and was ready to adjourn some time before the Governor's message was received. Speaker Fish and Leader O'Grady took advantage of the presence of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, and a recess was taken in order that the members might hear the famous orator. Dr. Depew was introduced by Speaker Fish and said:

"This is as unexpected as it is appreciated. It is a difficult matter to address the Assembly of the State of New York when there is no question before the House except the speaker. I look upon this body, and the membership of it, with more interest [illegible] box section than anything in the world, bef[illegible]y youth my career in public life [illegible] PRIVATE WORK public affairs began as a member [illegible] OPPORTU[illegible]bly of the State of New York [illegible] friendships are formed, and [illegible]MA, HAY FEVER [illegible]ons of the things that occ[illegible] OPPRESSION, SL[illegible] are the pleasantest of my [illegible] NEURALGIA, [illegible]te an empire in it. [illegible] PICO'S CIGARE[illegible]ntry than any other [illegible] Sold by J. ESPIC, New [illegible] Congress. I look up the beginning of a career in the New York State Legislature with greater respect than I would any other starting point in the history of a public man. Such a career attracts the attention of the country to a man's ability. Gentlemen, I thank you for this great distinction at your hands."

At the conclusion of his speech Dr. Depew held an informal reception on the floor of the House and was introduced to the members.

The Assembly then reconvened for the reading of the Governor's message. The members listened to it attentively, but with looks of disappointment and dejection. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee without debate.

A concurrent resolution was passed by both Houses to-day authorizing the printing of 3,000 copies of the Raines bill for the use of the members and for distribution among their constituents. A second edition will probably prove necessary. James W. Pryor of the City Club did some missionary work among the leaders on his recent visit toward a reform in the titles of bills.

The Assembly adopted a rule requiring the title of any measure amending the consolidation acts of New York and Brooklyn, the Penal Code, the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Revised Statutes to contain an intimation of the nature of the change proposed. A communication was received in the Senate from the City Club requesting a similar rule there. It was referred to the Committee on Rules.

A bill was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Watson (Rep., Kings), which, if passed, will not only prevent the exhibition of living pictures and Amazon marches, but will make a criminal of any one who witnesses such an exhibition or even a much milder form of theatrical wickedness. It is similar to the measure introduced last year by Mr. Ainsworth, and is understood to have emanated from Anthony Comstock. It prohibits any woman from appearing in a place where men are present, clad in tights or otherwise exposing her form, except in portraying historical acts, such as Shakespearean plays and others of like nature of the legitimate drama.

It declares that any woman who does so appear and any person who sees her is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may suffer imprisonment not to exceed one year. Any person who procures, employs, or permits a woman to so expose herself shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the second offence shall constitute a felony. The same provision applies to any person who posts an advertisement containing the representation of a man or woman, nude or partially nude or in tights, and to the publisher, proprietor, editor, agent, manager, owner, vender, peddler, or distributor of a newspaper containing such an illustration. There is nothing in the measure to prevent a man from appearing on the stage nude, or partially nude, or in tights. The text of the bill is as suggestive as any literature that Anthony Comstock ever seized.

Assemblyman Horton of Wayne county introduced his bill, which failed of passage last year, to prohibit sparring exhibitions. The bill is somewhat changed in form from what it was last year, as it now allows athletic clubs which are incorporated and own houses to hold exhibitions. This change was made at the request of the athletic clubs of New York city, who strenuously opposed the measure during the session of 1895, and succeeded in defeating it. Mr. Horton expects the bill to pass this year, as he only hopes by the measure to prevent what he calls "slugging matches in theatres and public halls."

The bill provides as follows: A person who, within this State, engages in, instigates, aids, encourages, or does any act to further a contention or fight without weapons between two or more persons, or a fight commonly called a ring or prize fight, either within or without the State, or who engages in a public or private sparring exhibition with or without gloves, within the State, at which an admission fee is charged or received, either directly or indirectly, or who sends or publishes or delivers a challenge for such contention, exhibition, or fight, or carries or delivers such a challenge or acceptance, or trains or assists any person in training or preparing for such contention, exhibition, or fight, is guilty of a misdemeanor. It is provided, however, that sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than four ounces each in weight may be held in a building owned by an incorporated athletic association.

