

## DOINGS IN ALBANY.

### Legislative Proceedings in Both Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, April 11.—The house took up the regular routine immediately after the reading of the journal and advanced a batch of bills on second reading.

**Bills passed:**  
Mr. Audette's prohibiting telegraph operators less than 18 years of age from being employed in telegraphing movements of railroad trains.

Mr. Parry's, closing barbershops at 1 o'clock p. m. on Sundays, after Sept. 1, 1915.

Mr. Niles', authorizing the board of claims to audit and determine claims for military uniforms and repairs thereto for the national guard.

Mr. Conkling's, requiring the registration with full personal description of inmates of licensed lodging houses of cities of the first class.

There was not a very large attendance in the senate.

**Bills passed:**  
Mr. Brush's, exempting veterans from examination for positions paying \$4 per day or less.

Mr. Wilds', exempting institutions in New York having free baths from water taxes.

The special order of the day was the bill of Senator Mullin, amending the school law so as to regulate the salary of district school teachers.

The bill was passed—19 to 8.

ALBANY, April 12.—Senator O'Connor offered a resolution that when the legislature adjourned it be until Monday evening, today being Good Friday.

Adopted without debate.

The governor nominated, as manager of the Binghamton state hospital, Charles M. Dickinson.

The annual supply bill was the special order on the calendar in the assembly.

The reading of the bill consumed an hour.

Mr. Norton moved to amend by striking out the paragraph appropriating \$2,000 for the necessary type and material for printing such questions, papers and forms to be used in state examinations as cannot be sent to a general printing office.

Mr. Alsworth said he hoped the bill would be permitted to pass in the house as printed, and it could be perfected by the senate finance committee. To delay the bill further would add to the expense of the state.

Mr. Norton withdrew his amendment, and the bill passed—aye, 95; nays, none.

Mr. Stanchfield called up Senator O'Sullivan's bill permitting policemen and firemen in cities of the state to have free use of street railroads and telephones. He advocated the prompt passage of the bill.

Messrs. Fitzgerald, Halpin and Nixon favored the bill and it was passed—84 to 1.

The bill consolidating the fish and game and forestry commissions was recalled from the governor for correction.

ALBANY, April 13.—The appearance of Senator Robertson in the senate chamber was apparently a welcome sight to his Republican friends, as every one of them shook him warmly by the hand. His recovery, however, has not made the course of the police bills much clearer to all appearances, except that now the attendance is full. It is not considered likely there will be a caucus on the New York measures.

The judiciary committee reported favorably the women's suffrage amendment and Senator Clark asked to be reported as dissenting from the report.

The annual supply bill came over from the assembly and Senator Mullin asked that it be sent to third reading and made a special order for some day.

Senator Cantor objected and it was referred to the finance committee.

A number of bills were passed after which the senate adjourned.

Business began by granting unanimous consent for the introduction of a batch of bills.

J. N. Stewart presented petitions from citizens of the city of Mount Vernon asking the assembly to prefer articles of impeachment to the senate against George C. Appell, city judge of Mount Vernon, for high crimes and misdemeanors, which the petitioners are informed and believe have been committed by the said George C. Appell. The charges against Judge Appell are that he unlawfully and corruptly did change and effect the result of an election for city officers in Mount Vernon on May 16, 1914. Various other charges are enumerated in the petition.

On motion of Mr. Alsworth the petition was referred to the judiciary committee.

After the passage of a number of bills of more or less local importance the assembly adjourned.

ALBANY, April 17.—The New York bipartisan bill passed the senate by a vote of 17 to 11. Senator Reynolds (Rep.) voted with the Democrats.

There was a large attendance of spectators in the senate chamber and all the senators, with the exception of Messrs. Higgins, Coffey and Wadsworth, were in their seats when the bill was read.

The excitement was caused by Senator Loxow's announcement that he would move a call of the senate in order to get a full vote on the police bills.

The Rollins blanket ballot bill was the special order and after the routine work had been disposed of Senator Rollins called up the bill.

The bill was put on the final passage and passed—aye, 25; nays, 8 (Guy, O'Sullivan and Stapleton).

Senator McMahon's rapid transit bill was then passed.

The next business was the Loxow police bill. The first one called was the bipartisan police board bill.

Senator Cantor offered a substitute in the shape of the committee of ten's bill.

