WAVE OF M'KINLEYISM.

FRIENDS OF OTHER CANDIDATES ARE BADLY FRIGHTENED.

Senator Chandler in an Interview Intimates That the Stories About a Corruption Are True, and Calls on McKinley to Repudiate Such a Canvass in His Behalf.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The wave of McKinleyism that seems to be sweeping over the country has reached Washington, and the friends of other candidates are badly frightened. They do not all admit this, but some of them are frank enough not to deny it. A Western Senator of great influence, who will absolutely control the vote of his State in the National Convention, and whose preferences are not known, except that he is strongly opposed to the nomination of McKinley, and is in favor of almost any man who can beat him, said to-day:

"Well, I don't know whether the McKinley managers are bluffing or not, but I am very sorry to say that they have got us badly scared."

The intimate friends and managers of Speaker Reed's canvass and the boomers of the various favorite sons do not talk as frankly as this Senator did, and in fact when they talk at all they profess to feel no uneasiness about the apparent growth of McKinley sentiment, which they say is due largely to the interest centring in the advance of Mark Hanna on New York city.

One of the incidents of to-day's discussion of the political situation is the falling out of Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, the Washington manager of the McKinley campaign, and Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, one of the New England contingent devoted to the prospects of Speaker Reed. Senator Chandler this morning published a somewhat sensational interview in a Washington paper, intimating that the stories about the McKinley corruption fund were true, and saying that the public could only be convinced of their falsity by a denial from McKinley himself. Senator Chandler's characteristically audacious statement has aroused great indignation among the McKinley men, and as soon as he saw it, Col. Grosvenor set himself to the task of demolishing it. Mr. Chandler said among other things:

"To invade Senator Quay's State with demands, oral and written, that the Pennsylvania manufacturers are under such obligations to Mr. McKinley that they ought to furnish cash contributions with which to secure the election of McKinley delegates to St. Louis, seem to be a most ill-advised proceeding. Yet the evidence seems to be clear that a systematic, widely extended levy upon the protected industries of the country has been projected and is going forward, to what extent remains to be discovered. Ever since the movement for McKinley began it has been rumored that Mr. Mark Hanna, now one of the Ohio delegates at large, has been expending money in Mr. McKinley's interest. There has been an unwillingness to believe this, and a disposition to attribute Mr. Hanna's exertions to sincere and disinterested friendship for Mr. McKinley. Nobody now is so charitable. It is beginning to be believed that the McKinley movement is to be a boodle canvass from start to finish. This belief will be injurious to Mr. McKinley; it will be still more injurious to the Republican party, especially if Mr. McKinley is nominated. The issue will be made by our opponents whether we are to have a President who was nominated by 'fat frying,' by the money of millionaire manufacturers, and is to be elected by similar corrupt methods applied to the suffrage in the States.

"Mr. McKinley ought not to suffer by unjust imputations of this sort. He ought to repudiate any such a canvass in his behalf. I do not believe that he wishes to stand in the unfavorable light in which he will be placed if the currently reported and now everywhere believed stories remain uncontradicted. I expect to hear from him without delay in public utterance. If he does not speak directly or authoritatively through some reliable representative, the belief will gain ground that he has placed himself in the hands of managers who are seeking to nominate him by the lavish use of money, and who will use him and make merchandise of him if he is elected. All Republicans sympathize with Mr. McKinley in his business misfortunes, and all over the country contributions were freely made to pay the honorable debts he has incurred, and to keep such a distinguished and honored leader of the party from insolvency. But it is now, by reason of disclosures, a pertinent inquiry: Who raised and handed those contributions, how large were they, and what is Mr. McKinley's present financial condition? Are the men who raised these personal contributions, now going over the same ground they have before travelled, gathering moneys for corrupting State and District Conventions? And is our next President, if Mr. McKinley is the nominee, to be controlled and dictated to by Mr. Hanna and a set of associates who have established their domination over a President by the money they have furnished for him and his uses.

"A plain and explicit statement should be made by Mr. McKinley or in his behalf. Tell the truth should be the motto. I believe Mr. McKinley can set matters right so far as he personally is concerned; and for the sake of the good name of the party I prefer to see him do this rather than labor under disadvantages now upon him in the canvass for the nomination growing out of these repeated and continuous collections of money contributions to repair or to maintain his personal and political fortunes."