Mr. O'Grady secured unanimous consent and introduced a bill allowing the State to sell to the Piedmont Driving Club of Atlanta the New York State building at the Atlanta Exposition. The bill was advanced to third reading. It provides that the Commission representing New York State at the Atlanta Exposition shall have authority to dispose of the State building and furnishings at a nominal sum.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Nusbaum—Providing that exceptions may be taken to the remarks or comment of a Judge during a jury trial, and exceptions taken also to the decision of a court or referee.

Senator Mally—Providing that the number of official ballots in places where there are four days of registration shall be one and one-half times as many as the number of voters, and that in places where there are two days of registration one and one-half times the total registration.

Senator Coffey—Amending the act providing for improvements in the Eighth ward, Brooklyn, by authorizing money left over to be applied to improvements in the district bounded by Thirty-ninth street, Third avenue, Sixtieth street, and the water front.

Senator Mullin—To establish a State Text Book Board, to be composed of the Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Chancellor of the Regents of the University, who shall within thirty days procure copies of the latest and best text books and make five-year contracts for supplying the public schools of the State with the books selected.

Senator Wilcox—Appropriating $26,400 for State Prison Commission.

Senators Gray—Prohibiting the construction of railroads on Dean street, Brooklyn, between Franklin and Troy avenues, except with property owners' consent.

Senator McNulty—Prohibiting the erection or maintenance of telephone, telegraph, or electric light wires on poles on Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, except on the iron poles now in use on that avenue, between Flatbush avenue and Ninth street, except with property owners' consent.

Senator Ahearn—Amending the act relating to the New York City Police Pension Fund by providing half pay for the widow and children of officers killed while on duty.

Senator Cantor—Providing that assessments on property of free school societies and free circulating libraries may be remitted in New York city.

Senator Page—Ex-Assemblyman Miller's bill of last year, providing that elevated railroads in New York city shall run passenger trains from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M. every six minutes, and from 8 P. M. till 12 midnight every twelve minutes. $50 penalty is fixed for each violation.

Senator Sullivan—Prohibiting the forming of gas trusts in New York city and Brooklyn.

Bills introduced in the Assembly were:

Mr. Cutler—Compelling banking houses in which State moneys are deposited to become incorporated.

Mr. Hoffman—To exempt from taxation real estate of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews in New York city.

Mr. Audette—Compelling the better marking and labeling of convict-made goods.

Mr. Brown—Appropriating $16,000 for a lighthouse and breakwater on the north side of Keuka lake.

Mr. Ostrander—Appropriating $8,000 for a library for the Third district of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hobbie—Appropriating $26,400 for services and expenses of Commission of Prisons.

Mr. Hoffman—Providing that a police pension be paid to the relative of a member of the Police Department in 1875.

Mr. Wilson—The Ainsworth public morals bill of last year, making it a misdemeanor for women to appear upon the stage in tights. The bill is aimed against "leg pictures."

Mr. Green—Exempting from taxation free school societies and free circulating libraries in New York city.

Mr. Bedell—Changing from spring to fall the time for holding municipal elections in Middletown.

Mr. Austin—Providing for increased compensation to Judges of the Supreme Court residing out of the First Judicial district assigned to duty in the First district.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

He Urges the Strictest Economy in Legislative Appropriations.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Gov. Morton to-day sent the following message to both branches of the Legislature, urging economy in legislative appropriations:

"To the Legislature:

"I desire at this early period in your session to call attention to the necessity of the strictest economy in the appropriation of public money. The files of bills thus far introduced show that appropriations aggregating more than two and a half million dollars are now pending before you, although but ten days of the session have expired. Recognizing clearly the powers conferred upon the executive and legislative branches of the Government under the Constitution, and with no desire to infringe upon the prerogatives of the Legislature, it nevertheless becomes my obvious duty to say that this amount seems excessive, especially in view of the fact that the appropriation and supply bills—the great financial bills of the session—have not yet been prepared.

"It is probable that in view of the public sentiment decisively expressed, some provision will be made at the present session for transferring the care of dependent insane in the county of New York to the State at large. Should this be done it will necessitate a fixed addition to the tax rate of over one-third of a mill, or $1,431,000. The people of the State have, by the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution at the last election, provided for the creation of a debt of $9,000,000 for the improvement of the canals, and chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895 imposes a further annual addition to the tax rate of thirteen-hundredths of a mill for the creation of a sinking fund and the payment of the interest upon this debt.

