

CRITICISM  
MRS. MORTON.

Commissioner Strauss  
Attacks the Govern-  
nor's Wife.

She Lobbied Against the  
Mayor's Measure and in Favor  
of the "Pink Tea Bill."

McLay and Strauss Say the Governor  
Was Guilty of Deceit and Un-  
derhanded Acts.

HE HEARING BEFORE MAYOR STRONG.

Rigorous Language Used in the Arguments  
Against the Compromise Bill—Women  
Showing Deep Interest in  
the Matter.

Governor Morton was charged with usurpation of power and Mrs. Morton was accused of lobbying in the Legislature by President Robert McLay and Commissioner Charles Strauss, of the Board of Education, at the public hearing on the Compromise School bill in the Aldermanic Council Chamber yesterday afternoon.

When Mayor Strong opened the hearing the chamber was filled by the friends of education. He saw before him Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, who was said to have invited the Governor's message on the school bill; Mrs. Edward Lauterbach and Mrs. Sara Williams, a member of the Board of Education, who said that she had been brought up in the public schools, that her sons had been educated in them and that if she had twenty children, they should all follow the same course, because she believes it the best system in the world.

There were present also ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, William Brown, and nearly all the Commissioners of Education.

MACLAY READS A PROTEST.  
President McLay read a protest of the Board of Education, urging the Mayor to disapprove of the bill.

First—Because it introduced politics in the public school system.  
Second—Because it violated the principles of home rule.

Third—Because it was contrary to Civil Service rules.

Mr. McLay told the story of the Pennsylvania Senator who objected to President Washington appearing in the halls of Congress to influence legislation. Then, turning first toward the Mayor, and again facing the audience, he exclaimed:

"Yet we have the spectacle in this year 1896 of a Governor of New York personally telling the members of the Legislature how they must vote on the School bill, and when a Senator was so particular as to object he was told that a Democratic Governor was guilty of a similar offense. It is time to put a stop to such methods. An executive has no right to interfere with legislation. It is usurpation of power on the part of the Governor, contrary to the scheme of our Government, contrary to the spirit of our free institutions."

The explanation of this was left to Commissioner of Education Charles Strauss, who followed Mr. McLay. After showing that it had taken the Board, with the help of the public and the best legal talent, about ten months to construct the Board of Education bill, Mr. Strauss said he took it to Albany.

He told Governor Morton that fifteen of the twenty commissioners of education had approved it and that of the five who did not accept it only one, Commissioner Mack, was in favor of a total abolition of school trustees. Three wanted their powers limited and another wanted a new method of choosing the eligible list for the appointment of teachers.

ARRAIGNS THE GOVERNOR.  
"Having in mind a vile piece of interference in legislation on a former occasion," Mr. Strauss continued, "I said to the Governor: 'If any other school bill is to be introduced this year we want notice and a public hearing.' He said we should have it. But he did not keep his word. We knew nothing of the Pavey bill until it had been introduced and considered behind closed doors.

"The Public Education Society, consisting almost entirely of women, sent a committee to Albany to defeat the Board of Education bill."

While Mr. Strauss was in the Senate Chamber he said he saw Mrs. Governor Morton holding a levee in one corner of the room with Mrs. Lorillard Spencer and other women of the Public Education Society, lobbying to get votes in favor of what he understood was the "pink tea bill."

"I think," continued Mr. Strauss, pointing to where Mrs. Spencer was sitting, "that the argument against the Father of His Country interfering with legislation should be applied to Governor Morton, for it was inexcusable, illegal and ill-considered interference in this instance."

Mrs. Spencer, he said, was Mrs. Morton's adjutant, and if she did not write the Governor's message, she inspired it. The Governor knew nothing about it.

"The Governor," continued Mr. Strauss, "had invited me to talk with him, but he issued the document without waiting for me."

"Think, think, Mr. Mayor," he said, "that this legislation was enforced at the point of the political bayonet held by Mrs. Morton."

Mrs. Lauterbach laughed, and said: "I think Mrs. Spencer may have written the message," and Mrs. Williams, who sat next to her, nodded approvingly.

Mr. Strauss said he asked Assemblyman Austin, who told him a hearing had been had on his bill, who was present, and Austin said he was.

"Most likely," said Mr. Strauss, "the Assembly followed the lead of the Senate; it succumbed to the blandishments of these Educational Society women. Their influence was enormous. I think that even Your Honor would have found it difficult to fight against the charms and smiles of those women."

