would have approved it, instead of taking the course he did. We shall repass the charter promptly."

Charter Will Be Repassed.

Not a particle of doubt exists as to the determination of the Assembly leaders to call up the bill early in the week and repass it. Senator Ellsworth, speaking for the Senate, assures similar action in the upper house. A majority is all that is necessary.

Members from the metropolitan districts all said harsh things about the Mayor, although they refused to be quoted, because they frankly admitted a fear that he would hang up certain bills which are now before him and upon which the Constitution gives him the right to exercise the veto power.

Senator Cantor agreed with the Mayor regarding the bipartisan board scheme and said: "I am of the same opinion as Mayor Strong, and think he is right about the single headed commission. I voted for the bill, however, believing it the best that can be obtained, and shall do so again."

Senator Stranahan, chairman of the Cities Committee, exclaimed: "I cannot understand the Mayor's course. It is at variance with his publicly expressed views on the subject."

Senator Malby, who, although he voted for the measure, has openly declared his antagonism to it, because he believed that the Greater New York project involves a loss of the metropolis to the Republican party, said: "This is a golden opportunity to drop the scheme for a Greater New York. Mayor Strong has taken the responsibility of vetoing the charter. We ought to kill the scheme and save the Republican party."

Tammany Men Jeer Strong.

Senator Mullin will be remembered as the only Republican in the chamber who refused to obey orders, and his vote will not be needed. The bill originally passed the Senate by a vote of [illegible] to 9, and there is no reason to believe that any material change will take place. In the Assembly the majority was overwhelming. The vote was 118 to 28.

Tammany men jeered the reform Mayor, who, in his official character, had signed the report regarding the original draft of the charter, and then in an interview immediately after agreed with President Seth Low's criticisms of the various provisions he had indorsed. Since then he has changed front twice. One Tammany member felt that the Mayor's veto would be of great benefit to Tammany Hall in the Fall campaign.

Assemblyman George Austin, chairman of the Committee on Cities, exclaimed: "I am so astonished at the Mayor's action that I can't imagine what's the matter with him. It would be impossible to do anything to-day, or I would be in favor of calling the bill up at once. It will be repassed by both houses before the middle of the week."

Could Be Passed Over Strong's Veto.

What Governor Black will do nobody can find out. Opinion is universal that he will approve the bill because of the peculiarly embarrassing position in which the Republican leaders would be placed by his veto. The managers have committed the party so far that disgrace and humiliation would attend them forever if the measure failed. It is perfectly safe to predict that the charter could be passed over the Governor's veto, for the Democrats would all support the measure in such an emergency.

That Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, to-day sent his approval of the charter was lost sight of in the widespread surprise at Strong. The latter's proposed amendments have so far received no support. He wants the power of removal vested in the Mayor during his entire term of office, a single-headed Police Commission and the separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department. It was the lack of these features that made Mayor Strong decide that he could not accept the charter.

MAYOR STRONG'S VETO.

To the Assembly of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—The commission does not assume that it has been able to anticipate every contingency, nor, with all its care, that it has been able altogether to avoid omissions, repetitions and mistakes, but it does believe, after everything has been said, that the charter contains a system of government for the consolidated city that may safely be put into operation with the assurance that it will quickly adjust itself to the city's needs.

It was well known to my associates on the Charter Commission that it was with considerable reluctance that I appended my signature to the report of the Legislature from which I have quoted, and that I did so only with the understanding and agreement that notwithstanding the expression of unanimity therein contained, I should be at liberty to publicly state the especial features of the charter to which I most strongly objected.

Accordingly, in conjunction with one other member of the commission, I addressed to the secretary of the commission a communication stating the particular provisions to which I most strongly objected, and some of the reasons why I so objected.

In that communication I (and the other member of the commission to whom I have referred) wrote as follows:

"As the undersigned have voted for the Greater New York charter as a whole, and have joined in the report to the Legislature to be submitted in connection therewith, they wish to have it made a matter of record that, in the framing of the charter, and for the reasons stated below, they have both spoken and voted:

"(1.) For a municipal assembly with a single chamber.