"It seems probable that under any circumstances the State will find it difficult to avoid increasing its tax levy year by year in view of the additional burdens which have been assumed by the State. Upon this aspect of the situation I deem it proper to bring especially to your notice a passage from the report of the Comptroller for the year 1895, in which he refers to 'the tendency of the State to build up a gigantic system of expenditures in various directions' in these words:

"'It may be as well for the people to know now as later that a result of this policy will be that a low tax [illegible] never [illegible] in this State again, unless new [illegible] are discovered. The care of the [illegible] for pauper insane, the care of the insane, the canals, and the judiciary under the new Constitution will present certain fixed charges which will render a low tax rate impossible. These items in the future will not fall much, if any, below the following amounts per annum: Charity (including pauper insane), $5,000,000; school system, $4,800,000; militia (exclusive of betterments), $600,000; canal maintenance, $800,000; Judges' salaries, $500,000—total, $12,700,000. These five items alone, which are more likely to increase with the years than to decrease, report a tax rate of 2.96 mills on the dollar. The State prisons cost the people at present $500,000 per annum in round numbers, but when the provision of the new Constitution goes into effect next year which relates to the employment of prisoners in the penal institutions, there will be a very large increase in this item. It may not be out of place to say that the total cost of the Government for this State in 1862, including the schools, was only a tribe more than the amount paid for charities this year.

"'The people have endured a long period of business depression and waited in vain for that return of prosperity which was so confidently expected, and as a consequence the burden of taxation rests with more than usual severity upon them. It is felt alike by the farmer, the artisan, the laborer, the merchant, and the investor. While the Legislature should at all times avoid unnecessary and excessive appropriations of public money, and require the strictest economy consistent with good administration in every branch of the public service, there is today a special reason why this principle should be applied. It is always essential that the affairs of the Government should be managed with that degree of economy and zeal which achieves success in the management of private business, yet it is urgently desirable in these days of mercantile and industrial inactivity that no unnecessary burden shall fall upon the taxpayers. As guardians of the public interests and custodians of the public funds, the paramount question should be when considering the appropriation of the people's money, Can this expenditure be deferred without injury to the public interests until business shall have resumed its normal activity?

"'The bills already before you disclose a disposition to authorize, or at least to ask for, considerable expenditures for new construction, such as for reformatory schools, normal schools, and other State institutions. There may be reasons in particular localities which seem to justify these demands, but it is to be gravely considered whether these local needs are so pressing that they shall be allowed in their aggregate to considerably augment the financial requirements of the State and thus add to the sum of taxation.

"'To yield to this pressure would seem to violate that maxim which holds that 'the greatest good to the greatest number' is the true aim of popular government. I therefore earnestly urge deliberate action, and recommend that expenditures for construction be confined as closely as possible to the maintenance and preservation of existing property of the State, to the end that there shall be wrought full but discreet economy in all matters of taxation. Your purpose to conserve the best interests of the State is conceded, and in no way can you more richly merit the approval of the people or satisfy your own consciences than by earnestly striving for that result. LEVI P. MORTON."

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

A Bill That Bears Upon the Case of "Hat" Shea, Who Has Moved for a New Trial.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Codes Committee of the Assembly when it met at 2 o'clock this afternoon took under consideration the bill of Senator Mullin allowing appeals from motions for retrial in criminal cases. There was much interest manifested in the hearing, as the bill bears upon the case of Bartholomew Shea, a motion for a new trial for whom has been made to Justice Mayham at Schoharie.

The hearing was opened by Senator Tibbetts, who said that while he was not a lawyer, the bill was a fair one and supplied a legal necessity which the laws now did not provide for. The Senator called upon Deputy Attorney-General Kisselburgh, who, he said, would explain the merits of the measure.

Mr. Kisselburgh said that as the law now stood there was no appeal from an order granting an appeal in criminal cases. Such a condition was working an injustice. A criminal had no right to appeal from the decision of a Judge upon a motion for a retrial, even if there was new evidence discovered. Neither did the people have a similar right to appeal. The law should be amended, and that as soon as possible.

The committee then went into executive session on the bill.

