of the whole country on this question than any of the Republican candidates. Reed is in a quandary, and McKinley's name is connected with a question that won't cut much figure in this coming campaign. And, say what you please, Harrison's Administration was a clean and safe one for the country, and from a Republican standpoint I don't know how you could ask for a better."

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR MORTON'S VIEWS.

THE PRESIDENT SAYS HE CAN SPEAK FOR HIMSELF WHEN OCCASION ARISES.

Washington, April 22.—The President, when asked this evening whether Secretary Morton's interview of Saturday on the monetary question might be regarded as representing his views, replied:

I am in no manner responsible for Mr. Morton's interview, and knew nothing of it until I read it in the newspapers. When I have seen fit to say anything to the people on the money question, or any other subject, I have thus far found it quite easy to do so directly and on my own account.

Referring to his interview of last Saturday on the silver question, Secretary Morton said this evening that he did not profess to speak at that time nor at any other for the President or any other member of the Cabinet. The sentiments were his own, and he alone was responsible for them.

THE SILVER MEN AFTER MORTON.

THEY ARE MAKING AN EARNEST EFFORT TO CONVERT HIM TO THEIR DOCTRINES.

Washington, April 22.—The recent utterances of Secretary Morton, on the financial question, have aroused the silver men throughout the country to an earnest desire to effect his conversion. For the last week his mail has been burdened with circulars and letters from silver men, calling his attention to some of his statements, and in some cases accusing him of inaccuracies.

Secretary Morton believes that his mail is an indication of the establishment of a regular bureau on the part of the silver men for the purpose of propagating the doctrine of free coinage. One of the most remarkable things in this line was a statement from a business man in Omaha, relative to some matters in which the Secretary is interested. To this statement was attached a yellow "paster" calling attention to a recent popular publication in behalf of free coinage. The Secretary's correspondent assured him that these pasters had been distributed by the million, and that silver men in business were sending them out in their mail and giving the widest possible dissemination to them.

TO ACT ON CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Waterbury, Conn., April 22.—Frederick J. Brown, secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, says that a meeting of the committee will be held early in May to take action on the President's recent financial letter.

A MANAGER'S ANECDOTES.

MAJOR POND TALKS ABOUT WELL-KNOWN LECTURERS.

HOW HE MADE MONEY WITH STANLEY—BEECHER AND INGERSOLL TOGETHER ON A TOUR—PETROLEUM V. NASBY'S LITTLE JOKE ON JOHN B. GOUGH.

A lecture by Major Pond, which was listened to by a fashionable throng at Chickering Hall last night, turned out to be no lecture at all, but an entertaining talk, well seasoned with anecdote. Two among the scores of pictures thrown on the canvas drew more than the usual encomiums. These two were Stanley and Beecher.

With Henry Ward Beecher, Major Pond said, he had travelled more miles than with anybody else. He showed stereopticon pictures of the great preacher when he first came to Plymouth Church, others as he got older, and one taken of him during their last trip in England together. The lecturer seemed to find it difficult to quit a theme so attractive as his recollections of his trips with Beecher. He told of the speech Beecher made at the Herbert Spencer reception at Delmonico's, and how Spencer said it was worth coming all the way to America to hear a man who could talk like that, and of a journey he once made with Ingersoll and Beecher together. Beecher told him slyly that he had written Ingersoll's epitaph. It was on the edge of a newspaper, and read this way:

"Robert burns."

Of Stanley, too, a half-dozen pictures were thrown, and the lecturer described the great explorer's fairness and good-fellowship. "When I first engaged Stanley," said Major Pond, "it was at $100 a night, with a proviso that if he was called upon by the King of the Belgians that would end the contract at once. Everybody laughed at me, but the first night Mr. Beecher, who had been mainly instrumental in having me engage Stanley, introduced him to a $350 audience right here in Chickering Hall. The next night in Brooklyn he drew even better, and then everybody was wild to hear him by the time he got to Hartford and Boston. A night or two afterward I got a dispatch from him that he must go to Brussels, and would sail the following Saturday. Of course, I knew the only thing to do was to make the best of it. Taking me by the hand just before the steamer sailed, Stanley promised me that if he came back alive he would come to America and finish his contract with me. When he came back from Africa next time it was as a hero. I went to England, and after Mr. Stanley had shown me a contract offered for his signature at $125,000 for 100 lectures, he told me to make him the best offer I could in writing. I offered him an engagement to deliver 100 lectures at $1,000 each, and we took in enough to average $1,000 a night for him, and $1,750 each lecture for me."

Among the pictures shown at the beginning of the lecture were those of some celebrated women, among them Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Julia Ward Howe, Anna Dickinson, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Mary A. Livermore. In speaking of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the lecturer threw on the canvas a likeness of an English minister and an old darkey. This preacher took the poor old negro to England, forged a letter from Mrs. Stowe to prove that he was the original of the title character of her novel, and made a fortune out of the fraud.