"(2.) For a single Police Commissioner and an independent Board of Elections.

"(3.) For granting to the Mayor the power to remove, without charges, in the public interest, throughout the whole of his term, instead of limiting this power, as the charter does, to the first six months of his term only.

"They propose to support the charter as a whole, notwithstanding that in these important particulars it differs from what they think it ought to be, because they believe that, as a whole, its merits outweigh its defects, and they also believe that under it consolidation can safely be brought about.

"The undersigned recognize that in a work like that of preparing a charter for Greater New York the views of the majority of those to whom the duty of framing a charter is committed must prevail. Strongly as they believe that in the points indicated the charter is at fault, they are nevertheless prepared to support it, for the reasons already given."

Pursuant to the duty imposed upon me by Section 2 of Article 12 of the Constitution, I return to the Assembly without a certificate of its acceptance by the city, Assembly bill introductory No. 950, entitled "An act to unite into one municipality under the corporate name of the City of New York the communities lying in and about New York Harbor, including the City and County of New York, the City of Brooklyn, the County of Kings, the County of Richmond and part of the County of Queens, and to provide for the government thereof."

Strong Finds Serious Defects.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, I gave notice of a public hearing upon said bill, and devoted four days to hearing all those persons who desired to be heard, either for or against the acceptance of the measure. Very many objections were made to the bill, some of which were directed against the general scheme of consolidation and others of which were directed against what were claimed to be errors, omissions and deficiencies in the act itself.

As to the objections to the general scheme of consolidation, I do not feel called upon to consider them, while so far as the objections were based upon alleged defects in the bill itself, I considered that most of the defects thus pointed out could be easily and readily remedied by appropriate legislation.

There are, however, in the bill submitted to me, certain defects so serious and fundamental that I cannot feel it to be consistent with my duty as Mayor of the city of New York to accept the bill in its present form in behalf of the city.

It will doubtless be recalled that in the report to the Legislature by the Charter Commission, which was signed by me as well as by the other members of the Commission, the following language was used:

"In dealing with interests so comprehensive and so important as those that are affected by the proposition to consolidate into a single city the three cities and the other territory that are to become a part of Greater New York, it is not surprising that opinion in the commission, as well as outside of it, should have been sharply divided upon some points. Notwithstanding these divisions of opinion, the commission are at one in recommending to the Legislature the adaptation of the charter as submitted, * * * but in doing so, they wish it to be known that they think the charter is constructed in these particulars upon a wrong theory."

It will be observed that at the time the words that I have quoted were written I was more than doubtful as to the wisdom of the provision which had been made by the charter upon the three points above indicated, but at that time I felt that the general advantages of consolidation and the many merits of the charter as a piece of legislation would upon the whole outweigh the defects suggested, and that to achieve the public benefits which I believed would flow from consolidation upon the general plan provided for by the charter, it would be possible to bear with the difficulties and dangers which I foresaw might arise from the provisions to which I took exception, and particularly from the provision for the four-headed Police Commission, and a limitation upon the Mayor's power of removal.

Since that time, however, circumstances have so developed themselves in the city of New York as to impress me even more strongly than I was impressed at the time I signed the document from which I have quoted with the utter impossibility of successfully administering the affairs of so great a city as the Greater New York will be if the present form of Police Commission and the present limitations upon the Mayor's power of removal are to be continued.

"Disgraceful Demoralization."

Even in the present city of New York the Police Department has been brought to a condition of demoralization which is appalling and disgraceful, and which is to be traced directly to the manner in which the law requires the present commission to be constituted, and to the inability of the Mayor to reconstruct the commission when he is convinced that the public interests require such a reconstruction.

I should be lacking in what I deem to be my duty to the public if I consented to accept in the name of the city of New York a measure which proposes to extend to the Greater New York the provisions of law which have produced the unfortunate conditions of affairs in this city which I have mentioned.