Senator Loxow moved an open call of the senate, and several senators were brought in by the sergeant-at-arms.

The roll was then called on the final passage of the bill with the results above stated.

Senator Loxow moved the reorganization bill lie on the table, as Senators Cantor, Stapleton and Reynolds objected to its being laid aside. Senator Reynolds having offered an amendment to the bill providing for the right of appeal.

The motion to table the bill was lost.

The amendments to the bill were then read. They provide for appeal from dismissal to courts of record.

The vote was then taken on the amendments and they were adopted—16 to 8. Senators Coggeshall and Reynolds voting in the affirmative.

Senator Parson's bill, amending the banking law, was the special order on second and third reading. It was laid over to Thursday without action.

There was a heavy calendar of bills on third reading. The speaker refused to entertain any other business but third reading of bills until the calendar was lightened.

## PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO CHICAGO.

### Will Be Unable to Attend the Second Money Meeting.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Following is the text of President Cleveland's reply to the invitation of the Chicago business men to address a meeting here as previously announced:

**EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1915.**

To Messrs. William T. Baker, George W. Smith, John A. Roche, T. W. Harvey, David Keller and Henry C. Robins:

GENTLEMEN—I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial action.

My attachment to this cause is so great, and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago, that my personal inclination of accepting your flattering invitation, but my judgment and my estimate of the propriety of an official place obliging me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion you contemplate.

I hope, however, the event will mark the beginning of an earnest and aggressive effort to disengage the people's safe and sound financial ideas. No thing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to the welfare of our countrymen and to strength, prosperity and honor of our nation.

The nation outpouring as demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject, and those who ought to be the first to see impending danger, should no longer remain indifferent or unconcerned.

What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words, it is a time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation which can provide the continuance of protection and safety only so long as its policy is unsuspicious, its honor unimpaired and the soundness of its money unquestioned.

These things are exchanged for the ill-effects of debt, currency and soundness of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world.

An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes, and are therefore not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle.

I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may, in a sense be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, and it is entirely impossible that anyone in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation, and whether dwelling in a center of finance and commerce, or in a remote corner of our domain, can be prejudiced by a financial scheme, not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the same currency and stable value of the currency of the country.

Disgrace it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver money-metallism.

I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought they will sanction schemes for the overthrow of a sound currency, and that they will consent by undermining the foundation of safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government.

Yours very truly,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

**Views of Silverites.**

DENVER, April 17.—General A. J. Wadsworth, in an interview, editorialized: President Cleveland's financial letter was a dishonest copy sentation of facts which contained an apprehension of defeat and an acknowledgment of the great battle that was pending.

"But there must be a new party," he added, "we must mass the millions of voters who want bimetalism. I think that a party will be formed. If I did not I would go home now and stay there."

Mr. Sibbey said that from a hasty perusal of the letter he judged it was a string of glittering generalities, empty words, signifying nothing.

James B. Weaver characterized the letter as stupid.

**NEWSPAPER MAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.**

JAMES W. SCOTT, Proprietor of the Chicago Times-Herald.

NEW YORK, April 15.—James W. Scott, proprietor of the Chicago Times-Herald and the Chicago Evening Post, has died at the Holland House, this city.

His death was very sudden. He was taken with pains in the left side, and a doctor was called in. He said the pain arose from the passage of a stone from the bladder and administered morphine.

Mr. Scott soon became unconscious, and the doctor was hastily summoned again. He found that apoplexy had supervened, probably brought on from the pain, and Mr. Scott died without recovering consciousness.

Mrs. Scott and a little niece were the only relatives with him.

**Flanagan's Jurymen Disgraced.**

CHICAGO, April 17.—A special from Paso says: The jury in the case against ex-Collector Webster Flanagan, charged with conspiring to smuggle sheep from Mexico, have failed to agree and have been discharged. The case is continued.

Flanagan is the politician who made the famous national convention query: "What are we here for?"

**Gratton Wilson Captured.**

FRIENDSHIP, N. Y., April 17.—Gratton Wilson, one of the desperadoes who tortured and robbed the old Childs couple at Palmers Mills, Pa., last March, and who, with the Maybee brothers, escaped from the Smethport jail last Saturday evening, has been captured here.

The Maybee brothers are supposed to be in the woods and parties will try to effect their capture.