Colonel Ingersoll's picture was applauded, as was the lecturer's description of him as a "man of a non-religious belief."

In rapid succession the familiar faces of Thomas Nast, who was said by the lecturer to be the man who developed the cartoon and did more to put down the Rebellion with his pencil, than almost any officer in the Army did with his sword and pen combined; General Horatio King, Horace Greeley, Henry Watterson, Dr. McGlynn, Napoleon Sarony and Harry Burney were shown.

Then came a group that was more than usually interesting. It was composed of Josh Billings, Mark Twain and Petroleum V. Nasby. Mr. Locke (Nasby), he said, was a man to whose genius all America is under obligations. The Major recalled a little incident concerning the writer of the letters on flat money. He said that one day Locke said to him: "I suppose John B. Gough don't like me any more?"

"Why not?" asked the Major.

"Well, you see," he replied, "out in Cincinnati one day I was hard up for an article for the paper. I strolled into the hotel and, hearing that Gough was in his room, I ordered two cocktails sent up there. Then I only wrote up what I actually saw."

Among the other names and faces dwelt on by Major Pond were those of Max O'Rell, Ole Bull, John Rogers, Emma Thursby, Emma Abbott, Adelaide Phillips, P. S. Gilmore, T. P. O'Connor, Matthew Arnold, Edwin Booth, Henry Irving, F. Marion Crawford, General Lew Wallace, Edward Everett Hale, George William Curtis, Dr. Parker, Robert Collyer, Bishop Potter and William E. Gladstone.

That

Tired Feeling is a signal of danger. It means that spring has found you with impure and impoverished blood. The physical machinery all depends for nourishment and support on the blood, and when you are

Tired

All the time you may be sure that the blood is failing to give the nourishment needed. Your first duty is to purify and enrich your blood with that great blood purifier and strength builder, Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking a few bottles you will find yourself

Feeling

As though you had literally been made over new. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you an appetite and digestive strength. It will purify your blood and completely cure that tired feeling, and thus avert the danger of serious illness.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Ideal Spring Medicine.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

CASHMERE BOUQUET

The Best of all Toilet Soaps.

THE BILL FORCED THROUGH

PASSAGE OF THE SHAM TROY POLICE REFORM MEASURE.

ARBITRARY METHODS RESORTED TO BY SPEAKER FISH TO SECURE A VICTORY FOR THE "MURPHYIZED" MEASURE IN THE ASSEMBLY—AN ELOQUENT DENUNCIATION BY MR. AINSWORTH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 22.—The Troy Police Reorganization bill, as "Murphyized" by Speaker Fish and Mr. O'Grady, of the Committee on Cities, passed the Assembly to-night by the narrowest of margins, receiving, according to the count at the clerk's desk, exactly the necessary constitutional majority, sixty-five votes being cast for it. Only the extreme partiality and convenient second sight of the tally clerk saved Speaker Fish from a humiliating defeat, for the recapitulation of the vote was openly delayed by the official at the desk until Mr. Fish, by personal solicitation, could obtain enough changes from the negative to the affirmative to swell his forces from sixty-three to sixty-five, and then the result was abruptly announced to shut off any possible conversion the other way.

It is doubtful, moreover, whether the Fish-O'Grady-Murphy bill actually did receive the votes necessary to its passage and credited to the affirmative side on the official tally. Two members recorded in its favor—Mr. Cartwright, of Delaware, and E. Leg Smith, of Herkimer—are strongly suspected of having cast "constructive" votes, one of them having dodged a preliminary vote and having apparently disappeared from the Chamber before the final rollcall was ordered. The official record will stand, however, and the bill will now go to conference, where it may be shorn, perhaps, of some of the vicious features introduced by Mr. Fish and Mr. O'Grady in the interest of Senator Edward Murphy and the Murphy Republicans of Troy.

On the whole, Speaker Fish can find little credit or satisfaction in his dearly purchased victory of to-night. The whole progress of the bill through the Assembly was marked by tortuous and questionable tactics. In the first place, by a convenient "misprint" the measure, which was legitimately near the foot of the calendar, appeared twice in the order of business, once in its proper place and once at the very top of the list of bills on third reading. Mr. Ainsworth pointedly called the attention of the chair and the House to the typographical blunder, and insisted that any consideration of the measure to-night could be had only by courtesy and general consent, but Speaker Fish, having ordered the Clerk to read the title of the misplaced bill, would not allow this palpable irregularity to be corrected and persisted in forcing action at once. By a curious parliamentary juggle the Assembly amendments to the Senate bill were never acted on separately, and, after a single motion to recommit for a hearing, which was defeated, the "Murphyized" measure was declared to be on its final passage.

