ON MODESTY IN PRESIDENTS

DR. PARKHURST DRAWS A LESSON FORM WASHINGTON.

Bewails a Past Day When Men Took Their Citizenship Seriously and When National Legislators Didn't Divide Their Time Between Washington and Albany.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday a Washington's Birthday sermon. In this he likened the times of Washington to the days of the Hebrew leader Joshua, when the Hebrews, but recently delivered from their tribulations, were instinct with an intense civic and moral consciousness that led them to wonderful achievements. These present days of our republic, Dr. Parkhurst declared, were like the degenerate days of the Hebrews, after Joshua's death, when prosperity had made them a forgetful and decadent nation.

"Were there in this community the same moral alertness to-day," continued Dr. Parkhurst, "were there the same realization of what should be understood by our national life, the same self-abnegating abandonment to the behests of that life, the same sense of the sanctity properly attaching to whomsoever occupies a position fitted to deepen that life and give it direction—were these conditions to obtain to-day a very considerable part of those whose patriotism, so called, is merely a euphemism for a cunning calculation of personal political advantage and whose total interest in the election that solemnly impends is expended in promoting the chances of the aspirant whose success would react upon themselves in the most prolific return would give over playing with the responsibilities to which they are now officially committed by the suffrages of their constituents. Were there here the same crisp moral atmosphere that men respired in the later day of Moses and throughout the administration of Joshua, men who have large, nation wide obligations at Washington would find enough to do in attending to those obligations, and would have no time left for peregrinating as a means of auctioning themselves off upon the acceptance of voting constituencies. Legislators who belong at the national capital would remain at the national capital, without dividing themselves between the national capital and Albany, and legislators who belong at the State capital would remain there without splitting themselves between the State capital and Washington.

"It is not patriotism and a sense of civic duty; it is passion for perquisites That accounts for the fact that neither Congress nor the State Legislature has done enough legitimate work since their respective sessions began to indicate distinctly that they are legislative bodies.

"There is a lamentable disposition to discount the quiet ways and the judicious conservatism of days gone by and to estimate progress by the speed with which we become distanced from the spirit by which our fathers were animated a century and more ago. If a man is not going the right road the very velocity with which he travels only postpones instead of hastens the date of his arrival. The directness of the route is incomparably more important than the number of miles an hour.

"In 1783," said the speaker, shaking his fist vigorously, "men knew what liberty meant. They had just been pouring out their blood for it. In 1783 men knew, or were beginning to know, what was the true denotement of national life, national promise and eventual destiny. All the lessons so painfully acquired meant moral nerve and exalted ambition in the hearts of all the people.

"The present condition, on the contrary," said the speaker mournfully, "is not one of such national exhilaration, and therefore not of such moral crispness and soul expanding effect. For we have been doing nothing of late but whip the Spanish, count our profits and go around the world bragging of our naval power and our material prosperity. So we too are fallen into the same condition of relaxed moral purpose and regardlessness of divine sanction that characterized the Hebrews after Joshua was gone.

"The natural outgrowth of his belief in God," said Dr. Parkhurst, going back to Washington, "was his exceeding modesty in assuming a position of large responsibility, especially in undertaking the obligations of the Presidency. His sense of the greatness of this trust gave him a feeling of insufficiency of qualification, as is shown by his first inaugural address. In this he said: 'The magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of our country calls me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and best of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny of his own qualifications, cannot but overwhelm with despondency one who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his deficiencies.' Such language should lead every considerate voter to feel that devout humility is an essential qualification for occupancy of every position of national difficulty and trust.

"Oh, that the same divine spirit which worked with such gentle might in the heart of the father of his country would load the minds of contemporary citizenship with thoughts as searching and embracing and their hearts with sentiment as tender, so that our national life might be lifted to a higher note of impulse and purpose and the happy augury be afforded us of days growing ever stronger and brighter as the coming years shall go by, and as the generations shall go on lengthening themselves forward into the distant centuries."

CHARGE IS MANSLAUGHTER

Against the Newark Policeman Who Shot a Fugitive Convict.