The committee decided to take up the "Shea" bill next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The hearing on the application for a new trial for "Hat" Shea, which was to have been heard on Saturday before Justice Mayham of the Supreme Court at Schoharie, will not take place. Galen R. Hitt, one of the attorneys for Shea, this afternoon received a telegram from Judge Mayham saying:

"My son died in Florida this morning. I cannot hear Shea case under any circumstances."

Mr. Hitt has not yet determined what course will be pursued.

WILLIAM BARNES'S SCHEME.

Send New Men to St. Louis in Place of Dr. Depew and Warner Miller.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—It was learned to-day that William Barnes, Jr.'s, scheme for changing the make-up of the delegation at large to the National Republican Convention, the story of which was told in THE SUN to-day, contemplated the retirement of Dr. Depew as well as that of Warner Miller. Mr. Barnes's plan, which was nipped in the bud by Mr. Platt, was to send to St. Louis a delegation consisting of Mr. Platt and three new men, all of whom should be in thorough sympathy with him.

He took the ground that neither Mr. Miller nor Dr. Depew nor Mr. Hiscock stood for anything tangible in Republican politics, and that the State machine should be represented by machine men. Mr. Lauterbach would naturally be one of the three new men. Mr. Barnes confided his scheme to his friends, and told them that, while he had no particular desire to be himself a delegate at large, he would permit himself to be used, if they desired, as a rallying point in their movement against the back numbers.

Horse Slaughter House Nuisance at Richmond Hill.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The State Board of Health to day received a complaint from the village Board of Richmond Hill, L. I., calling upon it to relieve the village of the nuisance created by the horse slaughter house in Rider's Woods, near the southwest line of the village. The village Board of Health has taken the proper course to abate the nuisance, having called upon the town Board to act. Broken down horses, it is alleged, are penned in a board enclosure, where they stand in mud and eat the fence boards, so great is their suffering from pangs of hunger. The impression at Richmond Hill is that the meat of the slaughtered horses is shipped to Germany to be used in bologna manufacture.

Judge Appell Exonerated.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Judiciary Committee of the last Assembly to-day made its report to the Legislature in the impeachment proceedings against Judge Appell, City Judge of Mount Vernon. The report unanimously exonerates Judge Appell from each and every charge. Roger M. Sherman of New York city was counsel for the petitioners, and Judge Appell was represented by Robert G. Scherer and J. Murray Downs of Albany. The main charge was that Judge Appell participated in the Mayoralty election fraud in Mount Vernon in 1895. The committee recommended the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the charges heretofore presented to the Assembly against C. C. Appell, City Judge of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., are not sustained by the evidence, and that there is not sufficient proof to warrant the presentation of articles of impeachment by the Assembly against the said George C. Appell thereon, and that said charges be and the same are dismissed.

On motion of Mr. Robbins the resolution was adopted and the charges were dismissed.

New York Farmers' Congress.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The representatives of the several societies of farmers of this State, in session in Geological Hall here to-day, perfected a general organization, to be known as the New York State Farmers' Congress. A constitution and by-laws to govern the body was adopted. The object of the Congress is stated to be to provide unity of action and concentration of effort among the various farmers' organizations of the State. Annual meetings are to be held in Albany on the third Tuesday of January of each year, and three delegates may be elected from each local organization, while the presiding officer of each shall be a delegate ex-officio. Resolutions were adopted favoring the Assembly bills for good roads introduced by the Hon. C. J. Smith. These bills are held to provide a comprehensive system of highway improvement, and at less cost than the present assessment for road improvements.

Proposed Removal of Union College to Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Mayor John Boyd Thacher has turned aside from the perplexities of his political situation and the attempt to distribute patronage and harmony in equal portions, to the promotion of his pet project, the removal of Union College from Schenectady to Albany. He has called a meeting of citizens for Saturday night, over which J. Newton Fiero, a graduate of Union, is to preside. President A. V. Raymond of Union is to be present, or send a letter favoring the plan, and it is understood that he has the college trustees back of him. Mayor Thacher has set his heart on the removal, and will endeavor to have the Saturday meeting declare for some form of legislation, such as bonding Albany for a million, or so to pay the cost of new buildings. Schenectady will fight to keep the college when her people find that Albany is in earnest.

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House-footmen's coats, $18.
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MOONSHINERS CAPTURED.

Secret Service Men Find More Illicit Whiskey in Brooklyn.