The vote, which was taken shortly after 11 o'clock, showed that Speaker Fish could drive but sixty-three Republicans to the support of the O'Grady amendments, which were saved from absolute failure by the timely aid of two Democrats—Messrs Hennessy and McKeown, of Kings. Mr. McKeown's seat is contested, and his case will be taken up some time this week. Mr. Hennessy supported the "Murphyized" bill, he said, because he thought it would "improve conditions" in Troy. The fight against the O'Grady amendments was led by Chambers, of Rensselaer, who, with most of the reputable Republicans and Democrats of Troy, earnestly favors the Senate bill introduced by Senator Mullin. As has been explained repeatedly, the Senate bill gave the power to reorganize the Troy Police Department to a board of three officials—the Mayor, the City Controller and the City Engineer, who were selected for this work because they could not be controlled by either the Democratic or Republican Murphy faction. The Assembly bill seeks to vest the choice of the new Police Commissioners in the Common Council, both sides of which are dominated by the Murphy ring. The Republican followers of Mr. Murphy were to choose two Commissioners, and his Democratic followers the other two.

Such a farcical scheme of reorganization was condemned by Mr. Chambers as worse than no change at all; for it would effect no real reforms and would simply shift the responsibility for police abuses to the shoulders of the Republican organization and the Republican majority in the Assembly. Mr. Gardinier, of Columbia County, seconded Mr. Chambers's objections and strongly indorsed his appeal to the Assembly for a further hearing on the bill. No opportunity, Mr. Chambers said, had been given to the opponents of the Murphy-Fish-O'Grady plan of reorganization to offer their protest before the Cities Committee.

The fire in the bill became so hot that Speaker Fish left his chair and went down on the floor to make a defence of the Assembly amendments. This proved rather lame and inconclusive, and its effect was wholly offset by a vehement and eloquent attack by Mr. Ainsworth upon the effort of the Speaker and the chairman of the Cities Committee to deprive the people of Troy of all the benefits which the Senate bill had offered, and to render nugatory all the sacrifices made by the honest citizens of that misgoverned city to break the power of the infamous Murphy ring. The blood of Robert Ross, Mr. Ainsworth exclaimed, would cry out against such a surrender to the corrupt and criminal influence which had made honest elections a mockery in Troy. Mr. Ainsworth did not mince words, and both the Speaker and Mr. O'Grady winced under his plain-spoken denunciation.

Mr. Chambers's motion was finally put and was lost by a vote of 52 to 63. All the Democrats present voted with the Speaker to prevent a further hearing and fasten the O'Grady amendments on the Mullin bill without any chance to vote on accepting the Senate measure.

The main question was ordered, although Mr. Ainsworth protested that the bill was not entitled to consideration on the face of the calendar. Excitement ran high as the rollcall progressed and it was seen that scarcely enough votes could be scraped together to pass the bill. At the end of the call for absentees three or four were still lacking, and a recapitulation was demanded. This progressed with extreme deliberation, and meantime the Speaker and his assistants were frantically skirmishing for recruits. At the end of the recapitulation sixty-four votes had been obtained, and while the Clerk hesitated to declare the result, Mr. Higbie, of Suffolk, was won over and his vote added to make the required total. A detailed statement of the vote is as follows:

For the bill—Messrs. Andrews, Armstrong, Audett, Bell, Brown, Brush, Burns, Campbell, Cartwright, W. A. Clark, Clarkson, C. C. Cole, Conklin, A. R. Conkling, Cutler, Dean, Fairbrother, Friday, Gardiner, Glen, Goodsell, Halpin, Hamilton, Hennessy, Higbie, Hoefler, Hoops, Horton, Howe, Husted, Kern, Krenwich, Lawson, Lounsberry, McKeown, Miller, Niles, O'Grady, Pavey, Percy, Read, Reinhard, Rockwell, Rogers, Sanger, Scanlon, F. F. Schulz, Harry Schulz, Sherwood, C. J. Smith, E. Leg Smith, Steinberg, Stevenson, J. N. Stewart, Thompson, Tuttle, Vacheron, Vanamber, Wieman, Wilcox, Wilds, Wilkes, Winne, Wray, Speaker. Total 65.

Against the bill—Messrs. Abell, Ablett, Ainsworth, Barry, Bold, Charles Braun, Brownell, Bullard, Chambers, Chapman, J. H. Clark, J. P. Cole, Corrigan, Donnelly, Finn, Fitzgerald, Foley, Fuller, A. B. Gardenier, Gerst, Gleason, Gray, Hoffman, Honsinger, Keck, Kelsey, La Fetra, McNaughton, Nixon, Norton, Rider, Scoepflin, Sears, M. F. Smith, Teneyk, Vankeuren. Total 36.