Policeman John F. Weber of Newark, who killed Frank Ides, an escaped convict, while the latter was trying to elude arrest in Newark early Saturday morning, will be taken before Judge Ten Eyck this morning and charged with manslaughter. Capt. Michael J. Ryan, his commander, will make the complaint. Former State Senator Michael T. Barrett volunteered his services without pay and said he would give whatever bail was necessary.

Grover Edwards, Robert Cameron and Charles Henderson, who were with Ides when he was shot, admitted yesterday, the police say, that they went to Newark on Friday night to rob the jewelry store of L. F. Weick & Co. at 10 Pacific street, but found two policemen standing in front of the store. Edwards also admitted, it is alleged that Ides showed them a revolver which he said he would use if they were bothered by the police.

HENNING HOUSE ROBBED AGAIN.

Summer Home Looted Day After Burglar No. 1 Was Sentenced.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 23.—On Friday George Putnam, a former gardener of John D. Rockefeller, was sentenced to seve three years for robbing the summer home of Mrs. Madge I. Henning, at Collender's Point, on January 18. Putnam had two confederates.

Early yesterday morning the Henning house was again entered by burglars and a flour barrel full of silverware was stolen besides costly dresses and bric-à-brac. The police say the burglars used a sleigh to carry the booty.

Mrs. Henning, who lives at 215 West Eightieth street, New York, says the stolen property is worth several thousand dollars.

The summer home of Fred C. Gallatin, Jr., of New York, adjoining, also was robbed. Little loot was got there.

DUTIES OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Up-State P. S. C. Rules That They Must Forward Shipments Over Connecting Lines.

That an express company must not decline to accept shipments because it cannot make delivery except over a connecting line at destination is the ruling in an important decision, and the first directly affecting express companies, just rendered by the up-State Public Service Commission.

A complaint was made by Herendeen & Mandeville, attorneys at Elmira, that the United States Express Company refused to accept a shipment destined to Delhi, for the reason that Delhi is only served by the Adams Express Company. The complainants offered to prepay all the charges to the United States Express Company that the shipment might go by the short route, but the company declined to receive it and the complainants were obliged to forward by the Adams Express Company. As a consequence the shipment instead of going by the direct and short route, which would have taken it via Binghamton and Sidney, a distance of 135 miles, was sent via Adams Express Company to Wilkesbarre, Pa., then by trolley to Scranton, Pa., thence by the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad to Delhi, a distance of 288 miles. Complainants claim that by the shorter route it could have been delivered in nine hours, whereas it did take forty-two hours.

After the complaint was made the United State Express Company amended its rule under which the agent was required to decline business of this nature, but made a provision that if the shipper insisted upon forwarding it and prepaid charges that the shipment be accepted.

The commission, in a decision written by Commissioner Decker, holds that the amended rule is not satisfactory, is contradictory in terms and in practice is certain to have a discriminating effect as between shippers who insist upon transportation, notwithstanding agent's refusal, and shippers who do not insist upon transportation, and says that "the right of shippers to have and enjoy the privileges of public transportation cannot lawfully be made to depend upon offer, denial, insistence and acceptance as above described." The rule should state affirmatively this class of shipments will be received and forwarded upon prepayment of charges.

The defendant express company's rule is held unlawful, and it is given leave to prepare and sustitute a new rule or regulation for approval by the commission before March 1, until which time the order is withheld.

FOR NATIONAL REDWOOD FOREST.

Petition From 1,400 School Children of Eureka, California.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Forest Service was just received a petition from nearly 1,400 California school children who ask for the establishment of a redwood national park. This petition, which is from the children of the schools of Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., is unlike any other which has ever been sent to a Government department urging the preservation of the forests. In the petition the children say:

"We, the children of Eureka schools, have been studying about our redwood forests and along with the rest of the people of our country we feel that representative groves of these trees should be preserved for ourselves and coming generations of children, and we respectfully petition the United States Government to take some action toward establishing a national forest of redwoods."