Chief Inspector Brooks of the secret service, with two deputies, made a raid yesterday on an illicit distillery at 190 Meeker avenue, Brooklyn, captured five alleged moonshiners, and seized two stills capable of producing 130 gallons of whiskey daily.

The house at 190 Meeker avenue is of frame and 2½ stories in height. The first floor was occupied by Marcus Flon, a tailor, who it was at first supposed was not in any way implicated in the illicit whiskey trade. The inspectors went directly to the second floor, where they found a still in operation, and Moses Weinstein, aged 35, in charge of it. Weinstein was placed under arrest. In the basement another still was discovered, with Louis Rathman of Bloomfield, N. J., and Henry and Abraham Schiffer, two youths, in charge. Rathman and the lads were also arrested, but a woman, who said she was the mother of the Schiffers, was allowed to go. Twenty packages of compressed yeast and ten bags of brown sugar were found concealed in the tailor's shop, and when the inspectors made this discovery they arrested Flon.

The prisoners were locked up in the Humboldt street station pending arraignment before the United States authorities to-day.

SHE WANTED HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. McDermott Was Knocked Out in Her Sister's Flat.

Mrs. Alice McDermott, the wife of a Brooklyn policeman who was removed last week, has suspected for some time that her husband was in the habit of spending much of his time in the company of her married sister, Mrs. Kate Spellman, at 890 Myrtle avenue. The McDermotts occupy a flat at 886 Myrtle avenue. Last evening, when McDermott failed to return home, Mrs. McDermott went to her sister's house and asked if McDermott was there. Mrs. Spellman said he didn't, and didn't want them any more. Mrs. McDermott told her sister that she lied.

Mrs. Spellman seized an empty coal hod and struck her sister on the forehead, over the right eye. Mrs. McDermott screamed and fell insensible to the floor. A policeman summoned an ambulance from the Homeopathic Hospital and the surgeon bandaged the woman's wounds. Mrs. McDermott declined to go to the hospital and was taken home. Mrs. Spellman was not arrested.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Ignacio Sepulvida of California, Secretary of Legation in Mexico.

Postmasters—New York: Francis Ripley, Hoosic Falls; Frank Pickard, St. Johnsville; Peter J. Kiernan, Rosebank; Lewis W. Y. McCroskery, Newburgh; E. L. Berate, Atlanta; James McLane, Cohocton; James M. Mequeen, Oyster Bay; Milo R. Gregory, Unadilla; L. R. Colwell, Friendship; Frank J. Kearney, Warsaw; John S. Tighe, Avon; Donald C. Adams, Randolph; William R. Roy, Wappinger's Falls.

New Jersey: Nathan Robins, Metuchen; M. A. Blanchett, Orange.

Connecticut: J. Allen Butler, Portland.

Also William L. Maxwell of California and Hiram A. Seymour of Florida to be second assistant engineers in the revenue cutter service.

Lewis W. Y. McCroskery, nominated to be Postmaster of Newburgh, is a practising lawyer, who was Recorder of the city from 1891 to 1895. He is a son of ex-Mayor John J. S. McCroskery, well-known to Democrats throughout the State.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—These army orders have been issued:

Leave granted Second Lieut. William J. D. Horne, Ninth Cavalry, is extended one month.

Leave granted Capt. George F. Cooke, Fifteenth Infantry, is extended one month.

First Lieut. Robert H. Williams, Nineteenth Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort L. Leavenworth, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Second Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, Fourth Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Commander J. D. J. Kelley is detached from the Texas and ordered to the Richmond, relieving Lieutenant-Commander Chas. J. Causeig, detached and ordered to the Independence.

The Harlem Kills Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Representative Low of New York and Charles Stoughton of that State appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day in support of the joint resolution of Mr. Low directing the Secretary of War to contract for building the Harlem Kills Canal, New York. The cost of the waterway, with a depth of fifteen feet, is limited to $1,450,000, and with a depth of eighteen feet to $2,395,200. The canal, the committee were told, was favored by men of Eastern, Northern, and Wester. States, and also by bankers, capitalists, and commercial and business men generally of the State and city of New York.