Commissioner Holt spoke on what he called the "legal absurdities" of the compromise bill, and then ex-Assemblyman Alonso Bell, on the part of the North Side, presented a petition against the Mayor's approval of the bill, signed by 6,000 people.

Mr. Bell wanted the present tripartite system left undisturbed.

After Commissioner Little and Trustee Fetridge had spoken against the bill, Mrs. Clara Williams made an argument, saying that she agreed with a remark then made that the public school system will be maintained by bayonets if necessary.

Ex-Judge Blake said it was nonsense to



GIRL CRAZED BY SLANDER.

Lena Schauer Becomes Violently Insane  
When Charged with Larceny  
by Her Employers.

Lena Schauer became a raving maniac yesterday and had to be confined in Bellevue Hospital. Her friends say her insanity is due to a false accusation of larceny, made by a family for whom she worked as a domestic.

Lena is seventeen years old and has only been in this country a few months. Shortly after she arrived she found a place as a servant with a family in West Forty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Neither the name of the employers nor the exact address is known to the girl's relatives.

She seemed perfectly contented until a week ago, when she went to the home of her cousin, Mrs. Rachel Schauer, No. 53 Eldridge street, and said she had left her place. She was greatly excited and could not be prevailed upon by her cousin to explain. She sat by the window all that night and talked continually to herself.

The next morning she seemed rational, and told her cousin that she had been accused of stealing, and that a burglar had entered the house and threatened to kill her. Then she became hysterical, and from that moment her condition grew worse, until she became violently insane. Mrs. Schauer concluded yesterday to send Lena to the insane asylum, and to-day the girl will be transferred from Bellevue to Ward's Island.

SKIPPER'S BREATHE EASY.

Young Willie Smith, Who Ran Away to  
Become a Pirate, is Captured in a  
Deserted Hut.

Hempstead, L. I., April 15.—Truant Officer Dunbar, of Freeport, to-day found William Smith, aged fourteen years, son of Willet Smith, who has been missing from the home of his parents in Freeport for a week, in a hut on the beach, about five miles from his home, and took him to his parents.

The beach is a considerable distance from the mainland, and young Smith had taken a rowboat to reach the place. He had been reading dime novels, and had left home to become a river pirate. He stole a revolver and knife from Captain John Whaley's schooner. He was reading a novel in the hut when found.

The boy promised to be good, but before he was sent home he was taken before Justice Wheeler, in Lynbrook, who lectured him and then told him if he did not go to school he would be sent to prison.

MANUAL OF ARMS OMITTED

Otherwise the Board of Education Favors  
the Bill for Military Instruction  
in Schools.

The Board of Education held its regular session yesterday, with Commissioner Hunt presiding.

There was a discussion as to the merits of Assembly bill 1632, advocating military instruction in the public schools. Commissioner Ketchum moved that the report be amended so as to favor the bill if the manual of arms were distinctly eliminated. He believed that a military drill would be an excellent training. His motion was adopted by a vote of 11 to 3.

The report of the Committee on Instruction in the case of Trustee James R. Reynolds, who favored the Page-Pavey bill, and made himself unpopular with the rest of the Commissioners, was presented but not read.

It is provided in Section 1027, subdivision of the Consolidation Act of 1882, that the Board has power to remove any officer who has been guilty of any immoral or disgraceful conduct connected with his official position, or who tends to discredit the school system. The committee believes that Mr. Reynolds comes within the provisions of that statute and recommended the adoption of a resolution declaring that he had been guilty of disgraceful conduct, and that he be removed. This report was ordered printed and laid over till next session.

FIRE BOXES DON'T WORK.

Investigation Shows They Are in Bad  
Condition in This  
City.

New York fire alarm boxes appear to work worse than in any other city. Superintendent of Telegraph Smith stated at the meeting of the Fire Board recently that the alarm system in New York was unequalled.

The Board then voted to suspend Smith and ordered an investigation. It was learned that within a period of twenty months 76 boxes worked imperfectly and that during the same period 228 failed to respond when tested. Circular letters asking about alarm boxes were sent to leading cities, and several replies were before the Board yesterday. The reports show that there were 728 alarms in Philadelphia in the year 1895, yet not a single box failed to properly deliver a message. There were 530 in Washington, with only two failures.

Reports were received by the Board that a fire alarm box had failed to work when pulled for the big fire on Grand street on Tuesday night.