Senator Grosvenor said that he thought that Mr. Chandler ought first to investigate these idle rumors and charges before giving them the endorsement of his comment. He thought that Mr. Chandler had been in politics long enough to know that every man of prominence was liable to be attacked in this way, and that it was not becoming in any one in Mr. Chandler's position to accept such charges as true without investigation which satisfied him. Mr. Grosvenor dwelt at some length on this phase of the question, and said that he did not believe that there was any foundation for the rumors that had been circulated. "I cannot state with absolute knowledge upon the subject matter of these charges," he said, "but I will undertake to say that in my opinion there is absolutely no foundation for them." With relation to Mr. McKinley's friends working in his interest in States which have favorite sons, he said that they could not grant the right to any one to put up a sign like one on a shooting preserve declaring that there should be no trespass.

It is coming to be believed in Washington that eventually the Reed and Allison booms will come together, and that, in fact, the Iowa Senator is the man upon whom all of the anti-McKinley delegates will concentrate if it is found that the nomination must go to the West. All of Mr. Allison's colleagues in the Senate are warm supporters of his nomination, although some of them appear at present as advocates of Mr. Reed. Some of the shrewdest politicians in both Houses of Congress are managing the Reed-Allison combination, but it has been the history of past political conventions that Senators and Representatives have little control of the delegates. It is noticeable that in all of the statements put forth by the McKinley managers he is pictured as the candidate of "plain people," and it is apparent that within the last two days an effort has been made to create the impression that all the politicians are against the Ohio candidate. The motto of the McKinley men is to be "The plain people against the politicians," and at present the plain people are being heard from. It is likely that Quay and Platt and Manley and Clarkson and the other politicians will have their innings a little later.

Two More Delegates for McKinley.

MILWAUKEE, March 16.—The Fourth district Republicans met this morning and nominated William Cudahy and Julius E. Roher as delegates to St. Louis. The alternates are John Graf and E. J. Lindsay. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to vote for William McKinley.

Mr. Allison and the Liquor Interest.

DES MOINES, March 16.—State Chairman Wright of the Prohibition party said to-day that the repeal and modification of the anti-liquor laws of Iowa and their nullification were begun eight years ago in the interest of Allison for President. He charges the Republican party with surrendering prohibition to the liquor men in Mr. Allison's interest, the latest evidence being the defeat of resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to a popular vote.

Massachusetts Gold Men Speak Out.

BOSTON, March 16. The Massachusetts State Board of Trade at a special meeting this afternoon passed resolutions in favor of the gold standard. Charles E. Adams presided. There were 100 delegates present. To the resolution was added a clause to the effect that delegates to the coming political conventions should advocate unmistakable utterances in favor of gold standard legislation, and that a clear declaration should be demanded from Congress. That the word "coin" in the bonds and notes of the United States should always be interpreted to mean "gold."

For Ex-Governor Campbell for President.

COLUMBUS, O., March 16.—The Democratic City Convention to-day adopted a resolution endorsing ex-Gov. James E. Campbell for the Presidency.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

It Is the Plan of the Silver Men to Capture the Chicago Convention.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative Livingston, who represents the Atlanta district in Congress, has returned to Washington, after a visit to his home, bristling with interesting information relative to national and Georgia politics. The most important (if true) piece of information that Mr. Livingston captured and brought back to the capital is the plan by which the free silver men propose to control the National Democratic Convention, without bolting the party, as Senator Tillman and other free silver men threaten to do. Mr. Livingston boldly asserts that there will be no occasion for the silver men to bolt the Chicago Convention, for according to his estimate, a majority of the delegates to that Convention will be free silver men, and their first act will be to repeal the two-thirds rule, which has governed all Democratic National Conventions since slavery days.

"Yes," said Mr. Livingston, with his usual confident way on stating either facts or gossip, "we will carry every Southern and nearly every Western State, in addition to all the Territories, including the District of Columbia, for free silver, and we will go into the Convention with over 500 delegates. Our first move will be to repeal that old two-thirds rule, which was adopted at the instance of the Southern States many years ago when we desired to protect our slave and other local interests. We have a thorough organization in every State, and we won't tolerate any straddling this time. We want a clear-cut platform that cannot be turned or twisted to meet emergencies that may arise after the Convention adjourns, but we will insist upon knowing just what we are voting for, and it will not do to try any straddling business."

"Why," continued Mr. Livingston, with equal earnestness, "our people would rather take an out-and-out gold bug than fool our time with a straddler."

There is where McKinley is going to lose many votes. His platform is nothing more than a straddle, and if it had been announced before the election of delegates in Georgia and other Southern States he would not have secured many votes in our section of the country."

"Suppose your calculation is faulty, and a majority of the Convention should declare for a sound-money man and platform, would you and your free silver friends in Georgia bolt the Convention?"

