WILL PASS THE CANAL BILL.

THE ASSEMBLY MAKES THE BILL A SPECIAL ORDER.

Senate Bill Substituted for the Assembly Bill and Made the Special Order on Second and Third Reading for To-day —Test Vote 77 to 62 in Favor of the Bill

ALBANY, March 25.—The Davis Senate bill, calling for an expenditure of $101,000,000 to provide for a thousand-ton barge canal system, it is expected will pass the Assembly and be in the hands of Gov. Odell by Friday morning. As the Governor has repeatedly said that he favors canal improvement and the bill meets his views, there is no doubt that he will sign it, and the question will be submitted to a vote of the people at next fall's election. The bill calls for a direct-tax levy of twelve one-thousandths of a mill for every $1,000,000, and the opponents of canal improvement believe the figure should be twelve one-hundredths. The canal-improvement advocates say that the Comptroller furnished them with the figures and he should know what he was doing when he placed the figures at twelve one-thousandths.

The disposition of the question in the Assembly to-day was somewhat interesting, as it showed that there is not very much good feeling on the part of the members of the minority toward their leader, Mr. Palmer of Schoharie.

The Davis bill was received in the Assembly this morning, and by agreement was substituted for the similar Bostwick Canal bill on second reading. In order to do away with two debates it was suggested that the bill be made a special order for second and third reading to-morrow. The Republican leaders who are opposed to canal improvement recognized the fact that the canal people have the votes to pass the bill at any time they see fit, and could see no good in discussing the question to-day on second reading and going over the same ground to-morrow. But Mr. Palmer would not consent to this arrangement.

Assemblyman McKeown (Dem., Kings) then took the leadership of the canal people and informed Mr. Palmer that unless he would consent to the special order arrangement he would move the previous question on the motion to strike out, thus shutting off debate, and after the motion had been defeated he would move the previous question on the motion to advance the bill to third reading. He was finally prevailed upon not to follow this course, and for two hours the Assembly was in position of asking where it was at. Considerable ill-feeling existed, as was shown by the cloture rule being enforced on two speakers who had exceeded the fifteen-minute allowance for debate.

Finally Mr. Palmer moved that the bill be made a special order for second and third reading next Tuesday. This was defeated by a vote of 77 to 62. This is a test vote and shows that there is no reason to suppose the bill will be defeated. Of the eleven Assemblymen who did not vote, eight are known to be canal improvement advocates. In the Assembly 76 votes are required to pass a bill. After the Palmer motion had been defeated the bill was made a special order on second and third reading for to-morrow. Messrs. Palmer of Schoharie, Finnegan of Rockland, Cooke of Albany, and Pallas of Rochester, Democrats, voted with the Republicans for the Palmer motion. The Democrats and Republicans of Erie county and below The Bronx are a unit for canal improvement.

Senator Grady, acting as leader of the canal improvement forces in the Senate, succeeded to-day in killing all legislation opposed to the Barge Canal bill. He did this by insisting that a motion to reconsider should be voted upon at once. This was on the Lewis bill, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission to negotiate for Federal control and improvement of the State canals, so as to build a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Hudson River. The bill was placed on the order of final passage to-day and was defeated by a vote of 27 to 18. Senators Davis, Green, Prime, Gates, Hill and Elsberg were the only Republicans to vote against the bill, the Democrats throwing 21 votes against it.

Senator Lewis moved that the vote by which the bill was defeated be reconsidered and that motion lie on the table. Senator Grady insisted that a vote should be taken on the motion, which was done, and it was defeated, thus preventing the calling up of the bill during the remainder of this session. Senator Brackett, who voted for the Barge Canal bill, also voted for the Lewis bill to-day.

The Assembly passed Senator Elsberg's bill changing the time for the collection of taxes in New York city from October to January. This is one of the Low administration bills to which no objection was made.

The Assembly also passed Senator Elsberg's bill creating a teachers' retirement fund for the teachers of the College of the City of New York, and his bill authorizing the New York Dressed Meats Company to build an abattoir on Eleventh avenue in New York city. His bill abolishing days for primary enrollment other than on the four regular days of registration and doing away with the right to transfer from one district to another was also passed. The bill only applies to New York city and was recommended by Gov. Odell in his annual message, being the second bill recommended by the Governor that has passed the Legislature so far, the other being the bill taxing bequests of real estate to lineal descendants.

The Assembly practically killed Assemblyman Wemple's bill authorizing the Governor to designate as special policemen motormen and conductors on street cars operating outside of the limits of a city or village. Minority Leader Palmer offered an amendment to perfect the title, which was adopted, and then numerous other amendments were offered. The bill finally was recommitted to the Railroads Committee, together with the amendments.