Motion for a New Trial for Broker Chapman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Messrs. George F. Edmunds, Shellabarger & Wilson, and A. J. Dittenhoefer, counsel for Mr. Elverton R. Chapman, convicted Saturday last of refusing to answer certain questions asked him by the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating Committee, to-day filed a motion for a new trial, and also one in arrest of judgment. In support of the motion for a new trial fifteen different reasons are given, and in support of that in arrest of judgment nine reasons are cited. There is little doubt that Judge Cole will refuse the motion, and thus transfer the case to the Court of Appeals.

Proposed Electrical Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) authorizes the construction of an electrical cruiser, equipped with a system of electrical motors and propellers invented by Richard B. Painton, or the equipment of one of the present ships of the navy with that system. No definite appropriation is named in the bill. The inventor claims that a speed of thirty-five knots an hour can be maintained by cruisers thus equipped.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Movements of naval vessels have been reported to the Navy Department as follows:

The Baltimore arrived at Mare Island yesterday from San Francisco. The Olympia sailed to-day from Kobe for Nagasaki. The Detroit arrived at Pagoda anchorage, near Foo Chow, to-day.

Reed Delegates Chosen in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A private telegram received here states that the Republican Convention held in the Eighth Texas district yesterday had elected two Reed delegates to the St. Louis Convention. This is the third Congress district Convention thus far held in Texas at which the delegates elected were Reed men.

The Heine Monument.

Richard Katzenmeyer, a member of the Heine Monument Committee, said yesterday that although four cities, Chicago, Washington, Baltimore, and Brooklyn, had made offers for the Lorelei fountain, no action would be taken until the special Aldermanic committee had made its report. That committee will hold a public hearing on the subject on Saturday afternoon.

BOND BILL IN THE SENATE.

MR. JONES TRIES TO GET A VOTE ON HIS SILVER RESOLUTION.

But Senator Hill Gives Notice that It Cannot Pass Without Full Discussion—Senator Walcott Provides Temporary Relief from the Financial Debate by Attacking the President's Venezuela Message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—After the routine morning business in the Senate to-day Mr. Call's resolution directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate the despatches of United States Consuls relating to the war now carried on in Cuba was reported back adversely from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and was, at the request of Mr. Call, placed on the calendar.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the preamble and concurrent resolution in regard to the Armenian outrages in Turkey.

Mr. Pugh's resolution for the payment of Government obligations in standard silver dollars having been laid before the Senate, Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) suggested that, as it would lead to considerable debate, it should go to the calendar, where it could be brought up at any time by a majority vote. Would not that, he asked, be agreeable to the Senator from Alabama?

"No, sir," said Mr. Pugh. "I object to its going on the calendar, and I insist on its immediate consideration. I would have a vote upon it without debate if I could obtain it."

"That is hardly possible," Mr. Hill replied, "in the present status of affairs."

"Not with the exercise of the freedom of speech possessed so eminently by the Senator from New York," said Mr. Pugh.

"Then I suggest," said Mr. Hill, "as a temporary relief to the Senate and country that we lay this resolution aside and take up the resolution to which the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott) desires to speak."

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) intimated that that course would be agreeable to him.

Mr. Pugh—Of course I will yield to the request of the Senator from Colorado, but I am very anxious to have action on my resolution, and I shall press action upon it whenever it is proper to do so.

Mr. Wolcott thereupon took the floor and addressed the Senate in condemnation of the recent action of the Executive and of Congress in connection with the Monroe doctrine. With an ardor and eloquence that arrested the attention of Senators on both sides of the chamber and of crowds in the galleries, Mr. Wolcott spoke of the aid given by Great Britain to the people of Venezuela in breaking the Spanish yoke, and said that those who were to-day attacking Great Britain as if she were the oppressor of Venezuelan liberties would do well to read the history of those early and bloody times. If it were not for the heroic and reckless valor of the British legion at one of the decisive battles in that war of independence, it was very possible, he said, that Venezuela would not now be free. He spoke contemptuously of the people of that republic, less than one per cent. of whom, he said, were white, the rest being Indians, negroes, mulattoes, and Zambos. And he expressed the hope that the boundary line would be so drawn that it would have the rich gold fields of that region where the English-speaking miners would not be subject to the cupidity of Venezuelan harpies, but would be under the shelter and protection of the English common law.