"We would support the ticket," replied Col. Livingston, with one of his blandest smiles. "But we won't have anything of that kind this time. We will bust that old two-thirds rule, and then we will name our own man and make our own platform, and if the goldbugs don't like our work, they can bolt if they want to.

"I tell you I never saw people so much in earnest in my life. They will have nothing but straight goods, and that old chap, Bill Morrison, will not be in it for a minute. We will look around until we find some man who has been free silver from the beginning of the fight, against whom not one word of question can be raised."

Col. Livingston could not be induced to reveal the name of his great unknown, for he frankly admitted that he is not in sight at this time.

On the subject of Georgia's Senatorial contest Col. Livingston had nothing but glowing reports in favor of Representative Crisp, who, he says, will have a walkover. Having thus settled the financial question and the Senatorship to his entire satisfaction, Col. Livingston regaled his friends with some of his choice personal experiences while hunting "buck rabbits" near his plantation in Georgia.

THE JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A New Track Elevation Bill—The State Gives Up Aimee's Lands.

TRENTON, March 16.—The Bullock bill, requiring manufacturers and corporations to pay their employees twice a month, has been referred by the Senate to the Attorney-General for an opinion as to its constitutionality. Samuel H. Grey of Camden told the Labor Committee this afternoon that it was unconstitutional, as it sought to legislate for special classes.

Senator Voorhees to-night introduced a bill providing for the abolition of railroad grade crossings in first class cities. It applies particularly to Jersey City, and was drawn by William H. Corbin. It provides that when the governing body of the municipality shall decide that grade crossings shall be abolished, it shall apply to the Supreme Court Justice of the district, who is to appoint three disinterested citizens as Commissioners, who shall decide on the plans for the work. The expense of depressing the streets is to be paid by the municipality, and the railroads are to pay for the work of elevating their roads.

The bill embodies a modification of an agreement made between the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central companies and the city of Elizabeth for abolishing crossings in that town, and Senator Voorhees says he will devote his time during the remainder of the session to passing the bill.

The Senate to-night passed the bill releasing the State's claim of title in the lands in Passaic county, bequeathed by Aimee, the actress, to a Paris orphan asylum. It was amended so as to protect any claim the State may have to the proceeds from the sale of the lands.

The constitutional amendments were reported to the Senate and ordered printed. They will be considered the latter part of the week. To-morrow the Voorhees bill abolishing lay Judges in the county courts will be passed.

"WORSE THAN M'LAUGHLIN."

City Clerk Benjamin Calls Mayor Wurster a Dictator.

A committee of the Fidelity Club, a strong Republican organization of the Twenty-first ward, in Brooklyn, called upon Mayor Wurster yesterday to urge the claims of the ward to more official patronage than it has received. City Clerk Joseph Benjamin, who is one of the leaders in the faction opposed to Mayor Wurster, headed the delegation, and his presence seems to have had a disturbing influence on the conference, which all the participants agreed was of a most lively description.

Mr. Benjamin said that he expected the Mayor would recognize the President of the Ward Committee and the members of the County and Executive Committee in making appointments.

The Mayor replied that he didn't propose to recognize any one but his friends, and, looking the City Clerk in the eye, added:

"Well, you were never for me; you were opposed to me in the Convention."

Mr. Benjamin retorted that, in voting for Mr. Bryant, he had simply exercised his privilege as a Republican and carried out his promise, and that it was a shabby piece of business on the part of the Mayor to ostracize him for doing so.

"But let me say, Mr. Mayor," he continued, "that I think you are a worse dictator than Boss McLaughlin ever was in his palmiest days."

With this Mr. Benjamin withdrew from the conference.

The Mayor, it is said, then promised that the services of the Fidelity Club in his behalf would be rewarded with three or four places as soon as the civil service tangle over the appointment of laborers was fixed up.

Combination of Brick Manufacturers.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Consolidated Brick Company, having its principal business office in New York city, was incorporated to-day. Although the capital stock named in the certificate is only $30,000, it is believed that the corporation is the result of the meetings of the manufacturers along the lower Hudson, at which it was determined to form a combination of brick manufacturing interests. The objects stated are not only the manufacture and sale of brick of all kinds, on commission or otherwise, but also the transportation of brick and the regulation of the transportation of brick. The directors are: A. S. Staples and William Hutton, Sr., of Kingston, George W. Washburn of Saugerties, Edwin Brockway of Fishkill-on-Hudson, William Lahey of Newburgh, T. G. Peck, Denton Fowler, Jr., and Lawrence McGuire of Haverstraw, and James W. Gillies of Hackensack, N. J.