Chief Operator Farrell reported that alarm came in from the boxes all right, and it was said that the policeman did not understand how to work the box. The Fire Marshal is investigating the Grand street fire.

Colonel Waring's Dilemma.

Colonel Waring, in the Mayor's office yesterday morning, produced a check for \$10 drawn in his favor on the City Treasury by the Board of Education. It read: "On account of salaries." He said he recently delivered a lecture to school children on the subject of street cleaning, and received the check, which he signed for without looking at it. He gave it to his wife. He then discovered that if he endorsed it he would be receiving two salaries from the city. Mayor Strong suggested that he give it to charity, but Colonel Waring said his charity had begun at home, as his wife had the \$10. Mr. Fitch finally took the check to try to get it cancelled without compelling the Colonel to sign it.

40 SCHOOLMA'AMS  
IN COURT.

Mrs. Galligan's Reputation for  
Truth as Teachers Under  
Her Give It

Some of the Young Women Say It is  
Bad, Others Just the Con-  
trary.

FORCED CONTRIBUTIONS OF MONEY.

Miss Kate Breslin Says It is Not Customary  
to Object to Anything a Principal  
Asks—Politics in the  
Schools.

Forty schoolma'ams—some fair, some fat, some thin—sat in Trial Term, Part VI, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, listening to the testimony in Louise M. Galligan's suit to recover \$50,000 damages from Louis M. Hornthal, for libel. Mrs. Galligan was principal of the Primary Department of Grammar School, No. 70, and Mr. Hornthal was a member of the Board of School Trustees, of the Nineteenth Ward, four years ago, when the libel is alleged to have been uttered.

Mr. Hornthal, it is charged, told a reporter that Mrs. Galligan had been accused of "extracting" money from the teachers under her control for the alleged purpose of making a present to an ex-trustee. This charge is denied by Mr. Hornthal, who says he merely referred a reporter to the records of the Board of Education. Justice Parker and a jury are to determine whether Mr. Hornthal or the reporter has sworn truthfully.

Miss Adelaide Fairbanks, called for the defendant, swore she was a public school teacher, and had served under Mrs. Galligan in 1878. When she refused to contribute to a testimonial to John J. Macklin, the ex-trustee, she testified, Mrs. Galligan said to her: "You ought to—be had you appointed."

Miss Fairbanks testified on cross-examination that Mrs. Galligan had been "nice" to her at first.

"When did she cease being 'nice' to you?" asked Lawyer Putnam, the plaintiff's attorney.

"When I refused to give her money. When she wanted twenty-five or thirty cents, I gave it to her, but when she wanted more I could not give it to her."

"How much did she ask you for a present for Mr. Macklin?"

"Five dollars, I think."

HOTTEST DAY OF THE SEASON.

Forecaster Dunn Is Not Satisfied, and Will Make  
It Still Warmer To-morrow.



Miss Fairbanks said she asked the trustees to transfer her because Mrs. Galligan's treatment had made her sick and nervous. "Whose fanerals did you contribute to?" asked Lawyer Cohen.

"I don't know," Miss Fairbanks replied. "I was many times asked to contribute for flowers."

Myer Thalmeisenger, president of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, who was on the School Board of the Nineteenth Ward when Miss Fairbanks instituted her proceeding against Mrs. Galligan, swore that at that time he received the impression that Mrs. Galligan's reputation for truth and veracity was not good.

Miss Kate A. Breslin, who taught under Mrs. Galligan in 1878, swore that the plaintiff had asked her to contribute for a present to Mr. Macklin.

"How much did you give?"

"Five dollars."

"Why didn't you object?"

"Because it is not customary to object to anything a principal asks for."

Miss Ella M. Phelan told how Mrs. Galligan had sent for her, and said, "It would be very nice to give a present to a retiring trustee," whereupon Miss Phelan "contributed." So, too, did Miss Sara Phair, who gave \$5.

"Did you want to please the retiring trustee by giving him a present?" Miss Phair was asked.

"Not in the least," she said promptly, pursing up her lips.

Miss Margaret F. Scanlon, Miss Marlon R. Murphy and Miss Mattie Moore, all teachers, and F. T. Hopkins, president of the Murray Hill Bank, and other bankers, testified that Mrs. Galligan's reputation for truth and veracity was not of the best.

Some of the indices said it was bad.