Government foresters who are acquainted with this part of California say that the children give good reasons for the establishment of the national park. It has only been a few years since the redwood trees stood thick on the land around the larger towns of Humboldt county, but now all the readily accessible timber has been removed and the people see the time when the redwood groves will have disappeared.

There is little if any redwood left suitable for a national park that has not fallen into private hands. The acquisition of any such therefore would have to be brought about through purchase or through private donation.

It is not often that private donations of valuable timber lands are made, but a notable example of such generosity and public spirit was recently shown by William Kent of Chicago, who presented a tract of 295 acres of magnificent sequoias in Redwood Cañon, near San Francisco, to the Government. In Monterey and Trinity, national forests in California, there are a few small tracts of redwood.

BILLS AFFECTING RAILROADS.

Seventy-two Introduced in the House—Series of Hearings to Begin March 3.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The present session of Congress will be remembered for the number and variety of measures introduced to regulate interstate commerce or amending laws relating to that subject. Seventy-two such bills have been submitted in the House. While the number introduced in the Senate is not so large it is suggestive of the active interest taken by Senators in the subject. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has had a number of hearings already. The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has arranged for a series of hearings, beginning March 3, on bills relating to the following subjects:

March 3-4, bills providing for Federal inspection of grain.

March 5, bills to prevent carriers from holding stock in other corporations, and also bills to change the method of procedure of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

March 6, bills affecting the collection of claims against railroads.

March 9, bills on routes and connections.

March 10, bills affecting passenger fares and passes.

March 11, bills regulating freight rates, rebates, &c.

March 13, bills providing for Governmental valuation of railroads.

March 16, bills attempting to cure car shortage.

March 18, bills affecting express companies.

March 19, bills on safety appliances.

March 20, bills to give bills of lading a better status.

MURDERED, SHE THINKS.

Dead Traveller's Sister-in-Law Objects to the Suicide Theory.

Mrs. Louise Miller of 129 Wolf street, North Braddock, Pa., learned last Thursday of the death in a lodging house at 25 Montgomery street, Jersey City, of Joseph Miller, her brother-in-law, whose body was found in bed on January 29 with a bullte hole in the right temple. The police decided that he had committed suicide, but Mrs. Miller believes he was murdered.

Miller bought a ticket for passage on the Red Star liner Friesland and put up at the lodging house, which is kept by Morriz Bauman, a steamship ticket agent. On January 29 Bauman notified the police that Miller had complained to him of being fleeced out of $300 by two men who invited him to unite with them in placing their money in a tin box for safe keeping on the trip over. Later in the day Miller was found dead. A revolver lay on the floor.

Mrs. Miller said her brother-in-law had $400 in gold and a bankbook when he left North Braddock. He carried his cash in a bag tied around his neck with rawhide belt lacing The bankbook was not found with the body and the strands of leather lacing had been cut as if by a sharp knife.

Fire in B. R. T. Power House.

A fire in a coal chute of the new power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at 500-512 Kent avenue, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning bothered the firemen for some time. Several dynamos was shut off for half an hour.

FISH SUIT TO BE ABANDONED

LEAVING U. P. TO CINCH ITS CONTROL OF ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Mr. Fish Submits to but Does Not Acquiesce in Judge Ball's Decision—Interprets It as Meaning That the Law Does Not Operate Until the Wrong Has Been Done.

Stuyvesant Fish announced formally yesterday that the suit to prevent the Harriman corporation from voting their Illinois Central stock would be abandoned, since there remains no prospect of averting at least temporary control of the road by Union Pacific. He said further:

The Union Pacific has announced its intention of electing as directors the following citizens and residents of the State of New York: John Jacob Astor, who owns 7,000 shares; A. G. Hackstaff, 176, and E. H. Harriman, 130, together with a fourth person as yet unnamed. It was judicially determined in Judge Ball's court that the 14,000 shares which were transferred into Mr. Harriman's name in September, 1907, for the obvious purpose of supporting his false statements as to his being the largest stockholder in the company belong and have all along belonged to the Union Pacific. Indeed, Mr. Harriman has not owned more than 130 shares since, in the summer of 1906, he sold his large holdings to the Union Pacific with such secrecy that neither he nor Charles A. Peabody nor Robert Walton Goelet, who are also directors of the Illinois Central and of the Union Pacific, allowed an inkling of the fact to come to the knowledge of any of their colleagues in the Illinois Central until the record thereof in the minutes of the Union Pacific board was ferreted out by the Interstate Commerce Commission and made public in January, 1907.