Fate of the Remedial Bill.

OTTAWA, March 16.—In the House of Commons to-night the Finance Minister announced that a decision would be reached to-morrow night before the House rose on Mr. Laurier's amendment giving the Manitoba Remedial School bill the "six months' hoist," which is equivalent to defeating it.

PRIVATE TO MEN ONLY.

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

There will be free private lectures to men only in Chickering Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 17 and 18, at 8 o'clock, by the great specialist in nervous diseases, Dr. Greene of 35 West Fourteenth street, New York city. These lectures will be splendidly illustrated by dissolving views, and will contain valuable advice and information upon those 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.

LOOKS SOLID FOR MORTON.

PLATT MEN SAY EVERY CONGRESS DISTRICT IS SAFE.

Gen. Collis Beaten in His Own Election District and in the Congress District, Too, Apparently—If Any Anti-Platt Man Has a Chance It Seems to Be C. N. Bliss.

Weather conditions last night were not such as are considered favorable to a big outdoor demonstration on the part of "the better element" in politics. It was the night which had been selected for the primaries of the Republican party to choose delegates to the Congress district and Assembly district conventions which are to determine if the national delegates from this city are to be for Gov. Morton solidly or if the McKinley men are to have a delegate or two. As Platt is for Morton, the "better element" is for McKinley.

It made a good fight in some of the election districts, but the Platt-Lauterbach folks were claiming after the returns began coming in that they had carried everything, and that not a single McKinley delegate will go to St. Louis from this city. Some of the returns seemed to warrant these claims, but there was just enough doubt in the Twelfth Congress district to warrant the claim of the opposition that they will succeed in electing Cornelius N. Bliss there. The Bliss men said they had carried one or two districts in the colored belt of the Twenty-fifth Assembly district, which might give them the majority in the Congress district convention to be held to-morrow night.

Mr. Bliss is the only candidate of the opposition in the Twelfth. No opposition is made to the election of Howard Carroll, the fight being made against Thurlow Weed Barnes.

Late last night Secretary Manchester of the County Committee said that he had received sufficient returns to indicate the election of Barnes as well as of Carroll. He also said that the Platt men had swept everything before them, and will send a solid Morton delegation to the National Convention.

In the Fifteenth Congress district the returns from several election districts which went anti-Platt in December show that they were carried for Morton last night.

Commissioners Collis and Wright are the anti-Morton candidates for delegates to St. Louis from this district. Gen. Collis lost his own election district by one vote, losing three delegates. Excise Commissioner Joseph Murray won in his district by a majority of twelve, and Montague Lester, an anti-Platt man, lost his by twelve. These three districts were all carried against Edward Lauterbach in December. Their change insures the election of Mr. Lauterbach as a delegate from his home district.

Several election districts in the Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-first Assembly districts which were anti-Platt three months ago were carried for Morton, and the election of Murray and Friedsam, Morton delegates to St. Louis, seems assured.

Returns from the Thirteenth Congress district, another close district, were more meagre. They show Morton gains, though, in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fourth Assembly districts, which promise a Morton victory in the Convention. This will mean the defeat of City Chamberlain McCook, who is the opposition candidate.

John H. Gunner reported that he had succeeded in electing 62 out of 92 delegates for Morton in the Twenty-eighth Assembly district. These are divided between the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congress districts. Gen. Collis, midnight State Inspector of Gas Meters James L. Stewart, the Platt leader in the Twentieth Assembly district, reported to county headquarters that he had elected seventy of the eighty delegates from his district. Most of these seventy will vote against Mr. Bliss in the Twelfth Congress district, and a few against Gen. McCook in the Thirteenth.

The returns show that John J. Collins of the Fourth district played fair with the Morton men, and did not succumb to the blandishments of the McKinley men, who were trying to win him back to their fold.

This means that Mr. Collins and ex-Police Commissioner Murray will be the Morton delegates from the Sixth. There was no fight worthy the name in the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congress districts. In the Fourteenth, however, Col. T. C. Campbell, lately of Cincinnati, made a good fight for McKinley, but there is said to be no doubt of the choice of Congressman Amos J. Cummings and Abraham Gruber as the delegates from there.

All of the Congress district Conventions except that in the Sixteenth, which includes Westchester county, will be held to-morrow night.

One of the results of yesterday's primaries is that a few more Assembly districts have joined the Platt column.

Among them are the Fourth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-fifth, and it is possible that the Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first may be counted among the accessions. At any rate, enough have been won over so that it can be counted as absolutely certain that President Lauterbach will have the necessary two-thirds vote of the County Committee to amend the constitution of the organization to suit the purposes of the majority faction.