Miss Ida Fritze, a teacher, swore that Mrs. Galligan's reputation for truth and veracity was very good. So said Mrs. Kate P. Reynolds, a former teacher. Edwin Orcutt said he had known Mrs. Galligan thirty years, and that she was truthful and veracious. Emma A. McGibney testified likewise. Both sides will sum up to-day.

FOUGHT LIKE A TIGRESS.

Paterson Woman Overpowered a Brute  
Who Attacked Her in Her  
Own Home.

Paterson, N. J., April 15.—John Griffin, of No. 232 Marshall street, last evening entered the home of Mrs. Mary Meyers, on the same thoroughfare, in the absence of her husband. When she showed her indignation at his greeting, he struck Mrs. Meyers several heavy blows on the face.

The woman won the battle. She fought like a tigress and gave him a terrible beating, and ejected him from the house. Shortly afterward Griffin was found in the alley beside the house with his face covered with blood.

When a patrolman learned the story, he arrested Griffin and this morning he was committed on a charge made by Mrs. Meyers, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MORTON VEXED; ROBBINS INDIGNANT.

The Governor was vexed; Mr. Robbins was indignant, and the interview came to an abrupt close. Mr. Robbins returned to the Assembly chamber, where shortly after he was sought out by Professor Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser, and several politicians. They again asked him to withdraw the bill. Mr. Robbins again refused.

They then suggested that he could absent himself from the Assembly, while some one else offered the resolution to withdraw. Mr. Robbins's solemn countenance grew white with wrath.

"I will not do as you ask me, gentlemen," he replied with forced composure. "I am surprised you make such a request. It is absolutely indecent. You cannot make a cat's-paw of me. I have a conscience and a constituency, and shall do nothing to violate my self-respect or betray the men who sent me here. No political reasons or corporate interests will influence me. The Governor can either sign or veto the bill. He can find no avenue of escape from this responsibility through me."

The entire transaction created a sensation at the Capitol. Legislators who could not have found courage to do as Robbins did congratulated him. The effort of Tracy, Boardman & Platt to kill the bill is notorious. They used their political influence at every turn.

About 5 o'clock this evening the Governor signed the bill. It was the last day he had in which to make his exit. It was signed in the Executive Chamber that the Governor wanted this first Anti-Coal Trust bill to hold over, so that the second Anti-Coal Trust bill reached him he could consider them both together.

Retal dealers in fruit were kept busy and the show windows of the big haberdasheries were aglow with summer novelties.

In the shopping district the clerks had an easy time of it. One merchant in Fourteenth street explained the reason.

"It's too hot a day for women," he said, "to potter about the bargain counters. They will brave the rain and cold, but it must be an unusually attractive 'sale' to attract a woman on a hot day."

The butchers complained of dull business, but the fish dealers were kept busy. The average New Yorker evidently prefers fish to beef in hot weather, judging from the sales made in Fulton Market yesterday.

The first case of heat prostration was reported from Brooklyn. George Sieman, twenty-five years old, of No. 142 Oakland avenue, fell upon the floor of a cross town car at Manhattan avenue and Box street.

Heat may also have caused the death of a seven-week-old child named Henry Hols. The child lived in the tenement, No. 119 1/2 Willett street, and died suddenly Tuesday night. The case was reported to the Coroner's office yesterday.

Heat prostration in Brooklyn. George Sieman, of No. 142 Oakland street, Greenpoint, was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday, while boarding trolley car No. 23 of the G. Greenpoint line, at the depot, Manhattan avenue and Clay street. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital revived him, and he was taken home.

Heat prostration in Brooklyn. George Sieman, of No. 142 Oakland street, Greenpoint, was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday, while boarding trolley car No. 23 of the G. Greenpoint line, at the depot, Manhattan avenue and Clay street. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital revived him, and he was taken home.

Heat prostration in Brooklyn. George Sieman, of No. 142 Oakland street, Greenpoint, was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday, while boarding trolley car No. 23 of the G. Greenpoint line, at the depot, Manhattan avenue and Clay street. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital revived him, and he was taken home.

Heat prostration in Brooklyn. George Sieman, of No. 142 Oakland street, Greenpoint, was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday, while boarding trolley car No. 23 of the G. Greenpoint line, at the depot, Manhattan avenue and Clay street. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital revived him, and he was taken home.

Heat prostration in Brooklyn. George Sieman, of No. 142 Oakland street, Greenpoint, was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday, while boarding trolley car No. 23 of the G. Greenpoint line, at the depot, Manhattan avenue and Clay street. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital revived him, and he was taken home.