Senator Marshall's bill, desired by the State Insurance Department, prohibiting "Lloyds" fire insurance agencies from using the standard fire insurance policy passed the Assembly.

The Senate passed a bill enabling Vassar College to accept the Rockefeller gift of $100,000.

Assemblyman Weber (Rep., Kings) introduced a bill which prohibits a candidate for an elective office from buying ball, theatre, picnic and other amusement tickets. The bill, however, authorizes a candidate to give moneys to an authorized collector for his political party, or an organization, association or club of which he is a member.

Assemblyman Benson introduced a bill permitting vehicles to cross the Brooklyn Bridge without being charged toll.

GUNDEN SAVED CANAL BILL.

Came to Murphy and Got the Tammany Votes in the Senate.

It came out yesterday that Attorney-General John Cunneen had a good deal to do with the passage of the 1,000-ton barge canal bill, which was put through the Senate by the votes of the Tammany Hall Senators.

Mr. Cunneen came to New York ten days ago and had a long talk with Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany. He told Mr. Murphy that it was apparent that the Republicans were going to split on canal legislation, and that the canal advocates couldn't have votes enough to pass the measure unless Tammany came to their aid. Mr. Cunneen brought out Mr. Murphy's ought to be willing to let Democrats get the credit for passing it.

After Mr. Cunneen went back to Albany he communicated again with Mr. Murphy with the result that a message was sent to the Capitol, which caused the Tammany votes to be recorded for the bill.

Now about Mr. Cunneen himself. From Albany to Buffalo he has been a model man. It wasn't simply because Mr. Cunneen took a hand in the matter that the Democrats were talking about him. They said it was one evidence that Mr. Cunneen is likely to be one of the State leaders of his party. He has grown up quite a friendship with the leader of Tammany and has given him all the places in the Attorney-General's office that he asked for. In his Buffalo appointments he succeeded in placating the opposing factions there. His former law partner, Edward E. Coatsworth, was elected District Attorney of Erie county last November, and if Mr. Cunneen is not in control in the Democratic politics of Buffalo he has become so strong a factor, they say, that no faction can be in control without him.

In his relations with Leader Murphy Mr. Cunneen appears in a singular light, because he was for years the law partner and political associate of former Lieutenant-Governor William F. Sheehan.

OPPOSES THREE-PLATOON PLAN.

Gen. Greene Explains His Opposition to Senate Cities Committee.

ALBANY, March 25.—Police Commissioner Francis Vinton Greene to-day told the Senate Cities Committee that he is opposed to any scheme which would call for less than twelve hours of patrol duty on the part of the patrolmen in New York city. If the three-platoon amendment to the Finch bill increasing the police force by 2,000 men is adopted he will use his influence with Mayor Low to have it disapproved. The Commissioner explained briefly what he believed to be best for the efficiency and discipline of the force. He said the three-platoon idea proposed by Senator Grady, the minority leader, was impracticable in that there are over 2,000 men on detail who will be obliged to work more than eight hours in any one day.

Senator Grady said he had not much compunction for the man on detail. What he wanted to get at was to relieve the man who has to pound a beat.

Commissioner Greene said no one in a responsible position in charge of the department desired the three-platoon system. The present law leaves that power with the Police Commissioner, and if he wants to provide for a three-platoon system he can do so without mandatory legislation.

Senator Grady—Then you believe that the force should be subject to the changes that every incoming Police Commissioner shall make?

"I do," replied Gen. Greene, "and if the Commissioner does not give the city an efficient police force he should be removed."

Gen. Greene then told how he came to decide on the present six-section idea. He said he had found that under the two-platoon plan the men were called on for too much service, and that captains were in the habit of giving the men on reserve duty from two to four hours off, which created favoritism for some patrolmen and oppression for others. He, however, was not prepared to say that the six-section scheme was absolutely perfect. He had conceived an idea of having the men do eight hours' patrol duty one day and the next day sixteen hours, and he was considering the advisability of such a plan.

Elbert Crandall, of New York city, appeared for the policemen, and showed that under the six-section plan one-sixth of the police force every day in the year performs twenty-four hours' continuous duty, with only thirty minutes twice in that time to get meals.

Former Congressman Thomas J. Creamer, of New York, also made a plea for the three-platoon system.

As the meeting of the committee was held prior to the session of the Senate no action was taken on the proposed amendment, nor was the Finch bill reported to the Senate. What the final disposition of the bill will be is still undecided, but some are just as emphatic as ever in stating that if the Finch bill is reported and passed it will be with the three-platoon amendment incorporated.