LAUNCH OF THE MORTON BOOM.

It's Just a Week Off—An Ohio Republican's Tale of McKinley Roodle.

With the Republican State Convention a week off, it is almost certain, it was said last night, that Hamilton Fish, Charles W. Hackett, a Buffalo Republican of some sort, and C. A. Babcock of Rochester, are to be the alternates at large to the St. Louis Convention. Every effort is to be made to bring out the biggest kind of a crowd at this State Convention. The work of the Convention in going through the form of selecting the Big Four as delegates at large will be mostly done on the evening of March 24. Ladies are to be in the boxes of the Grand Central Palace, the Convention spot; there are to be bands and bands, and the Morton boom is to be officially launched.

A letter was received last night from a prominent Republican Ohio politician, saying, among other things:

"The McKinley managers propose to pay all the expenses of their Southern delegates at St. Louis, and to pay the expense of a large delegation of shouters from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, and the East, and from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, and other Southern and Western States. To this end they are taking all spare accommodations in St. Louis. I am told they expect to secure with money the delegates at large from four Southern States, and to be in position to absolutely control the Committee on Credentials. They have already selected Judge Thompson, from Ohio, who is considered a bulldozer, as one member of that committee.

"Each county in Ohio (88) is to be assessed $1,000, and counties like Hamilton (Cincinnati), and Cuyahoga (Cleveland) are to be assessed for this fund in proportion to their wealth and population. With McKinley's straddle on the money question, and a nomination purchased in accordance with the methods now being used, his nomination will mean defeat for the Republican party."

Monroe County's Delegation Solid for Morton.

ROCHESTER, March 16.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly district of Monroe county held their convention to-night and elected delegates to the State Convention, headed by Senator C. R. Parsons. All of the four Assembly district conventions have now been held in Monroe county, and each of them unanimously elected delegates favorable to Gov. Morton, and strong Morton resolutions were adopted at each one of the gatherings. Monroe will have a solid delegation of twenty-six members strongly in favor of the nomination of Gov. Morton for President.

Morton Delegates Chosen.

UTICA, March 16.—The Republican Convention for the Twenty-fifth Congress district at Herkimer this afternoon was decidedly quiet. But few were present aside from the delegates. Frederick G. Weaver of Deerfield, who was defeated by Cogeshall for Senator last fall, and Albert G. Story of Little Falls were chosen delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Thomas Wheeler and B. R. Van Deusen were named as alternates. David H. Burrell of Little Falls was named as the Presidential elector from this district. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the candidacy of Morton and requesting the delegates to work for his nomination.

Schoharie County for Morton.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Schoharie County Republican Convention, held at Middleburgh to-day, selected delegates to the State and Congress conventions and adopted resolutions cordially endorsing the candidacy of Gov. Morton for the Presidency.

Platt Delegates from Erie County.

BUFFALO, March 16.—The majority of the delegates elected to-day to go to the Republican State Convention are controlled by the regular County Committee, which means that they are Platt men. The struggle of last week was not repeated, although some of the delegates are McKinley men.

Surgery with the Aid of X Rays.

WATERBURY, March 16.—Dr. Wolff of Hartford and Dr. O'Hara of Waterbury to-day removed from the finger of Marcus Neilmann, proprietor of the United States Hotel, a piece of glass half as large as the nail on a man's finger. The glass was found on Saturday by means of an X ray photograph. The operation was successful in every way. This is the first time the new discovery has been applied to surgery in Connecticut.

You order of a custom tailor.

You're dissatisfied with the suit when finished—no real reason, simply you don't like it.

You're uncomfortable while wearing it, and you throw it aside before it's worn out—but you have to pay for it.

Here you get all the custom tailor gives, and what he doesn't give—"your money back if you want it."

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EDWARD JARDINE DEAD, TOO.

Survived by Only Two Days His Brother and Partner, Joseph.

Edward G. Jardine, one of the partners in the organ-building firm of George Jardine & Co., died on Sunday at his residence, 335 West Eighty-fifth street. Mr. Jardine's brother, Joseph P. Jardine, who was the senior member of the firm, died on Friday. In both cases the cause of death was heart trouble. The two brothers were greatly attached to each other, and it is thought that the news of Joseph P. Jardine's death hastened his brother's end.