My power under the Constitution is limited to accepting or refusing to accept the bill as a whole. There are many admirable provisions contained in this bill to which I would most gladly give my approval if I could do so without at the same time approving those which I have indicated, and to which I feel it to be my duty to object.

I inclose herewith proposed amendments to the bill extending the Mayor's power to remove heads of departments, providing for a single Police Commissioner, and establishing an independent Board of Elections.

If these amendments could be incorporated into the bill, I should have no hesitation whatever in accepting it.

My refusal to accept this bill on behalf of the city, to which I am compelled by a strong sense of public duty, renders necessary also a like refusal in the cases of the two bills which came to me with it, to wit, Assembly bill introductory No. 954, entitled "An act to provide for the election of supervisors in the several wards of the borough of Queens of the city of New York to be members of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Queens," and Assembly bill introductory No. 952, entitled "An act relating to the election of city officers of the city of New York as constituted by the Greater New York charter at the general election to be held in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for the canvass and return of the votes thereof, and the determination of persons elected thereat."

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.

STRONG OFFERS THESE CHANGES.

Above All, He Would Have Complete Power of Removal, Then a One-Man Police Power and a Separate Election Bureau.

The following are the amendments to the Greater New York charter which Mayor Strong offers to the Legislature:

Power of Removal.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 95.

At any time during his term of office the Mayor may, whenever in his judgment the public interest shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment of the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and school boards, and except judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the constitution, but no officer shall be removed by the Mayor until he has been informed of the cause of the proposed removal and has been allowed an opportunity of making an explanation, and in every case of such removal a statement showing the reasons therefor and the true grounds thereof shall be signed by the Mayor and filed in the Mayor's office, and a copy thereof shall be published in the City Record for ten days, and for anything contained in such statement the Mayor shall not be questioned in any other place.

One Police Head.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 99.

The head of the Police Department shall be called the Police Commissioner of the city of New York, and shall, unless sooner removed, hold his office for four years and until his successor shall be appointed and shall have qualified. His salary shall be $7,500 a year.

Five Deputy Commissioners.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 270.

The head of the Police Department shall be called the Police Commissioner of the city of New York. He shall be appointed, shall hold his office, and shall receive a salary as provided in section 99 of this act. The Mayor shall also appoint, and at pleasure remove, five Deputy Police Commissioners, one for the borough of Manhattan, one for the borough of Bronx, one for the borough of Brooklyn, one for the borough of Richmond and one for the borough of Queens. Each of said Deputy Police Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of $5,000, except the Deputy Police Commissioner for the borough of Richmond, who shall receive an annual salary of $3,000. Each of said Deputy Police Commissioners must reside and have an office in the borough for which he is appointed.

Centre of Discipline.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 271.

The Police Commissioner shall have cognizance and control of the government, administration, disposition and discipline of the said Police Department, and of the police force of said department. He shall make, adopt and enforce such rules, orders and regulations, and do all such other acts as may be reasonably necessary to effect a prompt and efficient exercise of all the powers conferred by law, and the performance of all duties by law imposed upon said Commissioner or upon said department or any part of or person in said department. But said Commissioner shall do no act which is contrary to or inconsistent with this act.

Power of the Deputies.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 272.

Each Deputy Police Commissioner shall have power within the borough to which he is appointed and subject to the direction and approval of the Police Commissioner to do and perform each and every act which by law the said Police Commissioner is authorized and empowered to do and perform.

Control of Transferred Members.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 281.

The Police Commissioner and the Deputy Police Commissioners within the limitations of their power prescribed by this act shall have the same power, control and authority over the members of the police force transferred thereto by sections 277, 278, 279 and 280 of this act, and over their tenure of membership and removal therefrom as the said Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners shall have over the members of said force appointed thereto by said Commissioner, and especially as otherwise provided by this chapter to fix and decide the rank, title, duties, powers and place of service of such transferred members. Until by said Commissioner otherwise provided, the rank, title, duties, powers and place of service of said transferred members shall be the same as they were in the police force to which they belonged before this act took effect.