Heat prostration in Brooklyn. George Sieman, of No. 142 Oakland street, Greenpoint, was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday, while boarding trolley car No. 23 of the G. Greenpoint line, at the depot, Manhattan avenue and Clay street. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital revived him, and he was taken home.

Heat prostration in Brooklyn. George Sieman, of No. 142 Oakland street, Greenpoint, was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday, while boarding trolley car No. 23 of the G. Greenpoint line, at the depot, Manhattan avenue and Clay street. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital revived him, and he was taken home.

Heat prostration in Brooklyn. George Sieman, of No. 142 Oakland street, Greenpoint, was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday, while boarding trolley car No. 23 of the G. Greenpoint line, at the depot, Manhattan avenue and Clay street. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital revived him, and he was taken home.

Heat prostration in Brooklyn. George Sieman, of No. 142 Oakland street, Greenpoint, was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday, while boarding trolley car No. 23 of the G. Greenpoint line, at the depot, Manhattan avenue and Clay street. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital revived him, and he was taken home.

Heat prostration in Brooklyn. George Sieman, of No. 142 Oakland street, Greenpoint, was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday, while boarding trolley car No. 23 of the G. Greenpoint line, at the depot, Manhattan avenue and Clay street. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital revived him, and he was taken home.

Heat prostration in Brooklyn. George Sieman, of No. 142 Oakland street, Greenpoint, was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday, while boarding trolley car No. 23 of the G. Greenpoint line, at the depot, Manhattan avenue and Clay street. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital revived him, and he was taken home.

ROBBINS SAVES THE  
COAL TRUST BILL.

Governor Morton Signs It  
Unwillingly During the  
Last Hour.

Vexed with the Assemblyman  
Because He Would Not  
Withdraw the Measure.

"I Think You Are Very Discourteous,  
Mr. Robbins," the Governor  
Said to Him.

WANTS THE MEASURE AMENDED.

Proposals to the Introducer to Absent Him-  
self from the Chamber While Some-  
one Else Should Ask the  
Withdrawal.

Albany, N. Y., April 15.—The Anti-Coal Trust bill, which has been before the Governor during the last ten days, had a narrow escape to-day. Assemblyman Frederick Robbins, of Allegany County, chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, is entitled to the credit of saving this piece of legislation suggested by the Journal in the interest of the people.

All the power of the Platt machine, supported by the politico-legal firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, was exerted to kill the bill. Governor Morton's attitude was questionable. He asked Mr. Robbins "to withdraw the bill for amendment," a polite way of slaughtering the bill. Mr. Robbins refused, after a stormy scene with the Governor, who, late this afternoon, signed the bill, rather than put himself on record as favoring the Coal Trust.

It is unquestionably the greatest personal triumph for an Assemblyman scored in years. It is doubtful if another Republican legislator in either branch would have had the courage to take the position Mr. Robbins has taken.

SENT FOR BY THE GOVERNOR.  
Mr. Robbins received word from the Executive Chamber a little after 10 o'clock this morning that the Governor wanted to see him. Mr. Robbins promptly complied with the request. The Governor, upon seeing Mr. Robbins, asked him to withdraw the bill for amendment. The Governor said he wanted more time to consider it. He suggested that the bill could be amended and then could come before him as a thirty day bill after the Legislature adjourned. Thirty day bills must be signed by the Governor or they die.

Mr. Robbins is a sad-eyed little gentleman with sparse whiskers and a somber brow. He is one of the best lawyers in the Assembly and does not fear Mr. Platt. He refused to accede to the Governor's request.

"I think that you are very discourteous, Mr. Robbins," said the Governor.

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Robbins. "There is no good reason why I should withdraw the bill. The lobby that has fought it is as numerous and strong as ever. If the bill is withdrawn for amendment it might be killed in the Legislature. If it should get through it will be before you for thirty days. I am not coming 300 miles to fight for this bill before you when there is no necessity for such action. What is your objection to the bill?"

"The bill is badly drawn," said the Governor.

"Well, well," exclaimed Mr. Robbins. "Your own Attorney-General drew the bill. He ought to know what he is about. I think the bill is all right. If you agree with me, sign it; if you think it's a bad bill, veto it. No one can shut off on me a responsibility of this kind. The matter is before you, Governor, and I shall not withdraw it."

"I think that you are very discourteous, Mr. Robbins," said the Governor.