HEARING ON MORTGAGE-TAX BILL

No One Present to Defend It—The Bill Condemned as a Tax on Thrift.

ALBANY, March 25.—Representatives of the savings banks and building and loan associations were present at a join hearing before the Senate and Assembly Taxation committees this afternoon on the Governor's bill imposing a tax on mortgages. This bill is not to be jammed through with the haste that attended the passage of the Liquor-Tax bill, for the committees consented to give another hearing on the measure next Tuesday afternoon. To-day's hearing was not a satisfactory one, for while it was in progress the Senate was debating the Liquor-Tax bill, and the Senators were much more interested in listening to what Senator Grady had to say than in the mortgage-tax question. But it was a noticeable fact that of the two score or more people present, not one was there to defend or favor the bill. Not a person said a word in praise of the Governor's scheme. Instead, the bill was roundly denounced as a tax on thrift and one that would be a heavy burden. J. Lawson Purdy made the main argument against the bill.

G. Tracey Rogers of Binghamton, president of the Street Railway Association of the State of New York, said the bill, if it became a law, would bankrupt the majority of street railroads in the State. He said there is no use denying the fact that the man who borrows the money will pay the tax on the mortgage, and this will force many of the street railroads into the hands of receivers and stop the payment of dividends by others.

Charles O'Connor Hennessey of New York city, representing the State League of Coöperative Building and Loan Associations, said the workingman would have to bear the burden of this new tax, for when he borrows money it will mean that the mortgager will insist upon his paying the four-mill tax on every dollar he borrows.

DEFICIT OF $363.

Receiver's Expenses Eat Up Assets of the U. S. Mutual Accident Association.

ALBANY, March 25.—Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick, in an order entered to-day, denied a motion to open the accounts of Henry Winthrop Gray of New York city, receiver for the United States Mutual Accident Association of the City of New York. A statement was made showing that the report of the company's affairs when the receiver took hold on May 15, 1895, indicated assets of $86,637 and debts of $126,168, while the receiver's expenses were $87,000, leaving $363 for the creditors.

The Attorney-General made a motion for an order to vacate and set aside certain orders heretofore entered allowing the accounts of the receiver. Justice Herrick denied the motion without prejudice to its renewal at Special Term in New York, holding that he had no power to vacate such orders made by the Special Term for New York county.

THE GOODSELL RAILROAD BILL.

Senators Goodsell and Brackett Try to Amend It to Meet Objections.

ALBANY, March 25.—Senators Brackett and Goodsell to-night were at work upon the Goodsell Street Surface Railroad bill, favored by the Metropolitan Street Railway, trying to amend it so as to meet the objection of the New York city authorities. The main amendment provides:

[illegible]

Dates for Competition for Prizes to the National Guard.

ALBANY, March 25.—Major-Gen. Roe to-day announced the dates for the competitions in the National Guard for the various prizes offered for proficiency in the use of small arms. The dates for the matches are as follows:

[illegible]

TWO INTERESTING ART SALES.

BURRITT OLD CHINA AND COLMAN PICTURES AT AUCTION.

Eager Bidders and High Prices for the Celebrated Old Staffordshire Ware —$470 for a Platter—A Corot for $2,200—Colman Top Price, $560.

Two interesting sales took place at the American Art Galleries yesterday, and both were well attended. In the afternoon Mr. Kirby began the auction of the collection of ceramics made by the late A. Melrose Burritt of Waterbury, Conn., and in the evening he sold ninety-seven paintings and water colors owned by Samuel Colman, N. A., most of them Mr. Colman's own works, and the others paintings and drawings chiefly by Barbizon and Dutch painters.

The first session of the Burritt sale realized $5,809. The sale of Mr. Burritt's ceramics will be continued this afternoon, and this evening his fine collection of etchings will be dispersed. Mr. Colman's sale resulted in proceeds of $22,275.

Mr. Burritt had a few charming pieces of Chinese porcelain, but the real interest in yesterday's session of the Burritt auction was in the collector's old Staffordshire china. This is the first public sale of this ware held in New York in some years—at least of such a collection as Mr. Burritt's, the examples in which have been pronounced of the finest quality—and there was therefore no criterion of price for amateur buyers. But both collectors and dealers came out in force and with determination, and some of the prices went up to high figures. Dealers who visited the exhibition talking about $40 plates, found the plates selling yesterday for $75.

Outside cities, including Boston, were more persistent in their demand for these historic blue pieces than was New York, and the list of buyers contains many out-of-town names. Lancaster, Pa.; Goshen, Kingston, Amsterdam and Syracuse, in this State, Waterbury, Englewood and Boston are represented in the table of purchasers.