It will be noticed that Messrs. Conkling, Sanger, Pavey, Niles and others of the reform element in the Assembly supported the O'Grady amendment. They did this on the ground, apparently, that a better bill might be secured through a conference with the Senate.

POLICE BILLS TO BE PASSED.

Albany, April 22 (Special).—The Assembly has made a special order for to-morrow of the New-York Police Reorganization bill and the New-York Bipartisan Police bill, and it looks as if both would be passed. The Bipartisan Police bill to be passed will probably be that one which has already gone through the Senate.

TO EXTEND THE INQUIRY.

MORE ALLEGED ATTEMPTS AT BRIBERY TO BE INVESTIGATED.

THE INFORMATION BROUGHT OUT BY A RESOLUTION OFFERED BY SENATOR REYNOLDS—POLICE REORGANIZATION BILL TO BE VOTED ON TO-DAY—THE LODGING-HOUSE BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 22.—When the Senate met to-night Louis F. Payn, the chief lobbyist of Mr. Platt, was a conspicuous figure on the floor, flitting about and whispering to various persons and plainly thinking himself one of the flywheels of legislation. Mr. Payn will be one of the chief witnesses at the next meeting of the special committee which is trying to learn if any attempt has been made to corrupt the State Senators. He must, therefore, have been much interested in the first proceedings of the Senate after it was called to order. Senator Reynolds, of Brooklyn, offered a resolution, enlarging the scope of the investigating committee's work so as to include, as he termed them, "the Bipartisan New-York bills."

In support of his resolution, Senator Reynolds said that the committee was investigating merely the alleged bribery attempted in the case of the New-York Firemen's Pay bill. He thought the rumors of attempted bribery to defeat the New-York Police Reorganization bill and the New-York Police Magistrates bill ought also to be investigated.

"I feel it my duty," said Senator Reynolds, "especially to myself, to have this investigation cover a wider field and take in most of the New-York reform bills."

Senator John Raines, who introduced the original resolution for investigation of the charges of bribery, had been listening impatiently to this speech of Senator Reynolds. As soon as Reynolds stopped talking he eagerly said:

"I have understood that Senators Pound and O'Connor, of the special investigating committee, have already prepared a resolution giving that committee greater authority and that they intend to ask permission to investigate charges of alleged attempted bribery in relation to the New-York Magistrates bill and the New-York Police Reorganization bill. I am personally in favor of an investigation of all these rumors, but at the same time I am opposed to side-tracking the investigation which I started for any investigation of the rumors of bribery in connection with other bills. Let the investigation of these other matters follow the one I initiated."

Senator O'Connor also had a few words to say upon the interesting subject.

"Senator Raines is right," he said. "Senator Pound and myself have prepared a resolution for enlarging the scope of this investigation so as to include the Police Reorganization and Police Magistrates bills, but the resolution is not yet ready for presentation. I think the investigation under Senator Raines's resolution ought to be conducted vigorously. If any Senators have been corrupted they should be expelled. On the other hand, if reckless charges have been made in the newspapers, that fact should be demonstrated and told to the world."

Senator Reynolds then, at Senator O'Connor's request, withdrew his resolution.

Senator O'Connor subsequently announced that to-morrow he would move a call of the Senate for the purpose of having a vote on the Police Reorganization bill. This announcement caused quite a flutter among the Senators. An attempt will be made to expunge the amendment made to the bill last week, which gives removed policemen a right to appeal to the courts. Senator Wolfert, who has been absent, will be in Albany to-morrow, and it is hoped with his aid to pass the measure.

Lieutenant-Governor Saxton took steps to-night to keep lobbyists off the floor of the Senate Chamber for the remainder of the session by revoking all passes, except those issued to State officers, employes and newspaper representatives. In an address to the Senate he called attention to the fact that too many strangers had been admitted to the floor by the doorkeepers, and that the State officers were inattentive to their duties while the Senate was in session.

The Senate Committee on Cities submitted to public opinion to-night by making a favorable report through Senator Parsons upon Mr. Conkling's Lodging-House bill. This is the bill intended to prevent the colonization of repeaters in New-York lodging-houses. On Friday last the committee fought against reporting the bill, but the Republican newspapers on Saturday showed the members the error of their ways and to-night they reported the bill in just the form in which it came from the Assembly.

The Senate passed Senator Coggeshall's bill authorizing the Forest Commission to purchase lands within the boundaries of the forest preserve, and Assemblyman Lawson's bill exempting from street railways the streets facing the driveways at the entrance of Central Park.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Albany, April 22.—The Senate to-night passed these bills:

Senator Cantor's, providing for the election of officers of the Actors' Fund of America by the association, instead of by the trustees.

Mr. Winne's, for the adjustment of Union College taxes in Long Island City.