I have been directly and credibly informed and believe that the fourth directorship was offered to the president of a bank in which Mr. Harriman recently was, if not now, a stockholder, and who was associated with him in the Chicago and Alton Railroad of the stock of which the Union Pacific owns more than one quarter, but that this gentleman refused to serve. I am unable to say whether the reasons for his refusal are such as would apply to others holding similar positions.

I went into the contest at the solicitation of many stockholders who had for many years entrusted me with their proxies and on the advice of counsel with great reluctance. My effort has been to protect the Illinois Central and my own large holdings therein of 12,432 shares from exploitation by men whose acts in other corporations have been denounced after full investigation by officers of the Federal Government, and are involved in suits in the courts here in New York, in Utah and elsewhere, and have done my best to advise the stockholders of the situation. When Mr. Harriman and his associates shall at length be forced to answer the questions which they have been evading for a year past my contention that the destiny of the Illinois Central and the interest of the State of Illinois therein should not be entrusted to him and those selected by him will be justified.

I take this opportunity of thanking the holders of more than 300,000 shares of the stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for having honored me with their proxies and their confidence in this contest. Submitting to but not acquiescing in Judge Ball's decision, the contest in the courts is now closed.

It remains for the people of Illinois to say whether they are satisfied with the doctrine laid down by Judge Ball. He has declared that foreign railroad corporations can do what Illinois domestic railroad corporations are prohibited from doing; that one foreign corporation can hold stock in parallel and competing lines of railroad companies created by the laws of Illinois and that no stockholder of any of these companies can complain of such holdings until they are actually used to suppress competition or to injure the corporations. This doctrine puts upon individual stockholders a strain of vigilance and a burden of espionage greater than the practical human nature of stockholders can stand. The history of many of the great corporations of the country shows that the minority stockholder has thus far permitted the wizards of high finance to rob him with impunity and with ease, to suppress competition and to establish a monopoly by the very means which Judge Ball says are legal in Illinois.

MAY INDORSE ALDRICH BILL.

D. M. Parry Favors Measure and Manufacturers' Association May Take It Up.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—President Van Cleve of the National Association of Manufacturers, and D. M. Parry, former president of that organization, held a conference here on Friday at which the coming meeting of the association in New York was discussed.

Mr. Parry said to-night that he and President Van Cleve were agreed as to the remedial character of the Aldrich bill as an emergency measure and that they indorsed the general principle of the bill and desired it to become a law.

"There is no question," said Mr. Parry, "but it would relieve such conditions as existed in November last if it were a law, and I am heartily in favor of it."

He said the Manufacturers' Association would doubtless take up the subject at its May meeting and would indorse the bill.

The manufacturers of the country, he added, are in favor of a tariff commission along the lines of the Beveridge bill and the Indiana manufacturers may ask the State convention which meets in April to indorse the principle of the bill.

NEW HARRIMAN SMELTER.

Concession Secured From Col. Greene for One at Mazatlan, Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—E. H. Harriman and associates will erect a large smelter at the port of Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, according to the statement of Epes Randolph, the representative of Mr. Harriman in the Southwest and Mexico. The concession for the smelter was obtained several months ago by Col. W. C. Greene of New York. It has just been transferred to the Harriman interests.

The new railroad which Mr. Harriman and associates are building down the Pacific slope of Mexico from Guaymas will reach Mazatlan by the time the new smelter is finished. A rich mineral region is tributary to Mazatlan.

BUYS UP MEXICAN SUGAR CROP.

Producers Association Controls Market and Will Raise Prices.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—The Sugar Producers Association of Mexico, which controls the sugar output and market of the country, purchased the entire output of the mills for the present season. The association will export approximately 25,000,000 pounds of sugar.