Eugene Tompkins of Boston refused to let anybody outbid him for the miniature plates of the "Dr. Syntax" series, nearly all of which he bought, and William R. Hearst, who has a new interest in Washington, now that he is soon to have to spend the Congressional seasons there, took all the Washington pieces.

The bidding for lot No. 129 was sensational, and the price paid for the platter, $470, was the highest of the day. The successful bidder was George Kellogg of Amsterdam, N. Y., who also bought the two preceding lots at $170 and $190 respectively.

For one of Mr. Burritt's fine Chinese pieces, a bottle-shaped vase of the Ch'ien-lung period, with a bright flambé glaze of pink, red and purple tones, Carl H. De Silver paid $200; a K'ang-hsi bottle, with the "peacock green" glaze, sold at $105; a bottle with a pale apple-green glaze, at $55; and a hawthorn jar, at $175.

At Mr. Colman's sale in the evening there were present among others John Hansen Rhoades, William T. Evans, Thomas B. Clarke, Louis C. Tiffany, Thomas W. Wood, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, Henry O. Havemeyer, A. W. Thayer, George Galbraith Ward, D. O. Tiffany, Charles W. Gould, S. T. Peters, and among the dealers M. Durand-Ruel, William Macbeth, and representatives of Cottier & Co., Knoedler & Co. and Glaenzer & Co.

The highest price paid for a work of Mr. Colman's was $600 for his "Fishing Boats Becalmed in the Adriatic," and the highest price of the evening was $2,200, paid for a small Corot, "A Study at Ville d'Avray" (9x12½ inches), in Mr. Colman's collection.

The list of Mr. Burritt's old Staffordshire china sold yesterday, with the names of the purchasers and the prices paid, follows in full:

Old Staffordshire China.

NEW YORK.

61—Plate, in deep blue, "Alms House, New York," by W. C. Wall; Mrs. Frank Bergen	42.50
62—Plate, in light and dark blue, "City Hotel, New York;" W. R. Hearst	45.00
63—Plate, in sepia, "Ruins of Merchants' Exchange"—"The Great Fire of the City of New York;" W. R. Hearst	52.50
64—Plate, in black, "Battery, New York," Jackson; T. E. H. Curtis	11.00
65—Plate, in black, "City Hall, New York," Jackson; Bush	40.00
66—Plate, in blue, "Park Theatre, New York;" Dayton	27.50
67—Plate, in dark blue, "Park Theatre, New York;" W. R. Hearst	30.00
68—Plate, in light and dark blue, "City Hall, New York," Ridgeway; W. R. Hearst	27.50
69—Small plate, in light and dark blue, "Columbia College;" W. R. Hearst	42.50
70—Small plate, in dark blue, "Columbia College;" George Kellogg	70.00
71—Two small plates, in dark blue, "Battery, New York;" A. D. Jibsin ($25) and N. A. Metzger ($20)	45.00
72—Small plate, in blue, "City Hall, New York," by Stubbs; Mrs. Riker	16.00
73—Miniature plate, in dark blue, shell border, "Castle Garden, New York," by Wood; Curtis	12.00
74—Another festoon border, by Wood; Curtis	12.00
75—Small plate, in dark blue, "St. Paul's Church, New York," by Stevenson; Mrs. R. C. Lindsbury	210.00
76—Platter, in dark blue, "Columbia College;" Mrs. Bush	62.50
77—Large platter, in light and dark blue, "New York, from Brooklyn Heights," by W. G. Wall; W. R. Hearst	200.00
78—Another "Alms House, New York," by Ridgeway; Allaway	60.00

PHILADELPHIA.

79—Small plate, in pink, "Girard Bank, Philadelphia," Jackson; Allaway	12.00
80—Plate, in purple, "The Water Works, Philadelphia," Jackson; Allaway	9.00
81—Plate, in dark blue, "Dam and Water Works, Philadelphia;" F. Thompkins	17.50
82—Plate, in dark blue, "United States Hotel, Philadelphia;" Mrs. F. Bergen	82.50
83—Plate, in dark blue, "Water Works, Philadelphia;" Mrs. F. Bergen	20.00
84—Plate, in dark blue, "The Dam and Water Works, Philadelphia;" W. R. Hearst	22.50
85—Another; Mrs. F. Bergen	35.00
86—Plate, in dark blue, "Bank of the United States, Philadelphia," by Stubbs; Mrs. N. E. Church	25.00
87—Plate, in light blue, "Fairmount, Near Philadelphia," by Stubbs; Mrs. H. F. Smith	7.00
88—Another; N. A. Metzger	7.00
89—Plate, in dark blue, "Dr. Staughton's Church, Philadelphia," by Ridgeway; Curtis	22.00
90—Plate, in light blue, "Philadelphia Library," by Ridgeway; Metzger	15.00
91—Plate, blue, "Upper Ferry Bridge, Philadelphia," by Stubbs; Stirling	10.00
92—Large platter, in blue, "Fairmount, Near Philadelphia," Stubbs; W. R. Hearst	155.00

BOSTON.