Police Power to Appoint.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 283.

Subject to the powers by this act conferred upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Municipal Assembly of the city of New York, and to such other provisions of this act as may limit his power in the premises, the Police Commissioner shall have the power to appoint and remove the members of the police force specified in Section 276 of this act, and also such clerks, police matrons, secretaries, and other subordinates, assistants, and employes as may be reasonably necessary to the proper performance of the duties and execution of the powers and functions of the Police Department, created by this act or of any of the component parts thereof, and to prescribe their respective ranks, duties and compensations. The salary or compensation of any of such members of the said police force as are specified in Sections 277, 278, 279 and 280 of this act as the same is lawfully fixed at the time this chapter takes effect, and immediately prior thereto, shall not be decreased. The salary or compensation of the members of the police force shall be subject to all fines, penalties, forfeiture and deductions lawfully imposed for cause.

Must Take an Oath of Office.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 285.

Every member of the police force shall have issued to him by the Police Department a proper warrant of appointment, signed by the Police Commissioner and chief clerk or first deputy clerk of said department, which warrant shall contain the date of his appointment and his rank. Each member of the police force shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath of office and subscribe the same before any officer of the Police Department who is empowered to administer an oath.

Plan of Promotions.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 288.

Promotions of officers and of the members of the police force shall be made by the Police Commissioner, as provided in Section 304 of this act, on grounds of seniority, meritorious police service, and superior capacity, and shall be as follows: Sergeants of police shall be selected from patrolmen assigned to duty as roundsmen, as provided in Section 292 of this act; Captains from among the Sergeants, Inspectors from among Captains, Deputy Chiefs of Police from among Inspectors and Captains, Chief of Police from among Deputy Chiefs of Police, Inspectors and Captains. Before any promotion is made by the Police Commissioner, he shall call upon the Deputy Police Commissioner to make recommendations of persons to be promoted, and the said Police Commissioner may select any one of the persons so recommended for promotion, or he may reject all the persons so recommended, and in case he shall reject all said persons, he shall call upon the said Deputy Police Commissioner to recommend other persons, and such recommendations shall be made until the said Police Commissioner shall make the promotion from among the persons so recommended.

Duties of the Chief.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 292.

The Chief of Police shall be the chief executive officer of the police force and shall be chargeable with and responsible for the execution of all the laws and the rules and regulations of the department. The Police Commissioner shall have power to designate and determine the members of the force to serve in each of the boroughs and the deputy commissioner of police in each of said boroughs shall assign to duty the said officers and members of the police force so assigned to the borough of which he is deputy commissioner and he shall have power to change such assignments from time to time, whenever in his judgment the exigencies of the service may require—provided, however, that permanent assignments of patrolmen to duty as roundsmen shall be made by the Police Commissioner on the recommendation of the deputy police commissioner for the borough in which said patrolman shall be serving at the time of such assignment, and in case of the rejection of any such assignment so recommended by the deputy police commissioner, the said deputy police commissioner shall within three days submit another name and continue to do so until the permanent assignment is made. Any deputy police commissioner shall have power to suspend without pay, pending the trial of charges, any member of the police force assigned to duty in the borough for which he is deputy police commissioner, provided however, that no such suspension shall be continued for a period of more than ten days without affirmative action to that effect by the Police Commissioner. If any member of the police force so suspended shall not be convicted of the charges so preferred, he shall be entitled to full pay from the date of such suspension, notwithstanding such charges and suspension. A deputy police commissioner may grant leaves of absence to members of the force assigned to duty in the borough for which he is a deputy commissioner for a period not exceeding five days. Every deputy police commissioner shall report to the Police Board all changes or assignments of officers, and all leaves of absence granted.

Treasurer of the Department.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 295.