**Attempted Burglary Prevented.**

SCENECTADY, N. Y., April 17.—Three burglars entered the bank at Middleburg, Schoharie county, but were scared away while drilling a hole in the safe. The Scenectady police have arrested two men answering the description of two of the burglars and they are being held to await identification.

**Military Officer Commits Suicide.**

HALIFAX, N. S., April 17.—Sergeant Major Hogan of the Royal Engineers committed suicide here by taking poison. He was about 50 years old and married only four months ago. He was very popular with his comrades and well known. So far it is not known what prompted the deed.

**Bishop Ludden's Pilgrimage.**

SYRACUSE, April 15.—All the priests of the see of Syracuse assembled at the home of Bishop Patrick A. Ludden and presented him with a purse of \$5,000 to defray his expenses during a pilgrimage to Rome which he is to take, sailing from New York tomorrow.

## OUR ROMAN LETTER.

### Address of the Cardinals to the Holy Father on the Occasion of His Birthday.

**The Pope's Able Reply.**

**ROME, ITALY.**

Upon the happy anniversary of the birthday of Leo XIII., and the eve of the anniversary of his coronation as Sovereign Pontiff, His Holiness received in solemn audience the congratulations and good wishes of the Sacred College, presented to him by the Cardinal Dean, Cardinal Monaco La Valletta.

For this end all the Cardinals present in curia betook themselves to the Vatican. The reception took place in the Throne Room. Among the other Cardinals present were noted: Cardinals Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster; Schonborn, Archbishop of Prague; and Gossens, Archbishop of Malines. In the Throne Room were also many Bishops, present in Rome, the various Prelatical Colleges and the principal dignitaries, both ecclesiastical and lay, of the Papal Court. The assembly, composed of so many eminent personages of the Catholic Hierarchy, was a fair representation of the Universal Church assembled around the Throne of the Pontiff to congratulate him upon his wonderful longevity, and to admire his apostolic zeal, incessantly devoted to the welfare of the entire Church.

The Holy Father, in the full vigor of his marvellous age, entered the Sala del Trono with a quick step and a bright face visibly gladdened by the sight of the distinguished assembly there present to honor him. Blessing all as he passed by, he ascended the Throne, attended by his Majordomo, Maestro di Camera, Almoner, Sacristan, Camerieri Segreti Partecipanti, and Noble Guards, of whom he had a little before received the congratulations in his private apartments.

In the name of the Sacred College, His Eminence Cardinal Monaco La Valletta addressed to the Holy Father the following words:

"Most Holy Father:—The special solicitude shown by your Holiness of late for the good of the Eastern Churches and the great benevolence displayed in their regard, by the Apostolic Constitution, *Orientalium Dignitas*, Ecclesiarum, united to care which have ever been devoted to them during the course of your Pontificate, all make that Pontificate more and more glorious."

"The Sacred College of Cardinals applauds it upon this anniversary of your coronation, and prays God to give increase to the plans which, like so many plans your Holiness has planted and chartered, so that the nations which are separated may become united to the Roman Church, and those which are already united, to become more and more firmly bound up with her as with the centre of salvation for the whole world."

"May God hear the prayers of the Sacred College, for they are the prayers of the Universal Church. These shall the Apostolic labors of your Holiness be fruitful in blessings even in the temporal order—blessings of which nations far and near will reap the advantage, and for which they will continue to bless your august name even as to-day they bless it. In return, Holy Father, deign to give us the Apostolic Blessing."

In reply to these wishes of the Sacred College, the Holy Father pronounced a noble discourse, of which the following is the translation:

"The yearly memory of Our Pontifical Coronation, which brings around us in loving respect the College of Cardinals, moves Our soul to ever new gratitude to the supreme goodness of God. For the fact that in the midst of Our many and often bitter labors, We should be able, in good health, to reach the eighty-sixth year of Our age, and enter upon the eighteenth year of Our Pontificate, is a singular favor of God, and We are glad to recognize that it is due in a great manner to the fervent prayers of our Catholic children. May He yet uphold us and proportionally give us strength, in order that the rest of Our days may not be unmarked by blessings for the good of the great Christian Family."