93—Small plate, in blue, "Insane Hospital, Boston," by Ridgeway; Allaway	21.00
94—Plate, in blue, "Boston Hospital," by Stevenson; Allaway	30.00
95—Another; Metzger	17.00
96—Another; Stirling	16.00
97—Plate, in dark blue, "Nahant Hotel, near Boston," by Stubbs; Mrs. Bergen	17.00
98—Dinner plate, in light blue, "Boston State House," by Rogers; J. Clark	35.00
99—Small plate, in dark blue, "Athenæum, Boston," by Ridgeway; G. Kellogg	35.00
100—Small plate, in rose pink, "Hancock House, Boston," by Jackson; Bergen	32.00
101—Plate, in light blue, "Boston State House," by Stubbs; Church	11.00
102—Another; W. R. Hearst	14.00
103—Another; W. R. Hearst	35.00
104—Plate, in light blue, "Unitarian Church, Boston," by Ridgeway; Metzger	18.00
105—Platter, "State House, Boston," W. R. Hearst	40.00
106—Large platter, super borders, "Bunker Hill Monument," by Rogers; F. H. Morales	36.00

[illegible]

124—Plate, blue, "Dr. Syntax Taking Possession of His Living," by Clews; Curtis	27.00
125—Plate, blue, "Dr. Syntax Disputing His Bill with the Landlady," by Clews; L. D. Farnham	25.00
126—Plate, blue, "Dr. Syntax Mistakes a Gentleman's House for an Inn," by Clews; Metzger	18.00
127—Miniature plate, in dark blue, "Dr. Syntax and Gypsies," by Clews; Church	21.00
128—Miniature plate, in dark blue, "Dr. Syntax Sketches Nature," by Clews; Tompkins	19.00
129—Two miniature plates, in dark blue, "Dr. Syntax Sketches Nature," by Clews; Tompkins	34.00
130—Miniature plate, blue, "Dr. Syntax and Gypsies" (Pat and Gypsies), by Clews; Tompkins	18.00
131—Two miniature plates, in blue, "Dr. Syntax Sketching From Nature," by Clews; Tompkins	20.00
132—Miniature plate, in blue, "Dr. Syntax and Robbers" (The Girl), by Clews; Tompkins	22.00
133—Miniature dish, in blue, "Dr. Syntax Tied to a Tree," by Clews; Tompkins	32.00
134—Platter, in blue, "Dr. Syntax Copying Wit of the Window," by Clews; W. W. Holmes	52.50
135—Platter, in dark blue, "Dr. Syntax Sells Grizzle," by Clews; Church	50.00
136—Platter, in dark blue, "Dr. Syntax Advertises for a Wife," by Clews; Cochran	65.00
137—Platter, in dark blue, "Dr. Syntax's Noble Hunting Party," by Clews; Kellogg	170.00
138—Large platter, dark blue, "Dr. Syntax Amused With Pat in the Pond," by Clews; Kellogg	190.00
139—Large platter, dark blue, "Dr. Syntax; the Harvest Home," by Clews; Kellogg	470.00
140—Small platter, in dark blue, "Dr. Syntax; Death of Punch," by Clews; Cochran	51.00
141—Small dish in dark blue, "Dr. Syntax Copying Wit of the Window; Dowse	85.00
142—Covered sauce boat, in dark blue, "Dr. Syntax Bound to a Tree" and "Drawing From Nature," on cover, "Dr. Syntax Pursued by a Bull," by Clews; Dowse	21.00

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

143—Small plate, in blue, shell border, "White House, Washington," by Wood; W. R. Hearst	$27.00
144—Small plate, in dark blue, "View of Washington;" W. R. Hearst	21.00
145—Small plate, in dark blue, "The Capitol at Washington," by Wood; W. R. Hearst	14.00
146—Plate, in blue, "Capitol, Washington," by Stevenson; W. R. Hearst	21.00
147—Plate, in dark blue, white scalloped edge, "Capitol at Washington;" W. R. Hearst	32.50

BALTIMORE.