The Deputy Police Commissioner for the borough of Manhattan shall be Treasurer of the Police Department, and shall possess such power and perform such duties as shall be assigned to him by the Police Commissioner and may be consistent with law.

Charges Must Be Written.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 300.

The Police Commissioner is authorized and empowered to make, adopt and enforce the rules, orders and regulations for the government, discipline, administration and disposition of the Police Department, and the police force and members thereof; he shall have power and is authorized to adopt rules and regulations for the examination, hearing, investigation and determination of charges made or preferred against any member or members of said police force, but no member or members of the police force, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be fined, reprimanded, removed, suspended or dismissed from the police force until written charges shall have been examined, heard and investigated before the Police Commissioner or one of the Deputy Police Commissioners upon such reasonable notice to the member or members charged, and in such manner of procedure, practice, examination and investigation as the said Commissioner may, by rules and regulations, from time to time prescribe. Such rules and regulations shall, as nearly as may be, provide that where a charge is preferred against any member of the police force, the investigation of such charge and the taking of testimony with reference thereto shall be at Police Headquarters in the borough within which the accused member was serving at the time the charge was preferred, but the Police Commissioner may in any case, for reasons satisfactory to him, direct that the investigation of the charge and the taking of testimony with reference thereto shall be held at Police Headquarters in any borough contained within said city. In all cases where the offence is punishable by a fine or a reprimand, the case may be fully and finally disposed of by a Deputy Police Commissioner, before whom the charge was investigated. In all other cases before punishment is imposed, the Deputy Police Commissioner before whom the charge was so investigated must report the case with a summary of the evidence and his recommendations thereon to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall have power to impose the punishment therefor. Any member of the police force who may hereafter become insane or of unsound mind, so as to be unable or unfit to perform full police service or duty, may be removed and dismissed from the police force by the Police Commissioner. The Police Commissioner may, with the approval of the Mayor, retire at any time the Chief of Police or any deputy chief.

Subpoenas Must Be Obeyed.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 301.

The Police Commissioner or either of the Deputy Police Commissioners shall have the power to issue subpoenas attested in the name of the Police Commissioner, and to exact and compel obedience to any order, subpoena, or mandate issued by them, and to that end may institute any proceeding or action authorized by law in such cases. They, or either of them, may, in proper cases issue subpoenas duces tecum, and said Commissioner may devise, make and issue process and forms of proceedings to carry into effect any powers or jurisdiction possessed by him or any Deputy Police Commissioner. The Police Commissioner, each of the Deputy Police Commissioners, the Chief of Police, each Deputy Chief of Police, the first deputy clerk of said Police Department, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmances in the usual and appropriate forms to any person in any matter or proceeding authorized as aforesaid, and in all matters appertaining to the Police Department, or the duties of any officer or other person in matters of or connected with said department, and to administer oaths of office which may be taken or required in the administration of affairs of said department, and to take and administer oaths or affirmances, order, rule, or regulation of the Police Department of, or in connection with the official purposes, affairs, powers, duties, or proceedings of such Police Department of the Police Commissioner or of any Deputy Police Commissioner, or member of the police force, or any official purpose lawfully authorized by said Commissioner. Any person making a complaint that a felony or misdemeanor has been committed may be required to make oath or affirmation thereto, and for this purpose the Police Commissioner or of any Deputy Police Commissioner or member of the police force, or any official purpose lawfully authorized by said Commissioner. Any person making a complaint that a felony or misdemeanor has been committed may be required to take oath or affirmation thereto, and for this purpose the Police Commissioner, the Deputy Police Commissioners, the Chief of Police, the Deputy Chief of Police, the chief clerk or deputy clerks of the Police Department, the Inspectors, Captains and Sergeants of police shall have power to administer oaths or affirmances.

Control of the Elections.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 358.