"Nor could you, Cardinal, call to our mind a more opportune or a more pleasing subject than the cause of the Eastern Churches. For, if in the past, We have directed Our care with particular goodwill to them, We have of late doubled Our ardor since the time of Our Episcopal Jubile, when we felt ourselves impelled towards this end by a force, as it were, from Heaven. What Our intentions are We have upon various occasions openly said. To bind those noble Churches to this Supreme Chair and to restore their institutions to a flourishing condition, and then with every argument of Apostolic

charity to induce those Churches to the East which are severed from that Chair to weave again the bands of primitive concord and fraternal respect. So happy a success as this, what glory would it not shed upon the Eternal Shepherd of souls! What vigor and new splendor would it not shed upon the entire Catholic Church, not without a happy effect upon the brethren, who, in other regions, are disunited! Immense would be the blessing of a holy fruitfulness by which the whole Christian East would be gifted with new life in its Hierarchy, in its clergy, in its monasticism, in its people. Moreover, upon the carrying out of the desired union, it was impossible to any of what fruitful advantage to the West would be the abundant element of faith and Christian civil life which those nations still preserve."

"We shall not see the realization of this longed-for order of things. Yet let not the aspiring to it, and the endeavor to bring it about be recklessly called a vain Utopia, a word unworthy of the lips of a believer. There is in the gospel, living and certain, the promise of Jesus Christ, 'Et unum ovile et unus Pastor'; and ought not His Vicar on earth with love and untiring zeal endeavor to hasten its happy fulfillment? Is it not a thing unheard of in ecclesiastical annals that entire multitudes, on some great occasions illuminated by Providence or touched at heart, have on a sudden with concord and will either come into the fold of the Church for the first time or have returned to it. Among many others we appeal to two memorable events,—the solemn baptism of Clovis and of the Franks in the fifth century, and in the following century the conversion of Rurik and of the Vikings, the precious fruit of the blood which the holy king Hermenegild generously and triumphantly shed for the Catholic Faith."

"For the rest, We do not discount the difficulties of the work rendered greater as they are by reasons of human politics. For all that, to Our great consolation, it has been given Us to see in the course of events as it were a preparing of the way for the action of the Holy Spirit, which ever in a marvellous way virides and unifies. As to Our course of action, it is a great comfort to Us to see it upon all sides received with joy, seconded by the piety of the faithful and supported by the unanimous voice of the Catholic Episcopate. Among those who co-operate more directly with Our design, We take pleasure in mentioning in the Commission of Cardinals and in bestowing upon it well merited praise for laborious zeal and the enlightened prudence of its counsels."

"In confirmation of Our hopes, you, Sir Cardinal, add to them the wishes of the Sacred College as interpreting those of the whole Church, and you turn your eyes to the Most High. Yes, great need is there of many and intense prayers in order to implore a most abundant outpouring of that grace which is the blood of the Redeemer reconciled the children to their Father and united them again in peace and fraternal love. Thanks, in the first place, to the prayers of all. We trust that the day of the desired union will come—perhaps, too, at no distant time. We wish exulting to have even from to-day salute it—day among the most splendid and memorable which have ever dawned to delight God's holy Church, to revive the destinies of peoples, and to fulfil the highest hopes."

"With a heart truly grateful for the congratulations of the Sacred College We invoke upon it a copious shower of heavenly graces, as also upon the Bishops, Prelates, and others here present, and to all with paternal love We impart the Apostolic Blessing."

The Sapienza University has been opened again after the riots.

The Parisian journals state that a few weeks ago two young Frenchmen came to Rome to consult the Holy Father Leo XIII. upon the idea of organizing at Paris in 1900 an International Exposition of Christianity during the nineteenth centuries of its history.

**PATRIK RYAN.**

**Fireproof Stairways.**  
Professor Goodman, of the Yorkville College, writing on this subject, says that it is a mistake to suppose that stone stairways are safer than wooden ones in case of fire. Stone is often the first material to fall in case of fire. As soon as the fire begins to play upon the thin slabs of stone, such as are used for stairs, they collapse with a crash. His opinion is that iron or steel stairs encased with coke breeze or broken brick concrete, make by far the safest staircases, so far as the fire risk is concerned.

Germany, having placed restrictions on our beef, the Secretary of Agriculture favors a more rigid inspection of German wine, beer, etc., coming to this country, and excluding the articles not found to be pure. This is well; but the exclusion should be made to cover alleged olive oil and a number of other food products.

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