The total is estimated at 250,000,000 pounds. The association will advance the price of sugar about May 1, when the present season's output is finished.

Two St. Paul Banks to Reopen.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 23.—The State Bank of St. Paul, which closed January 18, will resume business to-morrow morning. The old officers will remain in charge. The Citizens Savings Bank, which also has been closed, will open to-morrow.

Deer to Brag of in Essex County.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 23.—The Essex county Park Commission now has in the South Mountain reservation one of the finest herds of deer in the East. The dozen or so deer that have been in the reservation for a year have just been added to by twenty red deer purchased in Pennsylvania.

SENATOR BRADLEY DEAD.

Father Dan Succumbs to Grip in His 75th Year.

Former State Senator Daniel Bradley died yesterday morning at the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas E. Murray, 783 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year after an illness of four weeks.

Senator Bradley, who was known as Honest Dan and Father Dan, had a host of friends who will learn with genuine regret of his death. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, on March 17, 1833, and came to America when he was 18 years old. He at once began to take an interest in matters in his adopted home and shortly after his arrival was Captain of the Lafayette Guards, which had many men in its ranks who afterward became more or less famous, among them being Gen. Jourdan.

Mr. Bradley went to the Assembly in 1874 as an independent, and in 1875 he was honored with unanimous nomination. In 1876 he was elected again on the independent ticket. In 1893 he was elected State Senator in the Second district, a strong Democratic district, on the independent ticket. He was a member of the Lexow committee of investigating fame. He also served on the Railroad Committee. He was chairman of the Kings county Democratic committee previous to the administration of the late Hugh McLaughlin. This committee was known as the Bradley committee and was admitted to the national convention.

He was prominently connected with Catholic charities and was for many years a member of the board of managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. On June 13 last a dinner was given at the Brooklyn Club to the Senator and his lifelong friend, the late Bernard McCaffrey, by their associates on the board, at which Bishop McDonnell presided. Mr. Bradley's activities in connection with the organization extended over a period of fifty-seven years. His zeal for the orphan children knew no bounds, and he was much beloved by the little ones at the various institutions, where he was a constant visitor. Mr. Bradley was for fifty years a trustee of the Church of the Assumption, at York and Jay streets, Brooklyn. He will probably be buried from that place.

He was much interested in the Catholic Legion and organized all its branches in the State outside of Manhattan.

The dead Senator is survived by five children—Charles J., Martin D., Mrs. William S. Catherwood, Mrs. Daniel W. Irwin and Mrs. Thomas E. Murray. It was at the home of the latter that he died, at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. A singular thing marked his illness. He came home after attending the funeral of Bernard McCaffrey and complained of not feeling well. He never left the house again. The cause given for his death by Dr. J. P. Murphy was grip.

JUDGE YEAMAN DEAD.

His Career Was Notable in Kentucky and New York.

George Helm Yeaman, a lawyer of this city, died yesterday at the home of his daughter in Jersey City in his seventy-ninth year after a brief illness. Mr. Yeaman was in active practise up to a few days before his death. He was well known in the legal profession in this city, where he had practised since 1870.

He had been a county Judge in Kentucky, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, a member of Congress in the civil war period and a Minister resident at Copenhagen, Denmark, and had also been in politics in an advisory capacity since he came to New York. He was a friend of Lincoln, Garfield and Cleveland. He took an active part in the anti-silver campaign of 1896.

Mr. Yeaman was born in Hardin county, Ky., November 1, 1829. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, was elected county Judge of Daviess county, Ky., in 1854, to the Legislature in that State in 1861 and to Congress from the second Kentucky district in 1862 to fill an unexpired term. He was elected to a full term the next year. While in Congress he voted for the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and was defeated for a third term because of his vote on that question.

In October of that year he was made Minister resident at Copenhagen, where he remained for five years. Under the direction of Mr. Seward he negotiated a treaty for the purchase of St. Thomas and the Santa Cruz Islands, but the treaty failed of ratification. He returned to this country in 1870.