F. F. Schulze's, relative to the pier at North Second-st., Brooklyn (authorizing purchase by the city).

Senator Cantor's, providing for a bond issue to be used in purchase of lands for street openings in New-York City.

Mr. Braun's, authorizing real estate agents to charge 2½ per cent on sales.

Senator Kilburn's bill, reducing the salaries of two of the members of the Bureau of Mediation to $1,500, was lost, after a prolonged attack on it by Senator Cantor.

Owing to Senator Mullin's absence, the Appropriation bill was put over as a special order until to-morrow.

Among the bills introduced were:

By Senator Higgins, requiring the New-York Health Officer to report to the State Controller, who shall audit his expenses.

By Senator Wolf, exempting from local taxation the property of the Northeastern Dispensary, of New-York.

By Senator Lamy, authorizing Alonzo C. Mather to experiment with wheels and a bridge in Niagara River at Buffalo, with a view to developing power.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Albany, April 22.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Ainsworth, from the Ways and Means Committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the President of the Senate, with three Senators, the Speaker of the House and five members, constitute a committee to attend the Cotton States International Exposition, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., next fall, and the opening of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, to take place on September 19 and 20. The Governor and his staff are also to be present.

Mr. Ainsworth, from the Ways and Means Committee, also introduced a bill, which was ordered to third reading, increasing from $3,000 to $4,500 the salary of the State Superintendent of Public Buildings.

The following bills were introduced and ordered to a third reading:

By Mr. Ainsworth, appropriating $25,000 for the expenses of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. A. Howard Townsen, president of the Colonial Dames of America; Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New-York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Mary B. Plant, of New-York, who are to constitute a commission to see that this State is properly represented at the Cotton States and International Exposition.

By Mr. Brush, authorizing Brooklyn to establish and maintain a disciplinary training school for boys, and to authorize the commitment thereto of boys under the age of fourteen who shall be vagrants or convicted of certain offences.

A Blessed Deliverance.

This is effected when the hostile disturbance of the liver, known as biliousness, ceases through the benign operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Pain in the right side and under the right shoulder blade, yellowness of the skin and eyeballs, "fur" upon the tongue, morning nausea, vertigo, sour breath, irregularity of the bowels and sick headache, are among the distressing symptoms which take their departure when the great anti-bilious medicine is resorted to. Chills and fever, kidney and bladder trouble, rheumatism, dyspepsia and nervousness are also remedied by the Bitters, which is also a superb tonic and promotor of sleep and appetite. Use the Bitters persistently and not by fits and starts. Speedy good results will follow.

Golf

Promises to become the popular society pastime, just as Pond's Extract is the popular society remedy for neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.

Accept nothing as "just as good." Look for our buff wrapper and yellow label.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

COL. WARING DENOUNCED.

THE ASSEMBLY DISSENTS FROM HIS CHARGE.

A SHARP REBUKE CALLED FORTH BY HIS ATTACK ON THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Albany, April 22.—The Assembly to-night adopted the following resolution, which was offered by Mr. Brush, of Brooklyn:

Whereas, It is alleged in the morning newspapers that George E. Waring, jr., Street Cleaning Commissioner of the city of New-York, did on Saturday last make certain written statements in relation to the Grand Army, in which he is alleged to have called the members thereof "pension bummers," and in which he is alleged to have deliberately charged that in his judgment "the Grand Army had sold itself for cash to the claim agents of Washington"; and

Whereas, The people of the United States hold in loving remembrance the soldiers of the late war, whose declining years and decreasing numbers appeal strongly to the sympathies of the American people, who cannot patiently listen to the statements so in conflict with their judgment without administering a fitting rebuke to him, whose lack of appreciation of their services could alone tempt him to make such declarations in reference to that honorable body, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Assembly of the State of New-York desires to express its dissent from the sentiment expressed by Commissioner Waring, and to place upon record its severe criticism of the language employed by him.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be spread at large upon the Journal of the House and a copy thereof mailed by the clerk to Commissioner Waring.

A statement was made by Mr. Finn, to the effect that a resolution which he had attempted to introduce earlier in the evening was similar to the one offered by Mr. Brush. His resolution, however, went farther and asked Mayor Strong to remove Colonel Waring. Mr. Miller then offered an amendment, providing that the House request the Mayor to remove Mr. Waring. The hope was expressed by Mr. Brush that the amendment would not prevail. He stated that the House could well afford to leave Mr. Waring to the Mayor.

Mr. Andrews suggested that the New-York delegation be allowed to vote upon the amendment as a means of disposing of it. An attack upon the resolution was made by Mr. Niles and it was defended by Mr. Halpin. The adoption of the resolution, said Mr. Ainsworth, would strike a responsive chord in the hearts of every true American, but the adoption of the amendment would be unusual. Mr. Miller then withdrew the amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

The resolution which Mr. Finn failed to get in, and to which he referred, accused Mr. Waring of saying that, in his opinion, $1 50 a day was too much for a laborer. It also went over the ground covered by the Brush resolution. Mr. Ainsworth objected to its consideration, and thus headed it off.