All the rights, powers, authority, duties and obligations immediately heretofore by law vested in or imposed upon the Board of Elections of the city of Brooklyn, or upon the Commissioners or either of them comprising such board or upon the Police Commissioners of the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York, with respect to elections, shall forthwith and by force of and as an effect of this chapter be transferred to and continued in and upon the Board of Elections created by this act, except in so far as the same shall be contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of the election law and of this chapter. The Board of Elections of the city of Brooklyn and the tenure or term of Commissioners comprising such board and each of them are hereby abolished.

Board to Be Non-Partisan.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 359.

The Mayor shall appoint four Commissioners of Elections, who shall constitute the Board of Elections, and each of whom shall be a resident and voter of the city of New York. No more than two of said Commissioners shall, when either of them appointed belong to the same political party, or be of the same political opinion on State and national politics. The salary of each of said Commissioners shall be $5,000 a year; each of said Commissioners shall, unless sooner removed, hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified. In case of the removal, resignation or death of any Commissioner of Elections, the Mayor shall, within thirty days thereafter appoint his successor, who shall serve for the remainder of the term, the person so appointed to be of like political faith and opinion with the Commissioner whose vacancy is to be filled. No person holding any public office of any kind, under either the United States, State, county or municipal government, except the office of notary public, or Commissioner of Deeds, or an office in the National Guard, nor any employe of any department in said city shall be eligible as a commissioner of elections, and all votes cast at any general or special election for any person who shall then be serving, or who shall have served as a commissioner of elections during any portion of the three months immediately preceding such election, for any office, shall be absolutely void.

Every person who shall be appointed a Commissioner of Elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take the oath of office before a person authorized to administer such oath. The Board of Elections shall have the power to elect by a majority vote, or, in case they cannot so elect, to select by lot, one of its members to be president of the Board. The two Commissioners of like political faith and opinion shall have the power to appoint a clerk and remove him from office; the remaining Commissioner shall have the power to appoint another clerk and remove him from office, and the said Board shall have the power to appoint such other assistants and secure such appointment or appointments as may be necessary for the transaction of their business. The main office of the said Board of Elections shall be located in the borough of Manhattan, and branches thereof shall be located one in the Borough of the Bronx, one in the Borough of Brooklyn, one in the Borough of Richmond, and one in the Borough of Queens. The said Commissioners of Election shall have cognizance and control of the said Board of Elections and the branches thereof, and of the officers, employes, administration and affairs of said Board and its branches.

Superintendent of Elections.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 360.

The affairs of said Board of Elections and of said branches thereof under and subject to such rules and regulations and orders as may, from time to time, be made by said Board of Elections not inconsistent with the provisions of the Election law or of this chapter, shall be managed, conducted, and be carried on by the person chosen and appointed by said Board of Elections, who shall be known as the Superintendent of Elections of the City of New York, and such other officers, clerks, assistants and employes as may be selected or appointed as may be hereinafter provided.

Chief for Each Branch.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 361.

Said Board of Elections shall also provide and appoint for each of the said branches a chief of such branch, and such clerks or other assistants, and furnish such accommodations and supplies for the conduct and administration of said general office and its branches, and their duties and affairs, as may be reasonably necessary, and shall fix the grade, rank, duties and salaries of such other assistants; said Board of Elections shall pay said salaries in equal monthly installments. The Police Commissioner, upon request of the Board of Elections, shall detail to the general office of said Board and to its branches such patrolmen or other members of the police force as may be necessary from time to time to assist in the faithful performance of said general office and its branches of their functions and duties.

Salaries to Be Paid.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 362.

The Superintendent of Elections shall hold office for five years and shall receive a salary of $6,000 a year. The chiefs of the several branches and of said Board located in the boroughs of Kings, Richmond, the Bronx and Queens shall receive such salaries respectively as shall be fixed by the Board of Elections, not to exceed the sum of $4,000 a year for the chief of the branch of such Board in the borough of Brooklyn, $2,500 in the borough of the Bronx, and $1,500 in each of the boroughs of Richmond and Queens; such salaries shall be paid by the Board of Elections in equal monthly installments; said Superintendent of Elections and chief of branches shall be removable at any time by the Board of Elections for cause.