Mr. Yeaman for several years was president of the Medico-Legal Society of New York and for some years a lecturer on constitutional law in Columbia College law school. In a report adopted by the City Bar Association he outlined the abolition of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of New York city, proposing to merge them into the Supreme Court, many years before the adoption of that reform in the Constitution of 1894. Mr. Yeaman was the author of "The Study of Government," and wrote many pamphlets on political and financial questions. He also was the author of "Legal Aspects of Insanity," an article in the American supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica.

Mr. Yeaman was married in 1855 to Lelia Pegram, daughter of Robert Triplett of Owensboro, Ky. He leaves four children, Robert T., a lawyer in Trinidad, Col.; Stephen M., a lawyer in this city; Mrs. Richard L. Remnitz of this city, Mrs. Walter Halsted Condict of Jersey City, and eight grandchildren. He also leaves two brothers, Caldwell Yeaman of Denver, Col., and Malcolm Yeaman of Henderson, Ky.

Obituary Notes.

Brig.-Gen. Rufus Saxton, retired, a veteran of the civil war, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Washington Sunday morning He was born in Greenfield, Mass., October 19, 1824, and was graduated from the West Point Military Academy with the class of 1849. He entered the army as a Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery and in 1853-54 led a surveying party across the Rocky Mountains. After spending five years in coast surveying, he became instructor of tactics at West Point in 1859. He served as Chief Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Lyon in the Missouri campaign and with Gen. McClellan in West Virginia. In 1862 he served in the same capacity in Gen. Sherman's campaign. He was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers and was in command at Harper's Ferry in the battle with the Confederates commanded by Gen. Jackson. For gallant conduct in this campaign he later received a medal of honor from Congress. From 1862 to 1865 he served as Military Governor of the Department of the South and in January, 1865, he was brevetted a Major-General of Volunteers. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer army in 1866 and became Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the South. He was later transferred to the Department of the Columbia, where he served until 1873. He was placed on the retired list on October 19, 1888, as a Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General. By an act of Congress of April 23, 1904, he was made a Brigadier-General on the retired list of the army.

Mrs. Mary B. Melish, mother of Dr. John Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, died suddenly of heart disease at the parsonage, 126 Pierrepont street, on Saturday. Dr. Melish was at Saranac Lake at the bedside of a sick parishioner. Mrs. Melish was born in Cincinnati in 1831 and was the daughter of William Bromwell, a pioneer merchant of that city. She married the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Melish, who became pastor of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church in Cincinnati. He died in 1896. The funeral services of Mrs. Melish will be held at 12 o'clock to-day at Holy Trinity Church.

James McNab Marble died yesterday afternoon at his home, 969 Maidson avenue, after an illness of three weeks with typhoid fever. He was 25 years old and born in New York. Mr. Marble was married three months ago to Louise Cary McMichael, daughter of Dr. A. R. McMichael. He was a graduate of Brown University and was connected with the *Broadway Magazine*. His father, William A. Marble, was at one time president of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.

W. J. Knight, general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad for Iowa, died yesterday at Dubuque, Ia., aged 71 years. He was prominent in the Democratic party of Iowa and served as Mayor of Dubuque and State Senator.

No Extra Charge for It.

Advertisements for THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN may be left at any American District Messenger office in the city.

HUGHES'S WAR ON GAMBLING

STATEMENT ISSUED FROM THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

Quotes Resolutions Adopted by the State Grange and Local Granges and by the Merchants Association Urging the Repeal of the Racetrack Gambling Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The following official statement has been given out at the executive chamber:

"Many organizations of citizens throughout the State have indorsed Gov. Hughes's recommendation to the Legislature, embodied in the bills introduced by the Hon. George B. Agnew in the Senate and by the Hon. Merwin K. Hart in the Assembly, for the abolition of racetrack gambling. Practically all the newspapers in the State outside of New York city are strongly urging the passage of the Agnew-Hart bill.