148—Small plate, in blue, "Court House, Baltimore;" Dowse	$27.00
149—Small plate, in blue, "Court House, Baltimore;" Allaway	23.00
150—Plate, in dark blue, fruit and flower border, "Exchange, Baltimore"; Curtis	23.00
151—Plate, in dark blue, "Baltimore and Ohio Railroad" (incline), by Wood; W. R. Hearst	27.00
152—Plate, in dark blue, "Baltimore and Ohio Railroad" (level), by Wood; W. R. Hearst	51.00

The bidding was brisk at the evening sale, more so for Mr. Colman's paintings than for the pictures by other artists which he owned, though higher prices naturally appear in the list of sales of the pictures by foreign painters.

Following is a table of the works sold, with the artists' and the purchasers' names and the prices:

The Colman Pictures.

PAINTED BY MR. COLMAN.

1—"Dutch Coasting Craft" (water color); Stallberg	$40
2—"Blois, From the River" (water color); Notman	30
3—"At Rew" (water color); Mrs. Williams	65
4—"Mosque of Sidi-bou-Hac, Tlemcin, Algeria" (water color); Dunham	40
5—"Windmills of Zaandam" (water color); Notman	100
6—"On Lake Lugarno" (water color); Notman	135
7—"Autumn Trees, Newport;" Dunham	35
8—"Woods in October: Irvington;" D. M. Curtis	75
9—"Saw Mill Valley, Westchester;" Wall	80
10—"Lake Conesus;" George G. Ward	60
11—"Fishermen Landing Boats at Borghera;" Dunham	100
12—"Approach to Colorado Cañon, from Peach Spring;" Dunham	100
13—"Coast at Etretat;" Notman	80
14—"Venice, from the Grand Canal;" C. W. Gould	90
15—"Edge of a Wood in November;" Cochran	60
16—"On the Viga, City of Mexico (water color); Notman	50
17—"On the River Elbe, at Dresden (water color); Dunham	90
18—"Ronda, Spain," (water color); Dunham	50
19—"On the Viga, City of Mexico," water color; D. O. Tiffany	50
20—"Farm Yard at East Hampton," S. T. Peter	300
21—"October Sunset, Valley of the Genesee," William Macbeth	485
22—"The Campanile;" R. Terry	100
23—"Moonrise at Venice," W. T. Evans	160
24—"Near Ossipee;" Dunham	85
25—"Lagoons, From the Lido;" Notman	100
26—"Irvington Woods in October;" Notman	75
27—"On the Viga," water color; D. O. Tiffany	75
28—"At Narragansett Pier," water color; D. M. Curtis	55
29—"Sketch in Venice," water color; Williams	50
30—"At Morlaix," water color; Notman	125
31—"Zaouïer des Carmes, Rennes," water color; Ridgeway	80
32—"On the Viga," water color; Dunham	40
33—"Ossipee Meadows," water color; G. G. Ward	105
34—"Street Scene at Marlil;" Dunham	35
35—"Outskirts of Pueblo, Mexico," Peters	55
36—"Pacific Coast in Calm Weather, Evening;" Williams	450
37—"Lime Kilns of Pueblo;" Notman	275
38—"Grinnell's Point;" Williams	65
39—"Study of Trees, Westchester;" R. Terry	50
40—"Venice at Sunset;" Main	60
41—"Wood Scene;" Dunham	40
42—"Autumn at Irvington;" Cochran	55
43—"Narragansett Pier," water color; Notman	100
44—"Cathedral at Quimper, Brittany," water color; Notman	95
45—"Fishing Boats, Naples," water color; Dunham	80
46—"Coast of Bordighera," water color; Notman	100
47—"Aqueduct at Pueblo," water color; Notman	180
48—"Lake Tezcoco;" Notman	120
49—"Edge of a Wood in November;" Peters	200
50—"Castello del Ovo and Lighthouse, Naples;" Williams	430
51—"Showery Day at Zaandam;" Ward	400
52—"Venetian Fishing Boats Becalmed;" Williams	600
52a—"Church and Island of San Georgio;" W. M. K. Olcott	570

WORKS BY THE BARBIZON AND OTHER PAINTERS.