How Expenses Are to Be Raised.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 364.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Municipal Assembly shall annually include in its final estimate and in its appropriations for each year such sums as may be necessary to pay the expenses of said Board of Elections and branches thereof, including salaries and compensations of the said Superintendent of Elections, and the chiefs of the branch bureaus thereof, and of all other clerks and assistants therein. The sums so included in the said estimate shall also be included in the yearly tax levy upon the estates, real and personal, in the said city of New York.

Responsibility of the Superintendent.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 365.

The Superintendent of Election shall be the chief executive officer of the Board of Elections and be chargeable with and responsible for the execution of the provisions of the election law and the rules and regulations of the Board relating to said general bureau or any of its branches. He shall render to the Board in each year a statement of the operations and expenses of the general bureau of elections and the branches thereof, together with an estimate of the expenses thereof for the ensuing year, and such recommendations in reference to the election law and the rules and regulations relating to the Board and branches and as to elections as to him may seem advisable.

Board to Control All Books.

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 368.

All books, documents, papers, records and election appliances or apportionments held or used by or under the control of the Board of Elections of the city of Brooklyn, or the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New York, or the Bureau of Elections in said city, or other officers having cognizance of the conduct of elections in the city of New York as constituted by this act, shall be transferred to the care, custody and control, subject to the orders of the said Board.

Mayor Strong Explains His Act.

Probably the gentlemen who have been showering their praises upon me to-day for my action, will not be so pleased when they have read the text of my message and recommendations to the Legislature.

The Greater New York Commissioners cannot be surprised, because I have now merely collected the objections I made from time to time in the Commission during our meetings. I was not moved so much by the arguments of the Bar Association and the members of the Chamber of Commerce at the hearings on the bill, because, as I say, I had made objections myself.

I can see no reason now why consolidation should not become an actual fact, but I desire to see the amendments made in the bill. I hope the Legislature will be willing to accept my suggestions. Of course, I cannot tell whether it will or not; but I have no idea that my memorandum will defeat the charter.

The power of removal I regard as the most important of my suggestions. Divested of this power of removal, I would not accept the Mayoralty of the greater city for all the money in the country. Experience and common sense dictate its necessity.

In urging a single-headed Police Commission, I am aware that it would place great power in the hands of one man. That is not so serious as it might appear at first. For instance, who objects because General Miles controls the 25,000 men comprising the United States Army?—

[From an interview with Mayor Strong yesterday.]

AT THE CITY HALL.

There Was Surprise, but the Mayor's Callers Congratulated Him.

There was general surprise at the City Hall yesterday morning when the Mayor announced to General Collis and Park Commissioner McMillan that he had vetoed the Greater New York charter. A large number of property owners who had come to speak at a meeting of the Board of Street Opening were in the executive chamber at the time the message arrived, and some of them hastened to congratulate the Mayor.

John D. Crimmins said: "I am glad you sent in the veto. The people had not time to look into the matter before they voted for it. If there is to be consolidation, I think the people ought to vote on the charter itself."

General Collis declared there had been too much haste over the measure. "Now," said he, "its passage can be delayed for a year if a delegation should go to Albany to press delay."

Police Commissioner Andrews called on the Mayor and he said later:

"To my mind the Mayor could hardly have acted otherwise, knowing as he does the consequences of the bi-partisan system. It is the most pernicious system that was ever conceived, and to perpetuate it in the charter would be to continue the evils which now afflict the Police Department. I, for one, can heartily indorse all the Mayor says about bi-partisan Police Boards."

LOST BOY NOW A "HOBO."

Writes to a Chum That He Is Having Too Good a Time to Come Home to His Parents.

The New Rochelle police are looking for Garfield Chenowith, aged thirteen, who disappeared from his home on April 1. He is the son of John Chenowith, a fireman on the steamer Fort Slocum.