Edward Jardine was born in London in 1830, but was brought to this country when an infant by his father, George Jardine, who in 1836 founded the house of George Jardine & Co. The two boys, Edward and Joseph, who were but two years apart in age, grew up in the business. At an early age Edward showed a decided talent for music. He was for many years the organist in St. James's Episcopal Church, and he also made several inventions that greatly improved church organs. It was largely through Edward Jardine that the firm of George Jardine & Co. became known. The firm has built some of the finest cathedral organs in the country, and also fitted several churches and the American line steamship St. Paul with electric organs. The funeral of Edward Jardine will be held from All Angels' Church, West End avenue and Eighty-first street, to-morrow afternoon. The interment will be in Trinity Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Lydia A. Walsh, a widow, 68 years old, died at her home, 191 Penn street, Williamsburgh, on Sunday, of apoplexy. She was a daughter of the late Phineas Burgess, a Brooklyn shipbuilder, whose heirs recently recovered from the Federal Government, through the Court of Claims, a large amount of money as the result of a suit instituted against the Government by Burgess in 1878 upon a contract which Burgess had for the framework, hull, and iron work of the monitor Menadnock.

E. S. Rundell, a well-known citizen of Highland Falls, died there yesterday morning. He had been the custodian of the Morgan Circulating Library from the time Mrs. Pierpont Morgan donated it for the benefit of the community. He was also a leading Odd Fellow. He was born in Poughkeepsie. Two sons and a married daughter survive him.

Theodore Arnold died yesterday at his home at 1337 East 114th street. He was a member of the old "insurance watch," and later on was assistant foreman of Marion Hose Company No. 4 at Delancey and Attorney streets. As a volunteer fireman he was severely injured while rescuing four children from a fire.

Edward H. Russell, postmaster at Ellenville, N. Y., died on Sunday night, aged 50 years. He was one of the best-known residents of southern Ulster, and was a prominent Republican. At one time he was a candidate for County Clerk, and also ran for member of Assembly. He was a prominent Free Mason.

John Strittmatter, a retired broker, died on Sunday of pneumonia at his home on Nineteenth avenue, Bath Beach, aged 52 years. He was a member of the Arion Club in this city, and of the Anchor Lodge F. and A. M. He leaves a widow, seven daughters, and a son.

Charles H. Eldred, who had been engaged in the wholesale fish business in Fulton Market for thirty years, died on Sunday at his home, 17 Arlington place, Brooklyn. He had long been a sufferer from cancer of the lip.

Charles Golden, transfer tax clerk in the Surrogate's office, died of pneumonia on Sunday night at his residence, 135 Macdougal street. He had been connected with the office since 1888.

Edward A. Pothier, a coal merchant, died suddenly of apoplexy on Sunday at his home, 401 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 16.—Gov. Morton has signed chapter 98, Assemblyman French's bill, providing that the Clerk and deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions in New York county shall subscribe to the oath of office, which shall be filed with the County Clerk, and that they shall also execute a bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with sureties to be approved by the city Comptroller, conditioned by the faithful performance of their duties.

The Governor has also signed these bills:

Senator Wray's bill, authorizing the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, to appoint a clerk, salary $3,000, a deputy clerk, salary $2,000, and five attendants, salary $1,200 each.

Assemblyman Finn's, making it a misdemeanor to dump, snow or refuse into the Hudson off Battery Park, New York city.

Assemblyman A. C. Wilson's bill, providing that the Warden of the city prison or the jail in which the commitment was made shall receive fines when not paid to the clerk of the court where sentence was imposed, and that the Warden shall turn over such moneys to the Comptroller of New York city.

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TO ADJOURN ON APRIL 23.

A RESOLUTION TO THAT EFFECT ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

The Senate Refers It to the Finance Committee—The Greater New York Bill Is Handed Down in the Assembly and Is Referred to the Committee on Cities.

ALBANY, March 16.—A concurrent resolution for final adjournment was introduced in the Assembly to-night by Majority Leader O'Grady. It provides that the Legislature adjourn sine die on April 23 at 2 P. M. The resolution was adopted, the older members commenting on the fact that this was the earliest within their recollection that the adjournment resolution had ever been adopted. The object of the early introduction of the resolution was, as stated by Mr. O'Grady, to give the members notice in order that the work of the session be hurried as rapidly as possible.

When the resolution reached the Senate Chairman Mullin of the Finance Committee objected to its immediate consideration. The status of the Appropriation and Supply bills was such, he said, that it was impossible to determine at the present time whether so early an adjournment would be possible. The resolution was referred to his committee.

The Greater New York bill, as passed by the Senate last week, was handed down in the Assembly to-night, and was referred to the Cities Committee. The committee will meet in the morning, and the bill will be reported to the House at to-morrow's session. Chairman Austin said he thought it would be in shape for final passage on Thursday.