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Robbins. "There is no good reason why I should withdraw the bill. The lobby that has fought it is as numerous and strong as ever. If the bill is withdrawn for amendment it might be killed in the Legislature. If it should get through it will be before you for thirty days. I am not coming 300 miles to fight for this bill before you when there is no necessity for such action. What is your objection to the bill?"

"The bill is badly drawn," said the Governor.

"Well, well," exclaimed Mr. Robbins. "Your own Attorney-General drew the bill. He ought to know what he is about. I think the bill is all right. If you agree with me, sign it; if you think it's a bad bill, veto it. No one can shut off on me a responsibility of this kind. The matter is before you, Governor, and I shall not withdraw it."

"I think that you are very discourteous, Mr. Robbins," said the Governor.

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Robbins. "There is no good reason why I should withdraw the bill. The lobby that has fought it is as numerous and strong as ever. If the bill is withdrawn for amendment it might be killed in the Legislature. If it should get through it will be before you for thirty days. I am not coming 300 miles to fight for this bill before you when there is no necessity for such action. What is your objection to the bill?"

"The bill is badly drawn," said the Governor.

"Well, well," exclaimed Mr. Robbins. "Your own Attorney-General drew the bill. He ought to know what he is about. I think the bill is all right. If you agree with me, sign it; if you think it's a bad bill, veto it. No one can shut off on me a responsibility of this kind. The matter is before you, Governor, and I shall not withdraw it."

"I think that you are very discourteous, Mr. Robbins," said the Governor.

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Robbins. "There is no good reason why I should withdraw the bill. The lobby that has fought it is as numerous and strong as ever. If the bill is withdrawn for amendment it might be killed in the Legislature. If it should get through it will be before you for thirty days. I am not coming 300 miles to fight for this bill before you when there is no necessity for such action. What is your objection to the bill?"

"The bill is badly drawn," said the Governor.

"Well, well," exclaimed Mr. Robbins. "Your own Attorney-General drew the bill. He ought to know what he is about. I think the bill is all right. If you agree with me, sign it; if you think it's a bad bill, veto it. No one can shut off on me a responsibility of this kind. The matter is before you, Governor, and I shall not withdraw it."

"I think that you are very discourteous, Mr. Robbins," said the Governor.

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Robbins. "There is no good reason why I should withdraw the bill. The lobby that has fought it is as numerous and strong as ever. If the bill is withdrawn for amendment it might be killed in the Legislature. If it should get through it will be before you for thirty days. I am not coming 300 miles to fight for this bill before you when there is no necessity for such action. What is your objection to the bill?"

"The bill is badly drawn," said the Governor.

"Well, well," exclaimed Mr. Robbins. "Your own Attorney-General drew the bill. He ought to know what he is about. I think the bill is all right. If you agree with me, sign it; if you think it's a bad bill, veto it. No one can shut off on me a responsibility of this kind. The matter is before you, Governor, and I shall not withdraw it."

"I think that you are very discourteous, Mr. Robbins," said the Governor.

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Robbins. "There is no good reason why I should withdraw the bill. The lobby that has fought it is as numerous and strong as ever. If the bill is withdrawn for amendment it might be killed in the Legislature. If it should get through it will be before you for thirty days. I am not coming 300 miles to fight for this bill before you when there is no necessity for such action. What is your objection to the bill?"

"The bill is badly drawn," said the Governor.

"Well, well," exclaimed Mr. Robbins. "Your own Attorney-General drew the bill. He ought to know what he is about. I think the bill is all right. If you agree with me, sign it; if you think it's a bad bill, veto it. No one can shut off on me a responsibility of this kind. The matter is before you, Governor, and I shall not withdraw it."

"I think that you are very discourteous, Mr. Robbins," said the Governor.

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Robbins. "There is no good reason why I should withdraw the bill. The lobby that has fought it is as numerous and strong as ever. If the bill is withdrawn for amendment it might be killed in the Legislature. If it should get through it will be before you for thirty days. I am not coming 300 miles to fight for this bill before you when there is no necessity for such action. What is your objection to the bill?"

"The bill is badly drawn," said the Governor.

"Well, well," exclaimed Mr. Robbins. "Your own Attorney-General drew the bill. He ought to know what he is about. I think the bill is all right. If you agree with me, sign it; if you think it's a bad bill, veto it. No one can shut off on me a responsibility of this kind. The matter is before you, Governor, and I shall not withdraw it."