On the morning of Garfield's disappearance he started for school, but failed to reach there. Mr. Chenowith thinks his son, while playing around a freight train, was inveigled into a car by tramps and carried off with a view of getting a ransom. The only word heard from Chenoweth, with was a letter sent to Claude Fowler, a New Rochelle chum, last Saturday. It was dated Kingston, Mass., and postmarked Stamford, Conn. The following is a part of the letter:

Dear Claudie—I'm all right. Having too good a time to come home. Don't tell mamma, papa or my brothers where I am. I tell you I'm a hobo now. Write to No. 101 Main street, Holyoke, Mass.

Several of Garfield's chums say he is passionately fond of Indian stories, and that he told them he was going away to fight redskins.

CHEWED GUM IN COURT.

Only After Great Persuasion Was Miss Harris Persuaded to Hold Her Tutti-Frutti in Her Hands.

Miss Emma Harris loves tutti frutti. She was testifying in an assault case yesterday, and her jaws wagged so briskly that the jury could scarcely understand her.

"You have something in your mouth, haven't you?" asked Lawyer Brown pleasantly. He is colored; so is she.

"I has," replied Miss Harris; "I has gum in it."

"Won't you please take it out so the jury can hear you more distinctly?"

"Guess I kin chew my tutter-frutti if I wanter," she replied, haughtily, "an' I guess I kin answer questions if I wanter."

After a great amount of pleasant persuasion Miss Harris was persuaded to hold the gum in her hand between times.

The case itself was of small account. Miss Emma Randolph, colored, was charged with having cut John Eve, an Ethiopian, with a razor because he refused to pay his wash bill, and also because he had abducted Mrs. Randolph's stepdaughter, Lillian. The jury disagreed.

War Veterans Get Their Own Again.

Washington, April 9.—Secretary Bliss is restoring to the classified Government service old war veterans who are held to have been improperly removed from office by the last administration, and Friday he reinstated Captain Henry G. Potter, of Ohio, to his old position as Chief of the Mineral Division of the General Land Office, and Captain George Redway, of California, as Chief of Accounts Division, General Land Office.

BY FREDERIC REMINGTON.
Sketches from Life; scenes of Spain's pitiless warfare in Cuba, vividly told by the pencil of America's most famous and truthful military artist. A folio of four full-page "wash" drawings of historic interest. To-morrow, in the Sunday Journal's Easter Number.

VICE-PRESIDENT AWAKE

Determined That Paterson, N. J., Shall Not Vote as Canton, O., Did if He Can Help It.

Garret A. Hobart is determined that Paterson shall not duplicate the strong Democratic showing made in the Spring election at Canton. The Republican leaders of Paterson expect him home from Washington this morning, and he will then remain until after election, giving the benefits of his counsel on means for securing the election of George Ashley for Mayor, which at present appears doubtful.

Ashley, who is a silk manufacturer, has as his opponent former State Senator John Hinchliffe, and as the latter has the united Democracy behind him, he is confident of winning.

What's in a name? Much! Ours for instance, Brill— Brilliant is what we strive to make our business— a Brill-iant Success, by giving value.

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Buys a Black Clay Cutaway Coat and Vest, that we stand by and warrant for 2 years.

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Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

Severe Pains

Caused by Stomach and Liver Troubles—Could Not Eat or Sleep—Great Weakness—Now Entirely Cured—Hood's Sarsaparilla Did It.

"I suffered for about five years with stomach and liver troubles and tried different remedies without much benefit. I had spells of vomiting which would last for a long time, and I suffered severe pain. I could not eat or sleep. I was very weak and could hardly walk across the room. While suffering one of those terrible spells my husband urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Finally I consented, and after taking the first bottle I was greatly benefited. I have now taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and am cured. I have not had any of those bad spells and can eat anything I wish." Mrs. Wesley Fredenburg, Box 69 Catskill, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

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