"The State Grange, with a membership of 77,000 farmers divided into local granges all over the State, at its meeting at Hornell on February 7 adopted the following resolution:

Whereas the worthy master in his address before the thirty-fifth annual session of the New York State Grange, held at Hornell, wisely recommended in the interests of morality the repeal of the racetrack gambling law, the proceeds of which are now divided among the agricultural societies of the State; and

Whereas the agricultural fairs of the State need and must have aid from some source; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the New York State Grange, now in session, do hereby request the Legislature to make an annual appropriation from some fixed source to be used for the benefit of the fair associations of the State. We believe that the fairs of the State are a direct help in stimulating the better breeding of stock and should be sustained by State aid.

"Similar resolutions have been adopted by many of the local branches of the grange. The resolution adopted by the Canandaigua Grange, some of the officers and members of which are also officers and members of the Ontario County Agricultural Society, was as follows:

Whereas Gov. Charles E. Hughes in his annual message and also in his remarks to the delegates to the association of town and county agricultural societies has so clearly and forcibly defined his views in regard to the repeal of the present racetrack gambling law:

Resolved, That Canandaigua Grange, No. 1,062, is in full sympathy and accord with all that the Governor has said in relation to the subject.

"The support of the agricultural districts of the State has been supplemented by that of business men's organizations. The Merchants Association of New York city adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the association approves and indorses the recommendations of Gov. Hughes as contained in his annual message as to the prohibition of pool selling and gambling at racetracks in this State, and strongly urges that the Legislature take such action as to give them effect.

"Among the organizations which have adopted resolutions in support of the abolition of racetrack gambling are the following:

Farmers Club of Central New York, Essex County Fair Association, Peekskill Business Men's Association, mass meeting of the citizens of Nyack, February 16; Fifth Ward Civic Club, White Plains; Brooklyn League, Manufacturers Association of New York, Maximus Club of New York city, Independent Club of the West Side, New York city; Good Government Club of Waterloo, Cooper Civic Club of the Peoples Institute, New York city; Stuyvesant Heights Republican Club, Brooklyn; Society for the Prevention of Crime, New York city; Columbia County Law and Order League, Law and Order Society of Union Course, Long Island; Twenty-Eighth Ward Board of Trade, Brooklyn; South Side Civic League, Jamaica; the Flushing Association, Rockville Centre Board of Trade, Flatbush Taxpayers Association, West Brooklyn Board of Trade, Jamaica Citizens Association.

"Several of these organizations are composed of men whose homes are close to the racetracks."

INDORSES GOV. HUGHES.

Bishop Olmsted Commends His Crusade Against Racetrack Gambling.

UTICA, Feb. 23.—The Right Rev. Charles T. Olmsted, Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of central New York, is a warm supporter of Gov. Hughes in the campaign against racetrack gambling. The Bishop in an interview to-day on the subject said:

"I have had no doubt in regard to the correctness of the position of Gov. Hughes since he first began his fight against this great evil. It is an absurdity that the Constitution of the State should declare against the evil while the laws do practically nothing to carry out the spirit of the Constitution. I wish the men of this great Commonwealth would carefully examine this position of Gov. Hughes's looking to the eradication of the racetrack evil, and I am sure the majority in favor of blotting out such gambling would be overwhelming. Gov. Hughes should have the hearty support of every public spirited citizen in this most commendable crusade."

COURT SCORES POLITICIANS.

Crane Says Cases Are Disposed of Secretly Before the Magistrate Hears Them.

When a case of attempted extortion came up for examination in the Yorkville police court yesterday Samuel Wacker, a tailor, of 441 East Fourteenth street, said he did not want to press the complaint against four young men who, he charged, had threatened to blow up his tailor shop unless he contributed $5 to the fund they were raising to bury one of their friends who had just died.

The men were John Morris of 390 Avenue A, John Smith of 346 First avenue, James Ryan of 218 Avenue A and William Kelly of 312 East Twenty-ninth street. The police learned that the supposed dead man was very much alive.

"I have been informed that politicians have been after you to get you to withdraw this complaint, but I want to tell you that you cannot trifle with this Court," Magistrate Crane said to the complainant. "I was told that political influence was used to frighten you out of your wits and that was why you were afraid to come to court yesterday when the case was called. But here is the written complaint you swore to, and your weak memory now will not do."