DEMANDING HIS REMOVAL.

ACTION OF GRAND ARMY POSTS.

A NUMBER OF THEM DENOUNCE COLONEL WARING—THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE TO MEET.

The almost unanimous response of veterans of the war to Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring's reference to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic is a demand for his immediate removal from office. Department-Commander John C. Shotts, of Yonkers, the head of the G. A. R. organization in the State, went to see the Mayor yesterday regarding Colonel Waring's case and assured him of the unanimity of sentiment which prevailed inside the ranks of the Grand Army on the subject of Waring's removal.

Colonel Philip S. Biglin, chairman of the New-York Memorial Committee, issued a call yesterday for a special meeting of the committee, to be held to-morrow evening at the 69th Regiment armory, Tompkins Market Building, to take such action as may be thought best.

Mayor Strong did not care to say much yesterday about Colonel Waring's attack upon members of the Grand Army of the Republic. There is no doubt, however, that the Mayor regarded Commissioner Waring's remarks and his statements as unwise.

All the Mayor would say in answer to questions as to his own opinion of Colonel Waring's statement was: "I think it very injudicious."

The Mayor received a score or more letters calling his attention to Mr. Waring's conduct and earnestly urging the Street Cleaning Commissioners removal. These letters came from prominent citizens, both Republicans and Democrats, and from Grand Army and other veteran organizations. The Mayor would not say whether he meant to remove Colonel Waring or not. The impression about the City Hall yesterday was that the Mayor would not act in the matter immediately, but that Mr. Waring's days as a public officer were numbered.

Every Grand Army post which met in the city last night passed resolutions condemning Waring and calling on the Mayor to remove him. The headquarters of E. D. Morgan Post, No. 307, at the Grand Opera House, Twenty-third-st. and Eighth-ave., were crowded with indignant old soldiers. Resolutions were adopted unanimously, following a pungent preamble, requesting Mayor Strong "to remove the said Waring from the position he has disgraced, and the duties of which can never properly be performed by one whose sentiments are at variance with the patriotic feelings of our citizens."

Sumner Post, No. 24, met at No. 311 West Forty-seventh-st., and the meeting was largely attended. J. Gray Boyd scored Waring's war record and said that he was prejudiced against the G. A. R. because his application for membership in Lafayette Post was not accepted. Resolutions were adopted instructing the post's delegates in the Memorial Committee to advocate Colonel Waring's removal from office.

The hall in which Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 143, met last evening, No. 110 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., was crowded with members eager to denounce Commissioner Waring. Resolutions were passed asking Mayor Strong to demand Commissioner Waring's immediate resignation. The resolutions as originally drawn referred to Commissioner Waring as "Colonel." After a spirited discussion the title was dropped and the resolutions made to read, "said person, George E. Waring."

Naval Post, No. 516, also adopted resolutions expressing denunciation of Waring and unanimously requesting Waring's retirement from office.

E. A. Kimball Post, No. 100, which held its regular encampment on Saturday evening, at No. 54 Union Square, passed resolutions expressing not only the post's "resentment and indignation against such a shameful perversion of truth as has been shown by Colonel Waring, but urging Mayor Strong to remove him from the position he disgraces."

Colonel Waring has sent a letter to General C. H. T. Collis, saying in part:

"The unending crime of the organization (G. A. R.)—that which makes its benefactions seem insignificant—has been the destruction of the sense of duty, and of the spirit of patriotism, and the substitution for these manly motives, of a mere cash consideration. Henceforth, windy clamor must take the place of noble incentive, and the Nation's gratitude can be expressed only in dollars and cents, as it is now expressed in the millions paid to unworthy "veterans," who have been hunted up and seduced by the claim agents, and, what is even worse, have been coddled, pauperized and emasculated by the Grand Army of the Republic.

ANNUAL MEETING OF WORKING GIRLS

MISS GRACE H. DODGE PRESIDED, AND MORNAY WILLIAMS AND CARROLL D. WRIGHT SPOKE.

The large hall of Cooper Union was gay with bright colors last evening when nearly 500 young women and girls gathered there to attend the eleventh annual meeting of the New-York Association of Working Girls' Societies.

Sixteen clubs or societies were represented at the meeting, either by delegates in the case of societies outside the city, or by most of the members of the city societies.

Among the women on the platform were Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Ollesheimer, Miss Tunis, Miss Martha Draper, Miss M. B. Chapin, Miss Adelina Moller and Miss Virginia Potter, the directors of the association for 1895. Miss Dodge, as the "first director," presided at the meeting. She made a brief speech of greeting before the audience rose and sang a new association song, written by Maria B. Chapin.