53—"A Dutch Town," water color; Maris; Glaenzer	$500
54—"Windy Day in Holland," water color, Weissenbruch; J. H. Rhoades	310
55—"Dutch Town," Miel; Ridgeway	125
56—"The Romantic Reader," Hunter; Ridgeway	70
57—"Coast of Holland," Achenbach	825
58—"Dante and Virgil Crossing the Styx" (study for the large picture in the Louvre), Delacroix; Knoedler & Co	850
59—"A Silvery Afternoon," Corot; Glaenzer	1,350
60—"Nymph," Diaz; Glaenzer	1,025
61—"Study at Ville D'Avray," Corot; Higgins	2,200
62—"Scene in Smyrna," Decamps; Glaenzer	800
63—"Landscape and Deer," Barye; Durand-Ruel	310
64—"Combat in the Woods," Neblig; H. A. Wisewood	70
65—"Street Scene in France," Veyrassat; G. W. Benjamin	80
66—"Corner in a Dutch Town" (water color); Zwart, Cottier & Co	65
67—"Winter in Holland" (water color); Zwart, Cottier & Co	95
68—"Twilight" (water color); Bock, Cottier & Co	130
69—"Winter in Holland" (water color); Bastert, Cottier & Co	100
70—"Moorish Soldier" (water color); Tapiro; Seligs	70
71—"Study of a Head" (water color); Chase; Peters	80
72—"Twilight" (water color); Currier, Rhoades	270
73—"Sand Lands" (water color); Murphy; Rhoades	100
74—"Sappho"; Vedder; Henderson	300
75—"Retrieved"; Vedder; Henderson	180
76—"Head of an Italian Girl"; Bartlett; H. O. Havemeyer	500
77—"Cathedral at Prague" (water color); Fisher; Kraus	60
78—"Dante and Virgil"; Maris; Glaenzer	400
79—"The Death of Charles V"; Roybet; Cottier & Co	300

PICTURES IN OIL BY MR. COLMAN.

80—"Manoir of Rabelais-sur-Tizeuil, Touraine"; Mrs. Yates	$520
81—"Saw Mill River, Westchester"; A. W. Thayer	17
82—"Rocky Cove, Newport"; Peters	400
83—"Coast of Holland"; J. Nutman	475
84—"Wild Towers of Marlil"; Nutman	350
85—"Autumn in the Genesee Valley"; Dunham	400
86—"Grand Canal of Venice"; Dunham	425
87—"Moonlight and Tide at Atlantic City"; Williams	300
88—"Harbors of Lower Tarrytown"; Nutman	300
89—"Study of a Cottage at Bonnieblue"; Williams	130
90—"Coast at Montreux"; Nutman	130
91—"Coast of Marlil"; Williams	130
92—"Rocky Farm in Autumn"; Nutman	130
93—"Rocky Cove, Newport"; Williams	130
94—"Coast of Holland"; Williams	130
95—"Wild Towers of Marlil"; Nutman	130
96—"Autumn in the Genesee Valley"; Dunham	130
97—"Grand Canal of Venice"; Dunham	130
98—"Moonlight and Tide at Atlantic City"; Williams	130
99—"Harbors of Lower Tarrytown"; Nutman	130
100—"Study of a Cottage at Bonnieblue"; Williams	130
101—"Coast at Montreux"; Nutman	130
102—"Coast of Marlil"; Williams	130
103—"Rocky Farm in Autumn"; Nutman	130
104—"Rocky Cove, Newport"; Williams	130
105—"Coast of Holland"; Williams	130
106—"Wild Towers of Marlil"; Nutman	130
107—"Autumn in the Genesee Valley"; Dunham	130
108—"Grand Canal of Venice"; Dunham	130
109—"Moonlight and Tide at Atlantic City"; Williams	130
110—"Harbors of Lower Tarrytown"; Nutman	130
111—"Study of a Cottage at Bonnieblue"; Williams	130
112—"Coast at Montreux"; Nutman	130
113—"Coast of Marlil"; Williams	130
114—"Rocky Farm in Autumn"; Nutman	130
115—"Rocky Cove, Newport"; Williams	130
116—"Coast of Holland"; Williams	130
117—"Wild Towers of Marlil"; Nutman	130
118—"Autumn in the Genesee Valley"; Dunham	130
119—"Grand Canal of Venice"; Dunham	130
120—"Moonlight and Tide at Atlantic City"; Williams	130
121—"Harbors of Lower Tarrytown"; Nutman	130
122—"Study of a Cottage at Bonnieblue"; Williams	130
123—"Coast at Montreux"; Nutman	130
Total	$55,275

ALABAMA STEEL PLANT SOLD?

Officials Said to Change the Name to That of the Carnegie Steel Co.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 25.—The officials of the Birmingham plant of the National Steel Company have been notified to change the name of their plant to the Carnegie Steel Company, and all of the stationery and documents at the local office are now being placed. The officials here are puzzled to know what the order means.

The Birmingham plant was leased by the National Steel Company to the Carnegie company for a term of three years some time ago, and the only construction the local officials place on the order is that the Carnegie company has bought the Birmingham plant outright.

BURDICK MURDER INQUIRY.

MRS. HULL TO BE RECALLED TO THE STAND TO-DAY.