"It is something awful the power of the politicians that is exerted to thwart justice in the police courts. There cannot be justice when the politicians are able to dispose of cases before the hearing in the court. I know of my own knowledge that such is being done. Up in Harlem one politician disposes of all the excise cases on a Monday morning before the Magistrate reaches court. When the Judge gets there he is compelled to officially approve the secret arrangement."

The Magistrate tried to jog the tailor's memory by reading his affidavit to him, but it was no use. Wacker couldn't remember very clearly the faces of the young men that wanted a burial contribution.

After a time the Court ordered the complaint changed to disorderly conduct and fined the young men $10 each. Assemblyman Wagner tried to have the fines remitted, but the Magistrate refused to do it.

Woman 88 Years Old Dead of Gas.

Mrs. Annie Fitzpatrick, a widow, 88 years old, who lived with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Ott, at 1124 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, was asphyxiated, apparently by accident, by illuminating gas in her bedroom yesterday.

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TRAILING OILCLOTH SHROUD.

Meanwhile Brooklyn Murder Suspects Keep Mum and Are Held in Jail.

Antonio Ganci and Giuseppe Fannaro, who have been detained by the Brooklyn police in connection with the murder of Salvatore Marchianne or Marchiano, as the police say the name should be spelled, whose dismembered body was found last Thursday on the outskirts of Flatbush, were arraigned yesterday in the Adams street police court, Brooklyn, before Magistrate Dooley and held in $2,000 each for further examination on Wednesday. When asked if they had anything to say they shrugged their shoulders.

Salvatore Scuteri, who used to room with Salvatore Marchianne or Marchiano, was arrested last night at 13 Coles street by three Headquarters men. Scuteri is wanted only for information that the police believe he is able to give if he will talk. He will be arraigned in the Adams street court this morning.

The Brooklyn police said yesterday that if they could only find the shopkeeper who sold the oilcloth in which the body had been wrapped they could no doubt find the murderer. The oilcloth is of a pattern that is popular in the Italian district, but is not usually sold in lengths so long as that in which the body was wrapped. The police think that some dealer might remember selling such a quantity to one person.

The police have learned, they say, that Ganci and Fannaro were seen talking to the murdered man at the corner of Coles street and Hamilton avenue last Wednesday afternoon, despite the fact that Ganci had declared that he had not seen Marchiano since the previous Sunday, when they were playing cards together in Ganci's room at 13 Coles street.

Both Ganci and Fannaro are men of powerful physique. Each is over six feet and both have police records. Fannaro was arrested for alleged complicity in the so-called barrel murder in New York several years ago.

DIES ON A TRAIN.

Irving Heyman Was on His Way From Bath Beach to Saranac Lake for His Health.

UTICA, Feb. 23.—Irving Heyman, 35 years of age, a resident of Bath Beach, died early to-day on a New York Central train between Schenectady and this city while en route to Saranac Lake, where he hoped to regain his health. Heyman was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Max Anderson of 55 East 115th street, New York, and by another friend, John Alexander, also of New York. He had been in failing health for two months, suffering from tuberculosis, but was not considered by his physicians too ill to bear the fatigue of a journey to the Adirondacks.

Heyman left New York last night and was in gay spirits until the train passed Schenectady, when he toppled over dead in his brother-in-law's arms. His body was brought to this city and to-night, on permission from the Coroner, was shipped to Bath Beach.

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Larry Mulligan Ball March 6.

The Larry Mulligan Association will hold its annual ball at Terrace Garden on March 6 this year instead of on St. Patrick's Day, as has been the custom. The United Irish Society wanted the hall for the latter date and the Mulligans let them have it. In past years Big Tim Sullivan has always led the grand march, but this year Magistrate Kernochan will lead it with Mrs. Mulligan. Little Tim Sullivan will auction off the boxes for the ball at the Mulligan Association clubhouse, 353 Bowery, on February 29.

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