Pleasant essays on the work of working girls' societies were read by Miss M. B. Chapin and Mrs. C. H. Russell, of this city; Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, of Philadelphia, and Miss Rowe, of Boston.

Mornay Williams made a brief speech, inviting girls who had information of importance to give testimony before the Assembly committee that is investigating the sweating system. He said that those who were afraid of losing their positions could give testimony without disclosing their names at a secret session of the committee.

Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright spoke on "The Labor Question as Relating to Women." He said that of the entire population of this country one-third of the people work to support themselves. Of the toilers 4,000,000 are women, and there are twice as many employed at wages now as there were twenty years ago. He talked about the value of association in work and of organization. He said that he hoped the association would arouse a public opinion which would make it unnecessary for secret testimony to be given to a committee of the State Legislature.

The audience joined in the singing of songs written for the occasion by Lucy Larcom and Josephine Rand.

FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

JUDGE GOFF RESTRAINS SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICIALS FROM HOLDING ELECTIONS FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—GOVERNOR EVANS DEFIANT.

Columbia, S. C., April 22.—A sensation was created to-day by the publication of the fact that Judge Goff, of the United States Circuit Court, had issued another injunction against the State authorities, on the grounds that the Registration act of 1882 was unconstitutional; that there was sufficient fraud at the polls in the election last fall to vitiate the calling of the Constitutional Convention; that there was then a conspiracy between Tillman, Evans and others to commit frauds; that the agreement between Tillman, Evans, Barnwell, Hemphill and others was a conspiracy to defraud the negro of his right of suffrage; that Evans, as Governor, had sought to carry out these conspiracies by removing notaries for taking affidavits from negroes; that the illegal acts of the supervisors of registration were part of the same conspiracy. The important portion of the order reads as follows:

It is ordered that the defendants, John Gary Evans, Governor of the State of South Carolina, and P. Butler McCoy, a Commissioner of Elections in the said State, and all other persons charged under the laws of the said State with the duty of holding or managing elections for delegates to a convention to be held on the second Tuesday in the month of September, 1895, for the purpose of revising, amending or changing the Constitution of that State, be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from any and all action looking to the holding of such election or elections until the further order of this court. It is further ordered that said defendants do show cause why they, and each of them, should not be perpetually enjoined from ordering, holding or procuring to be held in the said State any election or elections for delegates to a convention for the purpose of revising or changing the Constitution of said State of South Carolina.

Governor Evans hurls defiance at this order in similar language to that employed by him in referring to the injunction against the dispensary and declares that he will pay no attention to it. He made this statement to-day:

I have not been served with any order or any other paper from Judge Goff, but from the published accounts it seems that I have been enjoined as Governor of the State of South Carolina and Mr. McCoy as a Commissioner of Elections of the State of South Carolina, and not as individuals. The State of South Carolina is still sovereign and independent, and it is my duty, under the Constitution of the State, to execute the laws of the State. I shall continue to do this without fear of presumptive interference of a United States Circuit Judge. I shall treat the proceeding with the contempt it deserves. We will of course act at the proper time, in accordance with the respect due to the Constitution of the United States, and at the same time all arrangements necessary for the carrying out of the will of the people in reference to the Constitutional Convention will be made, and all duties required of me by the Constitution and by the statute laws of the State of South Carolina will be faithfully performed. If I am in contempt of Judge Goff he must make the most of it.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

"The Amazons," the farce by A. W. Pinero, which gained great popularity at the Lyceum Theatre a year ago, began an engagement of a week at the American Theatre last night. Miss Johnstone Bennett appears as Lady Thomasine.

John L. Stoddard began his series of evening lectures at Daly's Theatre last night. His subject was "Paris," and his pictures and descriptions were enjoyed as usual. The lecture will be repeated this evening and on Saturday afternoon. To-morrow and Thursday evenings "Switzerland" will be the subject; on Friday evening "Rome," and on Saturday evening "Norway." The series will continue for two weeks, which will end Mr. Stoddard's season.

A benefit for the New-York Infirmary for Crippled Children will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Thursday afternoon. A play entitled "Wildfire" will be presented. It is translated from the German by Miss Maude Banks, who will play the leading part in it.

A season of light opera in English is announced to begin at the Grand Opera House on May 20. It will be under the direction of William Parry, the present stage manager of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Miss Maggie Fielding, who plays the part of a servant in "The Man Up Stairs," at Hoyt's Theatre, had her hands badly scalded last night by dropping a tray on which was a chafing dish containing boiling water, one of the properties of the play. She had the presence of mind to exclaim: "There goes a month's wages," and so to lead the audience to suppose that the accident was a part of the play.