The Rev. Mr. Powers, Burdick's Pastor, Who Accused Pennell of the Murder, Will Be a Witness, and the Chemist's Report of the Autopsy Will Be Read.

BUFFALO, March 25.—Unless a sensation comes, and none is expected, the Burdick inquest will end to-morrow. Mrs. Maria A. Hull will be recalled and questioned on points where her testimony did not agree with that of Maggie Murray and little Alice Burdick. It is unlikely, however, that anything she may tell will bring the investigators nearer to the details of the murder of her son-in-law.

The Rev. L. M. Powers, who will be a witness, is the pastor of the Church of the Messiah, to which Mrs. Burdick went after escaping through a window of the Seventh street house, where her husband found her with Pennell. When Mrs. Hull's testimony made her a central figure of the inquiry, Mr. Powers wrote to some newspapers in defence of Mrs. Hull, and accusing Arthur R. Pennell, who was then dead, of the murder. He has been subpœnaed, not on account of this statement, but because he was Burdick's pastor and Burdick had talked to him of his troubles and of Pennell and the letters Pennell wrote to Mrs. Burdick. Mr. Powers may be asked his reasons for suspecting Pennell, but it is improbable that he would have any more evidence to offer than had Charles S. Parke, Burdick's partner, who accused Pennell last week.

Another part of to-morrow's proceedings will be the reading of the city chemist's report on the contents of Burdick's stomach. The District Attorney will not say what the examination showed.

Police Justice Murphy, who has been holding the inquest, will not announce his decision until Saturday morning at the earliest. He will be busy on Friday and he wants at least twelve hours to review the testimony. He was asked to-day if he expected to issue a warrant, for there had been talk of warrants charging perjury or complicity.

"No warrant will be issued," he said, "unless there is evidence back of it to afford reasonable grounds for a conviction. I cannot predict whether such grounds will exist at the close of the inquest."

District Attorney Coatsworth does not seem to expect a sensation to-morrow. "We have brought out everything that we have," he said this afternoon. "The public knows as much about the case as the authorities do. Nothing of importance has developed lately that we did not know before the inquest began."

One of the many puzzles of the case is the whereabouts of the bond referred to at yesterday's session, the bond by which Pennell guaranteed the payment of $25,000 to Mrs. Burdick. She swore that she knew nothing of it, yet her husband found the bond in her safety deposit box and made a copy of it, as well as a copy of the letter introducing her to a Mr. Wallace Thayer, who was to hold the bond in trust. She said Pennell handed her an envelope containing papers, which she now presumed must have been the bond, and she kept them for him in the box, but later he took them back.

On this point the authorities are inclined to believe her. They say that Burdick did not keep the bond, for his purpose was served when he had made a copy of it. They believe that the bond went back to Pennell and that later he had planned to assign $25,000 of his life insurance to Mrs. Burdick. Mr. Thayer says he knows nothing about the bond. When asked whether Pennell assigned any of his life insurance and whether he (Thayer) was to act as a trustee for Pennell in any matter, he declined to answer. If Pennell intended to marry Mrs. Burdick, as she swears he did, it is hard to understand why he should have drawn the bond.

There are many who think that his affection for her had waned. His early letters, written in 1898 and 1900, indicate that he was madly but joyously in love with her, but those of more recent date show that his was a passion trimmed with melancholy. His ardor was cooling and he was thinking, not that he might never possess her, but that there was going to be a great scandal. In September he wrote: "It was all fate and upon the knees of the gods," and so upon their knees he left the woman, a most unpleasant seat this past month.

A private inquiry into the doings of Pennell and his wife on their last automobile ride has shown beyond doubt that they circled about within a mile of the quarry and although the rain was heavy, they put back the top of the machine as they started down Kensington avenue in the direction of the pit. The strong top would have been a protection for them in a twenty-foot fall.

WAS BURDICK'S CONFIDANT.

Murdered Buffalo Man Had Told His Troubles to an Indianapolis Friend.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25.—During a recent visit here of E. L. Burdick, the murdered Buffalo manufacturer, he met Herbert H. Rice, an old friend, with whom he had once had business relations, and talked freely to him of the troubles that had come to him through the intimacy of his wife and Arthur Pennell. Rice says that Burdick was greatly depressed when here, and this fact led him to ask if there was anything unusual the matter.

Burdick did not conceal anything from his friend, but went over the story of his family relations and revealed his despair upon discovering his wife's indiscretions. He then said that Pennell had promised to leave Buffalo, and Mrs. Burdick had promised never to meet Pennell again, but he soon discovered that these promises were broken. Burdick then went over the case just as it