At the opening of the session of the Assembly to-night, the journal of Thursday, when the Raines bill was passed, was amended so as to show that when the doors were locked in accordance with Mr. O'Grady's motion, the Speaker excluded from the floor all persons except the Assembly employees, newspaper correspondents, and ladies with their escorts, but that the galleries were left open to the free access to the public.

Senator Pavey introduced the concurrent resolution passed last year for the amendment to the Constitution relative to prison labor.

Senator Brush offered a resolution, which was adopted, urging New York Congressmen to favor a bill to authorize the appointment of a Commission to examine the claims for equipments and arms furnished for the war of 1812. The resolution was adopted.

Senator Wilcox's bill, providing for vestibules on motor cars in cities, was referred back to the Railroad Committee for a hearing.

The substitute New York City School bill was sent back to the Cities Committee for a hearing, retaining its place on the calendar.

Mr. Austin's bill providing for additional compensation for Justices of other districts assigned to duty in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Departments, came up for passage in the Senate, and Senator Mullin spoke against it. He said: "The principle is wrong. "The majority in this body will be criticised if this bill be passed. The Justices serving in the first department now get $17,500 salary. The Judges up the State do as much work, but receive only $7,500 salary."

Senator Lexow said the bill would do away with the fact that Judges from the interior, drawing $7,500 a year, had to sit on the bench with Judges doing like work and receiving $17,500 salary. The city of New York was desirous of paying the increased salaries.

Senator Mullins asked if there was $10,000 difference in the value of the services of Judge Hardin at Rochester and Judge Rumsey sitting in New York.

Senator Ellsworth said the bill only allowed such additional salary on account of increased expenditures in New York city, as was certified by the Judges of the Appellate Division of the First Department for a Judge appointed from another department. The bill was a just one.

Senator Pavey said the bill merely gave to Judges from the country when serving in New York city the pay allowed to New York city Judges.

Senator Krum offered an amendment designed to make sure that the additional compensation be paid by the city of New York. The amendment was adopted and the bill was ordered reprinted.

Bills passed in the Assembly:

Mr. French's, providing for commissioners in New York city for the condemnation of property for school sites.

Mr. Peever's, providing for stenographers in Surrogates' courts.

Mr. Stewart's, providing for bonds to be given by the Receiver of Taxes of East Chester, Westchester county.

Mr. Brennan's, authorizing Brooklyn to use $425,000 appropriated for the use of the public school system.

Mr. Cullen's, authorizing Brooklyn to establish a free public bath in the Ninth ward.

Mr. Lounsbury's, appropriating $150,000 for the erection of buildings for the Eastern New York Reformatory.

Mr. Coffey's, appropriating $10,000 for the continuation of the upper Hudson River survey.

Mr. Austin's, amending the racing law.

Mr. Stanchfield's, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Chemung county to fix the salary of the Judge and Surrogate.

Bills introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Austin—Incorporating the Inter-State Mortgage Debenture Company.

Also, to extend Riverside Drive in New York city to the corner of Twelfth avenue and 134th street.

Also, providing that sales in Surrogates' courts shall not be invalidated by failure of an executor to file an inventory.

Also, establishing a public driveway and park to be known as Riverside Park Extension. The park is to be between 137 and 144th street, the line of the Central Hudson road, 135th street, and Boulevard Lafayette.

Mr. G. W. Wilson—Enabling Brooklyn to borrow money on the security of interest of bonds of the late town of New Utrecht.

Mr. Degraw—Providing that in Brooklyn, New York, and Buffalo trustees of savings banks must reside in the city where the bank is located.

Mr. G. W. Wilson—Authorizing Brooklyn to appropriate $10,000 for its Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Butts—Authorizing the change of maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of New York city.

Mr. Degraw—Authorizing Brooklyn to pay principal and interest upon Gravesend bonds.

Also, providing for the reappropriation of surplus moneys to departments in Brooklyn.

Mr. Dudley—Prohibiting Presidents, Vice-Presidents, or officers of banks from borrowing money from the institution with which they are connected.

Mr. Hoffman—Legalizing the sales made by the Republican Presidential electors of New York.

Mr. Murphy—Providing for military instruction in all public schools of the State, the school districts benefited to provide money for the same.

Bills passed in the Senate:

Senator Krum's, authorizing the appointment of assistant District Attorneys in counties of over 45,000 population.

Senator Brown's, authorizing Little Falls to issue bonds to improve the city water service.

Senator White's, authorizing the establishment of houses of detention for witnesses and those confined on civil process in counties of over 100,000 population.