He spoke of the diplomatic correspondence on the Venezuelan question as irritating; of the President's message as ill-advised; and of the appointment of the Commission, without invitation of the countries interested, as premature and unnecessary, behavior which was heartily applauded, was in these words:

"Whatever of advancement and of progress for the human race the centuries shall bring us must largely come, in my opinion, through the spread of the religion of Christ and the dominance of the English-speaking peoples, and wherever you find both, you find communities where freedom exists and law is obeyed. Blood is thicker than water, and until some just quarrel divides us, which Heaven forbid, may these two great branches of the same lineage, traditions, and tongue stand as brothers shoulder to shoulder, in the interest of humanity, by their union compelling peace, and awaiting the coming of the day when 'Nation shall not lift sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.'"

Mr. Pugh's resolution being still before the Senate, Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment to it, providing that if for any reason silver coin shall not be at a parity with gold coin, the United States bonds now payable in coin shall be paid in standard gold coin whenever demanded. He expressed his regret at the resolution being introduced at this time, and said that it could not be passed without full discussion.

The morning hour having expired the House Bond bill, with the free coinage substitute, was taken up as the unfinished business, and Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) addressed the Senate.

He expressed the general dissatisfaction of the people at the present condition of the country. The financial policy, he said, was pursued by the President and the Secretaryof the Treasury to be in a very deplorable condition. He did not suppose there had ever been so many men out of employment or ever a time when the prospective investment of money was less profitable than now. He denied, however, that there was anything in those conditions that indicated any distrust of the money in circulation on the part of the people of the United States. Within less than two years there had been, Mr. Teller said, $262,000,000 of bonds issued, and before the two years expired from the first issue there would be $262,300,000 of bonds issued. How, he asked, were those issues of bonds to be avoided? The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) had told the Senate that it would not be necessary to issue more bonds if the Government had more revenue. He did not agree with the Senator from Ohio. He thought that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury were more nearly right than the Senator from Ohio, and than the House of Representatives in passing its Tariff bill. There was no reason, Mr. Teller declared, for the present financial troubles but a wicked financial policy, which had been adhered to, to the extent of running the country in debt indefinitely.

"A national debt," Mr. Teller continued, "is a national curse, and when incurred in time of peace is a national disgrace. And yet it is inevitable if you maintain the gold standard. I do not care if you pass the House revenue bill—which I know you will not—and I do not care if your revenue exceeds your expenditure by $100,000,000 a year, you will still sell bonds in order to obtain gold. And this selling of bonds will not cease until every available gold dollar that can be put into bonds has been so used."

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) said that the whole trouble in the Senate grew out of the desire of debating an old worn issue—the free coinage of silver—instead of applying the remedy which the President asked for, which a Republican House of Representatives had cheerfully granted, and which the Republican side of the Senate chamber was ready at any moment to grant. He had no doubt, he said, that there was a majority of the Senate in favor of the free coinage of silver, and he did not think there was any desire on the Republican side of the chamber to discuss that question. What he and the Republican Senators complained of was that this free coinage substitute, which everybody knew could not pass this Congress, was thrust in the way of measures deemed by the executive department absolutely necessary to carry on the Government. That, he said, was obstructing necessary legislation.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) asked Mr. Sherman whether the Executive wanted the revenue bill passed.

Mr. Sherman replied that that was not a question for the President. But the pending bond bill, he repeated, was arrested by the free coinage substitute, which everybody knew could not pass.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) asked Mr. Sherman where the House revenue measure was.

Mr. Sherman referred Mr. Gray to Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) for an answer.

Mr. Jones said that it was in the hands of a Republican Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sherman—I beg pardon. The Committee on Finance is practically a Democratic committee. Any one of the Democratic members of that committee may authorize a report of that tariff bill at any time. One of the members of that committee—I can hardly call him a Populist [meaning Mr. Jones of Nevada]—has severed himself for the time being from the Republican party, and he chooses not to allow that bill to be reported unless there is an additional provision inserted in it.

Mr. Teller—Does the Senator regard this bond bill as a measure of relief?

Mr. Sherman—I think that it is a great measure of relief.

Mr. Teller—How long are we to continue the sale of bonds to maintain this gold reserve?

Mr. Sherman—Long enough to cover deficiencies in the revenue as they occur. In the mean time the Republican party stands here ready to do its duty in maintaining the credit of the Government.

The discussion continued until 5:30 P. M., when it was suddenly brought to