Herrmann, the magician, is lamenting the loss of a tame deer, which has strayed away or been stolen from his home, at Whitestone, L. I. It was one of three deer that he had been training for some time to perform in an act that he expects to do on the stage next season.

James H. Canary, a ticket speculator, was arrested at the Garden Theatre last night on the complaint of Samuel Rorke, on a charge of selling tickets in front of the vestibule. The sergeant at the Thirtieth-st. station refused to lock him up, and Mr. Rorke said that he should apply for a warrant for his arrest at the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

LETTER-CARRIERS AT THE I. O. O. F. FAIR.

Last night was letter-carriers' night at the Odd Fellows' Home Fair in Lenox Lyceum, and they attended in a body. Postmaster Dayton was present, and so was Recorder Goff. The Letter Carriers' Band, of fifty-four pieces, furnished the evening's music. A number of Aldermen were also present. The receipts of the Fair Association up to Saturday night, including donations, amounted to about $6,000. Last night's receipts had not been counted at a late hour. It is possible that, instead of having an auction sale on April 29 of goods remaining unsold, another hall will be hired, and the fair extended two weeks longer, but the question has not yet been decided. Last night was the most successful night of the fair, so far. All the aisles were crowded, and the sales were heavy. The fair officers said they were well pleased with the business done, and everybody seemed greatly encouraged. Masonic organizations and the Old Guard will be the guests of honor to-night.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humours of the Skin, Scalp and Blood when all else fails.

"TAKEN IN."

"I used often to read the newspaper aloud to my wife," said Bert Robinson, "and once I was fairly 'taken in' by a patent medicine advertisement. The seductive paragraph began with a modest account of the sea serpent, but ended by setting forth the virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which, it was alleged, was a cure for all Bronchial, Throat and Lung troubles, and would even cure Consumption, if taken in time. The way I was taken in was this: I had lung disease, and I bought a bottle of the remedy; I was a stranger to it, and it too' me in—and cured me." Robinson's experience is identical with that of thousands of others. So true is this, that after witnessing, for many years, the marvelous cures of Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections wrought by this wonderful remedy, its manufacturers feel warranted in saying that this remedy *will cure 98 per cent.* of all cases of consumption, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. This may seem like a bold assertion to those familiar only with the means generally in use for its treatment; as, nasty cod liver oil and its filthy emulsions, extract of malt, whiskey, different preparations of hypophosphites and such like *palliatives*.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience. Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

5 TO 1

At one time Saturday there were five customers to each salesman in our Retail Department: some with $100 bills wanting **Spalding Bicycles;** others wanting the unusual bargains in our Clothing Department. We feel, therefore, that it is necessary for us to offer

An Apology,

not in any way for the quality of our goods but for our evident lack of facilities to supply the enormous demand for same. We employ in our combined factories over 2,000 hands, but we have given instructions to increase the force everywhere and run nights to keep us going.

Fresh stock arriving daily, and more salesmen employed. **If we couldn't fit you out Saturday we are quite sure we can to-day.**

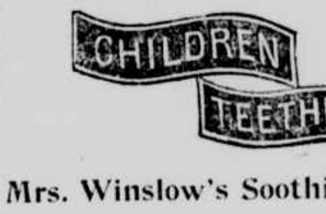
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

126-130 Nassau St.

Brooklyn Depot, 601 Fulton St. Uptown Depot for Bicycles Only, 42d St. & 5th Ave.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the Great LINDENBORN AUCTION, 865 Broadway, TWO P. M. Each Day. DON'T MISS IT!

D. LINDENBORN, Auctioneer.



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has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with perfect SUCCESS. It SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

REED & BARTON,

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Everything Desirable in Silverware at Reasonable Prices.

37 Union Square, N. Y.,
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METHODIST BISHOPS TO MEET.

The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States will assemble to-morrow morning at Carlisle, Penn., the seat of Dickinson College, for their semi-annual meeting. Bishop Bowman, of Kansas City, the senior bishop of the United States, will preside. At least fifteen bishops are expected to take part in the sessions of the board, which is to map out the work of the Church for the next six months.

LIBERAL SUNDAY ADVOCATES ORGANIZE.

More than 100 delegates representing societies interested in the promotion of Sunday liberty in the opening of saloons, met last evening in the assembly rooms, of Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth-st. and Third-ave., to form the United Societies for more liberal Sunday laws.

The following officers were elected: President, John B. Pannens; first vice-president, John G. Boyd; second vice-president, Dr. John Friedrich; third vice-president, James E. Graybill; secretary, J. M. Jacobs; treasurer, Herman Sulzer.

BUCHANAN TO DIE ON WEDNESDAY.

Warden Sage, of Sing Sing Prison, has invited the twenty-seven witnesses who are to act as a jury in the case of the execution of Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, the wife murderer, to be present at the prison at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at which hour Buchanan will be put to death in the electric chair.