Mr. Andrews, prohibiting railroads on Hopkins street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Husted's, appropriating $75,000 out of the Sing Sing prison fund for a new chapel, mess halls, and other buildings.

Senator Daley's, authorizing the binding out of children born of women confined in houses of refuge.

Senator Burns's, extending until May 15, 1896, the time for the collection of taxes in the towns and cities of Westchester county.

Senator Wray's, providing for the appointment of two additional assessors in Brooklyn.

Senator Wray's, relative to damages to be paid property owners in extending Flatbush and Brooklyn streets in Brooklyn.

Senator Page's, allowing domestic servants to attach employers' property in suits for wages.

Senator Brush introduced a bill repealing the act giving the East River Bridge Company the right to build a bridge from Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, to Grand street, New York city.

Senator Burns introduced a bill empowering the Appellate division of the Supreme Court, first department, upon the application of any one interested, to make an order appointing three persons to hear claims against the city of New York, arising out of the construction of sections 2 to 14 inclusive of the new Croton aqueduct, and section 16.

Mr. Brush introduced a bill providing that the Mayor and President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and the Kings county Surrogate shall appoint a commission of jurors for six years to serve from June 1 next.

HEARING ON THE RAINES BILL.

Gov. Morton Decides to Listen to the Mayors of Cities on Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ALBANY, March 16.—Mayor Thacher received from Gov. Morton this morning the following reply to the request for a hearing on the Raines bill by the Mayors of the State:

Hon. John Boyd Thacher, Mayor, Albany, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: The Governor directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th inst. requesting a hearing on behalf of yourself and other Mayors upon the liquor tax bill, and to inform you that the hearing so requested will be granted you and the other Mayors who join you in the request on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M., in the Executive chamber. Very truly yours,

ASHLEY W. COX, Private Secretary.

Mayor Thacher sent the following despatch to Mayor Strong of New York city this morning:

Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor, New York city.

DEAR SIR: The Governor has granted a hearing before him on the Raines bill to the Mayors of the cities on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Since you represent the city most disastrously affected by the bill, I earnestly hope you will be present.

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

In reference to the question as to whether other hearings than that to the Mayors would be given on the Raines bill, Gov. Morton has just issued a statement declaring that "the pressure of the Governor's public duties is so great that he will be unable to afford time for general or special public hearings on the bill, but briefs or arguments in writing will be received up to the time of the arrival of the first mail, 8 A. M., on Friday next."

Assemblyman Otto Kempner to-night prepared a memorial to Gov. Morton, asking that he return the Raines liquor tax bill to the Assembly in order that it may have full and fair consideration with open doors. The memorial is signed by the minority members, and will be presented to the Governor to-morrow by a committee to be agreed upon, headed by John B. Stanchfield, the minority leader.

Mayor Strong said last evening that he hadn't decided whether to go or to let J. Proctor Clarke represent him.

Brooklyn Aldermen Against the Raines Bill.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was adopted urging Gov. Morton to veto the Raines bill. The effort of some of the Republican Aldermen to table the resolution failed by a vote of 17 to 5.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

Some Hot Contests at the Primaries Last Night.

The bitter factional feeling in the Republican organization in Brooklyn found full vent last night at the primary elections, which were held in each of the 628 election districts for the choice of delegates to the Congress and Assembly Conventions, which will in turn name the delegates to the National and State Conventions respectively. The downpour of rain and the slushy streets did not restrain the ardor of the partisans of the rival factions, and at all the primaries in which there were contests there was an unusually large vote. In many cases where the fights were exceedingly hot, coaches had been provided to bring the voters to the polls.

The issues were clearly defined, the forces on one side being in favor of upholding the policies of the administration of Mayor Wurster, and those of the opposition, marshalled under the banner of that redoubtable veteran political warrior ex-Senator Jacob Worth, and his young lieutenant, Sheriff Wm. H. Buttling. So far as State management is concerned, it was generally understood that the triumph of the Willis-Wurster wing of the party would mean a setback for the predominating influence of ex-Senator Platt in Kings county politics, Mr. Worth being recognized as one of Mr. Platt's most faithful lieutenants.

Two tickets were run in about one-half of the districts, and almost without an exception the vote was exceedingly close in all the contests, the result hanging on a few votes. Each side claims to have come out ahead on the general result, but the real victors will probably not be positively known until the five Congress Conventions get together on Thursday night. These Conventions are likely to be the most lively of the kind ever held in Kings county, and three of them will probably send contesting delegations to the St. Louis Convention.

This outcome